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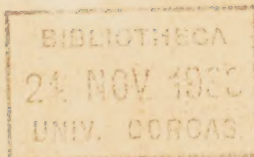
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THE DIARY OF PHILIPP VON NEUMANN

“He is an excellent man. I have known him for many years; and I do not know a better.”

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.



KLEMENS LOTHAR WENZL, PRINCE METTERNICH

b. 1773, d. 1859

From a painting by François Gérard

THE DIARY OF PHILIPP VON NEUMANN

1819 TO 1850

Translated and Edited from the Original Manuscript

BY

E. BERESFORD CHANCELLOR

M.A., F.S.A., F.R.Hist.Soc.

VOLUME II

1834—1850



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SECTION I

THE DIARY FROM JANUARY 1834 TO DECEMBER 1836

1834

Jan. 1st. Big diplomatic dinner at Prince Metternich's, where eight of the principal members of the German Cabinet, in Vienna for the purpose of deliberating on the matter of the Confederation, were present. There was a reception after dinner. The Russian and French *ambassadors* did not appear, the former saying that etiquette did not permit of her paying her duty to a Princess who did not take her husband's official rank!

Jan. 2nd. Diplomatic dinner at Baron von Bodenhauseu's, the Hanoverian Minister, and an evening party at the Rasoumoffsky's, where the young Thalberg¹ played the piano beautifully.

Jan. 5th. Dined at Prince Metternich's with the Princess Leopoldine Liechtenstein. An evening party later where all the chiefs of the German Cabinet were present, including my old friend Count Beroldingen, the King of Würtemberg's Minister for Foreign Affairs. I remained after everyone had gone, talking to the Prince and Princess Metternich. They told me that a year before his death Gentz had burned all his papers out of pique and vanity.

Jan. 15th. Having noticed that the French Ambassador, the Marquis de St. Aulaire, has cut me during the last few days, I asked the reason for it from the Russian Ambassador when I met him. He told me that St. Aulaire had a grievance against me which he could not name without compromising the lady whom it concerned, but that what

¹ Sigismund Thalberg (1812-1871), a noted pianist; he was the illegitimate son of Prince von Dietrichstein.

he had to reproach me with was grave and serious. I told him I did not understand what he meant, and that as I had nothing to blame myself for, I must ask him to explain the matter more clearly. He replied that the matter concerned a story which was going the round of the town and that in less than forty-eight hours I should know what it was. I went at once to my chief, Prince Metternich, to whom I related what I had heard. He told me that it probably had reference to something which had passed between the Princess, his wife, and the ambassador, and asked me if I had been talking openly. I assured him that I had not.

Jan. 16th. Impatient at the French Ambassador's unjust accusation I wrote him that I had been endeavouring to find out a fact which had only come to my knowledge by hearsay, that I had not succeeded in doing so, and, desiring to put before him what I had heard, I asked if he would let me have a word with him the next time I had the honour of meeting him. He returned me a polite but emphatic note, evidently dictated by the imagination of a dreamer. An Ottoman Ambassador fearing for the safety of his head could hardly have written otherwise. This evening I met him at the Prince de Vasa's and demanded an interview. He granted me one for to-morrow.

Jan. 17th. Interview with the French Ambassador, whence it resulted that after having heard the accusation, which was that it was through me that the matter between him and Princess Metternich had got about, I was satisfied I had done nothing of the kind and did not hesitate to give him my word of honour on it. He asked me if I would be willing to give it him in writing, not that he required it himself but to show it those with whom it would be probably necessary for him to justify me, but that otherwise I should do as I thought best as if he had not asked for it. I told him I would consider this. I then related to Prince Metternich all that had passed and consulted him on what M. de St. Aulaire had asked for. He advised me to give it, and I may say that that was my idea, as my conscience was perfectly clear.

Jan. 18th. I wrote to the French Ambassador in order

to give him my word of honour in writing to the effect that I had not been the means by which the story had been circulated, and that I should always be ready to give the most formal denial to anyone who might cast doubts on what I had written ; the last phrase having been suggested by Prince Metternich.

Jan. 19th. Received the French Ambassador's reply completely absolving me from the accusation he had heard made against me and saying that he was delighted that our old relations would not be interrupted. The whole of this correspondence will be found among my papers. Can one conceive such a foolish thing as to dare attack anyone without being certain beforehand of one's ground. Not content with this blunder he returned to the charge with Prince Metternich, to whom he had already spoken of this affair, on the grounds that it concerned him and the Princess. But the Prince made short work of him. It appears that the ambassador had allowed himself to be actuated by some outside influence.

Jan. 20th. Received a message from the Empress's Lord Chamberlain announcing that Her Majesty would receive me at 4.15 to-morrow. As I had not demanded an audience Princess Metternich undertook to find out if there had been any mistake.

Jan. 21st. The reply to the Princess was that Comte Würmbrand, the Empress's Lord Chamberlain, had made a mistake, but that Her Imperial Majesty had deigned nevertheless to order that I should present myself. As a matter of fact she received me with most particular kindness, kept me half an hour, talked on political matters in general, of her regret at the July Revolution and its consequences, and said that they had been too indulgent and that they ought to have made war on the revolutionaries.

Jan. 25th. Prince Metternich has received the news of the death of his brother-in-law, Duke Ferdinand of Würtemberg. He was military governor of Mayence.

The remainder of the month produces nothing of special interest in the Diary, the entries being taken up with the record of dinners and balls and the names of the most illustrious of those present, without any of those notes of conversations or stories which would

justify their being set down in full. A few extracts may, however, be given from the entries for the beginning of the new month, on the 2nd of which Neumann writes that 'nothing is talked about but the marriage of Count Würmbrand with the old widowed Countess von Seilern, the bridegroom aged sixty-three, the bride seventy-three, which took place yesterday.'

Feb. 6th. News has been received that the Polish refugees in Switzerland under the leadership of General Romarino have banded together with the object of making an incursion into Savoy or Piedmont, either by way of the Valais or Vaud. Prince Metternich desired me to communicate this news to the Russian Ambassador, as well as the latest news from Constantinople.

Feb. 7th. I am undecided as to whether I should pay a visit to the south of Italy or not. Prince Metternich, always ready to second my wishes, told me that he would much like me to see this part of the country, but that as one could not move nowadays without the papers talking about it, a political significance might be given to my journey, and it would therefore be better to await a more suitable occasion.

Feb. 8th. Princess Hohenzollern has told me what as a matter of fact I already knew, that her sister the Duchesse de Sagan is a Roman Catholic, although she does not talk about it because it might cast doubts on the validity of her third marriage with Count Schulenberg, her two former husbands, the Prince de Rohan and Prince Troubetzkoy, being still alive.

Feb. 10th. News is to hand that the Poles who were meditating an attack against Savoy and Piedmont have been dispersed by the authorities of Geneva. Prince Metternich sent for M. de Pralormo and advised him to get his Government to communicate with the Swiss Government in order to demand the expulsion of these firebrands, and to ask the five great Powers to assist in this action.

Feb. 11th. We have heard that the Italian refugees in France have entered Savoy by the fort of L'Echelle, where they surprised the Sardinian pickets and killed two carabinieri. Two others escaped and fled for help to Pont Beau Voisin. They then surprised the refugees as they

were bivouacking during the night and dispersed them, after killing some and making others prisoners.

Feb. 14th. Prince Metternich read to Baron Binder and me the despatch which he has just sent to Count Apponyi concerning the movement of the Italian insurgents at Grenoble against Savoy, as well as a private letter to the same ambassador instructing him to speak energetically on the matter to the Duc de Broglie.¹

Feb. 22nd. News has arrived from Constantinople reporting that Lord Ponsonby has presented a note to the Porte insisting on the stipulations of the Treaty of 1819 between Turkey and England as differing from the Treaty of the 8th of July concluded between the Sultan and Russia. The way in which Prince Metternich looks at these treaties is this : that they both have the same object in view, namely the closing of the Dardanelles to war-ships of all nations.

Feb. 27th. Dined at Prince Schwarzenberg's with Princess Paul Esterhazy. A comedy was acted at Louis Szechenyi's for the Princess Hohenzollern. They gave *Ich bin mein Bruder* and *Scherz und Ernst*. Mdlle Müller, the pretty actress, played in the first piece with Count L. Szechenyi, General Vieth, M. Andlau and Mme Marie Gallenberg. I went to fetch Prince Metternich for the second piece. He told me that the French and English ambassadors at Constantinople had presented their notes to the Sultan, the former supporting the latter, but that by a curious error the French note purporting to second the English bore the date of February 4th, whereas the English, which should have been handed in first, was dated February the 9th !

March 1st. Prince Metternich's opinions with regard to Ancona and concerning the moment for evacuating Romagna have been communicated to Count Münch, Count Mercy, Baron Werner and me—all of us under the seal of secrecy. The suggestion is a system of fortifications to be adopted by our Government along the sea-coast. The Prince desires to establish a fortress between Bormio and

¹ Then French Minister for Foreign Affairs. He married in 1816 a daughter of Madame de Staël.

Sondrio, near Tirano, and another at Bregenz. Count Latour was against this. Archbishop Max votes for one at Lecco. The Prince asked me to get up an article by M. G. Paste relating to the conduct of England in the Eastern affair (*i.e.*, Turkey and Egypt).

March 9th. Read a curious letter written by the Duc de B(rogie) to M. de St. A(ulaire) dated from Paris the 30th December, in which a classification of the three Powers is made, which proves conclusively that the writer does not love us.

March 16th. Despatches from England speak of a new correspondence of M. Saraiva, Dom Miguel's agent, with our Government, in which he gives an account of a conversation which I had with him relating to a manifesto published by his master, in which he says that there were reservations to the engagements into which he entered at Vienna before my departure for Lisbon. This I have denied.

On March 12th Prince Metternich had told Neumann that he wanted to send him to Biberach to see the Duke of Nassau, in order to gain the Duke's consent to action being taken conjointly with Holland and Prussia on the question of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg; and on the 24th we find the Diarist making a note of having received and read his instructions. To these Prince Metternich added certain verbal ones, thus recorded in the Diary:

March 25th. Prince Metternich gave me verbal instructions embodying his views as sent to the Dutch plenipotentiaries: If the King of Holland requires the Duc de Nassau to renounce the indemnity for the Duchy of Luxembourg, that must be arranged between them without our intervention; that is to say, without our giving our support to it. This could only be accorded in the case in which there should arise a question of compensation for that portion of Luxembourg which is to be ceded. I am ordered to confer and come to an understanding with M. de Canitz, the Prussian plenipotentiary.

In consequence of this Neumann left at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 26th, arrived at Ratisbon on the 28th, where he dined with the Duke of Würtemberg and his family, and reached Frankfort on the 30th, where he learnt that M. de Roede, the Dutch envoy, had arrived at Biberach and that M. Canitz was expected that day or the

next. With him he agreed to go on the following day to Wiesbaden to see M. de Roede. There having stated his case both to Roede and Canitz, he had an audience of the Duke of Nassau the next day.

The negotiations on which Neumann was now embarked were far less simple than might have been supposed. Luxembourg was at this time provisionally in Belgian hands, having joined that country in its revolt against the Netherlands, and so it remained till 1839 when a portion of it was ceded to Belgium, the King of Holland ruling as Grand Duke over the remainder. It may be remembered that it entered the Zollverein in 1842, but ceased to be a part of Germany in 1866. Its position and the contending interests centred in it may well be supposed to have been fraught with intricacies, and Neumann did not complete his work till the end of July, when he returned to Vienna, reaching that capital on the 28th of the month.

The diary for this period only occasionally throws light on the course of the negotiations, but here and there it contains entries which are of interest in other respects, for during his stay at Wiesbaden Neumann went about a good deal in society, besides paying visits to other places either on business or for pleasure. The entries that appear to have a more or less general interest to-day are here printed.

April 5th. Dined with the Duc de Nassau at Biberach. The Duchess is still unwell and did not appear, but the Duke has a daughter by his first marriage, Princess Therèse, who is charming in face and manners. He treated me with extreme kindness and talked to me without any reserve. He made me drink some of his finest Rhine wines: Hockheimer of 1806, Markobrunner of 1825, and Asmanshausen of 1822, really exquisite. He is a remarkably good and loyal ruler of the old school.

April 6th. Went to Johannisberg, which has been greatly improved since I was there in 1826. I tasted wines of the years '25, '26 and '27, but the '22 vintage is finer than them all; a tun of the first quality, containing 1300 bottles, is worth 12,500 florins, that is 7.15 florins the bottle. The 1831 wine is also excellent and will, in the opinion of the connoisseurs, surpass that of 1822.

April 10th. News from Brussels that the mob has pillaged the houses of the Prince de Ligne, the Duc d'Ursel, and several others who had subscribed to the re-purchase of the Prince of Orange's horses, which had remained at Tercouren and had been sold there.

April 12th. Dined at Baron Vrints von Biberach, Master of the Horse to the Prince von Thürn, where I found myself seated next to Madame Clement, formerly the beautiful Mdlle de Zuylen¹ who once figured in a *tableau vivant* as Venus. She is no longer the Mother of the Graces!

April 16th. Went to see the Römer, where they used to elect the emperors of Germany. The banqueting hall contains their portraits, from that of Conrad² in 911 to that of the Emperor Francis. This series comprises forty-five (out of forty-seven) emperors. The place occupied by that of the present Emperor Francis is the last space available. Among the archives is preserved the Golden Bull granted by the Emperor Charles IV. in 1356. It is in Latin and is in a wonderful state of preservation.

April 21st. Went to Wiesbaden to see M. de Roede, who had received a reply from the Hague instructing him to offer the Duc de Nassau a sum payable on the extinction of the male reigning line in Holland as an indemnity for the loss of the Walloon portion of Luxembourg, when a share of the Grand Duchy would revert to him. I saw the Duke, who told me that such an offer was unacceptable.

April 24th. Saw M. de Roede, who said he had received the Duke's reply declining the King of the Netherlands' offer as he did not wish to separate the family question from that of the Confederation. I dined with the Duc de Nassau, who had invited me and sent his carriage for me directly I arrived. He talked a good deal of M. de Roede's last suggestion and of the reply he had made to it. I met for the first time the Duchess, who is a daughter of Prince Paul of Würtemberg and sister of the Grand Duchess Michael of Russia.

April 27th. Dined with M. Anstell,³ who told me he had read a despatch from M. de Rigny, the new Minister for Foreign Affairs who has succeeded M. de Broglie, in which it is stated that France and England will abide by the

¹ See *supra* (i. 284) for her father M. Zuylen de Neuveltdt, the Dutch envoy.

² Duke of Franconia. He really began to reign as Emperor in 912, and died in 918.

³ The Russian diplomatist, who from 1815 till his death in 1835 was Ambassador Extraordinary to the German Confederation.

Convention of May 21st, 1833, which they concluded with the King of Holland, so long as it carries the consent of the various parties to it and the Confederation. He also assures me that M. de Grunne, the minister of the King here, has orders to vote against the cession of the Walloon part of Luxembourg, should the question be brought before the Diet.

April 29th. News has arrived of a treaty concluded between England, France, Spain and Portugal for the expulsion of the two pretenders Don Carlos and Dom Miguel. Spain is ready to send troops to Portugal, while England will hold naval forces in readiness, and France will afford her moral support.

May 1st. Passed my time in reading the *Souvenirs* of the Marquise de Crequi, whose hand Louis XIV. kissed at Madame de Maintenon's on the occasion of a visit she paid him at St. Cyr, and who received the same homage from Bonaparte when he was First Consul. These memoirs are exceedingly curious, written as they are with the originality and the good taste of her time, now unfortunately lost, and full of anecdotes and piquant stories.

May 2nd. At 10 o'clock this evening an attempt was made to rescue the prisoners detained on account of the rising on April 3rd of last year. The signal being given from outside, five of the prisoners lowered themselves by ropes from their window, the bars of which they had filed through. Two (Eimer and Handbusch) fell and hurt themselves so badly that they were unable to move; one (Rubner) was killed, another (Alban) escaped, and a third (Obermüller), who had also got away, was recaptured. The guardian of the prison, firing on the crowd which rushed to help the prisoners to escape, killed several innocent people.

May 3rd. Saw a German opera called *Ludwig* by the composer Hérold. The music is pretty but not of the kind I care for, Italian music being in my opinion that which produces the most agreeable sensations.

May 9th. Dined at Biberach with the reigning Duke of Coburg, the Count and Countess Mensdorff, and their four sons, all soldiers. We dined in the Great Hall looking over the Rhine on one side and the garden on the other. It is

connected by two long galleries with the wings of the palace, in which are the apartments of the Duke and his family. It is a lovely summer resort. I returned to Frankfort in the evening.

May 15th. Received instructions from Vienna to support the latest proposals of the King of the Netherlands. (This had been in the form of an offer of a rent to be arranged with the Duc de Nassau, to be guaranteed by a mortgage on the dominions assigned to Prince Frederick of Orange in return for his renunciation of his second claim to the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg).¹ I left at once for Biberach and saw the Duke, who told me that having sent his reply he could not alter it. The following day I received a visit from the Duke, who again expressed his regret at not being able to accede to the recommendation of our Cabinet.

The course of the negotiations continued with varying fortunes until, on June 4th, Neumann is able to announce a partial giving way on the part of the Duke, the Diarist obtaining from him on June 5th 'an agreement to a territorial indemnity as against a certain sum named at a million to be paid him by the King of Holland.' In the meanwhile, as usual, Neumann appears to have made himself so agreeable to the ducal family as to accompany them in an expedition to Eberbach, of which he gives an account. One or two previous entries deserve perpetuation :

June 8th. Received the news that Dom Miguel and Don Carlos had abandoned their followers and had embarked on a vessel, the *Donegal*, for England. I had a long conversation with Anstell, who talked to me about the great qualities as well as the shortcomings of the Emperor Alexander ; of his promise to Prince Adam Czartoryski to re-establish him on the throne of Poland, a promise made when he was very young and when he was, as it were, his father's prisoner and when Prince Adam was the only person who ever went to see him in his retreat.

June 17th. My friend Lord Stanhope arrived at my hotel. He asserts that the whole story of Kaspar Hauser is

¹ By the Congress of Vienna (1815) Luxembourg was made a Grand Duchy under the rule of the King of the Netherlands and became a member of the German Confederation. It joined the Belgian revolt against the Netherlands and remained provisionally in Belgian hands till 1839, when part of it was ceded to Belgium, the remainder being still ruled over by the King of the Netherlands as Grand Duke.

an imposture, and that he attempted his own life, not thinking he would really kill himself, in order to prolong the fraud.¹

June 21st. Went to Eberbach with the Duke and Duchess and a large party. We dined on an eminence overlooking the Rheingau and facing Iberg. After dinner we visited the famous cave of Eberbach where the Duke has all his wines, for which he possesses four vineyards: Hockheimer, Markobrunner, Rüdersheimer and Steinberger. Of the last he owns the whole, covering 72 acres. We tasted wines of the years 1706, 1783, 1806, 1811, 1818-19, 1825-6, and 1831, and finally 1822, which is the finest of all. We must have tried not less than thirty different wines! Eberbach was formerly an abbey of Bernardines who were immensely rich, possessing vast property throughout the Rheingau. Steinberger was hardly known then, as the monks drank it themselves. We went to have tea in the vineyard of Steinberg, where the vines in fruit gave forth the most delicious smell. The day was beautiful and we returned by the light of the moon at 11 o'clock.

June 22nd. The Comte de Roede has received a reply from the Hague. The King is unwilling to explain what he wishes to do as regards the Confederation, merely stating that he desires to strengthen the links which join him to it. I saw *Robert le Diable* played by Wild, who is still a singer and an agreeable actor. The Duc and Duchesse de Nassau invited me to take tea with them in their little retiring room at the Opera. It is impossible to receive greater kindness than they have shown to me.

June 24-25th. The sum demanded by M. Magdeburg as a set-off against the eventual rights of the Duc de Nassau to the reversion of the Duchy of Luxembourg, and as compensation for the loss of the Walloon part of that country, is a million florins. M. de Roede cries out loudly against such a claim, and affects not to be authorised to give more than half. I succeeded in getting M. Magdeburg to reduce his

¹ The story of Kaspar Hauser, whom by the way Lord Stanhope adopted, is a long and curious one. It will be found recounted in most of the biographical dictionaries. Whether the adventures this foundling related were true or not, they made a sensation at the time. For an excellent, concise account of him, see *Here are Mysteries*, by J. G. Lockhart, 1927, pp. 193-223.

claim to 750,000 florins. This proposal has been sent to the Hague as being the suggestion of the Convention.

During the next few days Neumann made the acquaintance of some new people, among them Prince Frederick of Würtemberg, the Duchess of Nassau's brother ; Prince Philippe of Lowenstein ; and Prince Philippe de Croy. He went, too, to the opera again, to see Wild play *Othello*, the part of Desdemona being taken by Madame Fischer ; while on the 30th he dined at the Wiesbaden Kursaal with Prince Emile of Darmstadt, Prince Frederick of Prussia and a very brilliant and mostly royal company. On July 1st he returned to Frankfort, but five days later was again in Wiesbaden. At the former place he met Mr. Milbank,¹ 'who inveighed against Russia and said that his Government was going to put a stop to its influence in the East, language which Mr. Anstell treated with disdain ;' and at the latter encountered Baron Henry de Fagel, who was passing through on his way to Switzerland.

July 5th. Fagel² showed me a very interesting letter by Lord Haddington on the state of political parties in England, in which he said that the moment had not arrived for overthrowing the Ministry ; that it was possible that, if things were precipitated, the interests of the country would be thrown into the hands of the radicals, of whom Lord Durham was the leader ; that on the contrary it was necessary to go slowly, and to wait for them to commit themselves in such a way that Stanley and Peel would find themselves naturally called upon to oppose a movement sufficiently characterised by the admission of Edward Ellice³ and Abercrombie into the Cabinet ; that for this time was required in order that Stanley could decently detach himself from his old friends ; and that this he will be able to do through the force of circumstances which have still need for further development. The Irish Church question offers such an opportunity, but not this year, as the session is now too far advanced. Besides which the Duke of Wellington and Peel are of the opinion that nothing must be hurried and, above all, not acted upon in a spirit of faction ; that it may

¹ Mark Milbank, of Thorpe Perrow, Yorks. Creevey mentions him and his wife, Lady Augusta, a daughter of the 3rd Lord Darlington.

² Baron Henry de Fagel. See vol. 1, p. 6.

³ Ellice was Creevey's 'Bear,' and Abercrombie was Speaker and later created Lord Dunfermline.

even be necessary to give way on the question of the tithes in Ireland, which require a better method of collection and division, and rather to concentrate on resisting that part of the principle relative to the appropriation of the surplus revenue which might result from the new method of collection which should replace the old one. After this concession on the part of the Tories it is believed that Lord Grey would not care to create a division between the two Houses, and that he would resign. For that, it would be necessary to gain Stanley in such a way that he would join the new administration, which could not function without him. The first thing would be to dissolve the Lower House and to make every effort to reconstruct it on a better basis. The sentiment in favour of the maintenance of the Irish Church seems to be universal throughout the country.

July 8th. Visited Rheinstein, an ancient knightly castle situated on the left bank of the Rhine near Bingen and nearly opposite Asmanshausen. It has been restored by Prince Frederick of Prussia, to whom it belongs. His wife is a Princess of Anhalt-Börnburg. The Duc de Nassau, Prince Frederick of Würtemberg, the Princes Philippe of Lowenstein and Adolph of Wittgenstein, were of the party. The castle is very well furnished in the style of its period and contains many curious objects, among others the gauntlet of Götz von Berlichingen.¹

July 11th. Went to Biberach at 1.30 to await the arrival of the Queen of England, who did not come till 6.30. She was accompanied by Lord and Lady Denbigh, Lord and Lady Howe, Lord and Lady Erroll and Miss Bagot. Lord and Lady Brownlow had gone direct to Frankfort. The Queen was extremely gracious to me. Lord Howe told me that the Tories could overthrow the Government when they liked, but that the crucial moment had not arrived, as they wish to give Mr. Stanley time to connect himself more closely with Sir Robert Peel, which he cannot decently do at once, that is to say till the next session. It gave me great pleasure to meet again the Queen's suite, who are all

¹ A famous feudal knight, *b.* 1480, *d.* 1562. His right hand having been lost in battle was replaced by an artificial iron one. Götz was for this reason often called 'Götz of the Iron Hand.' Goethe wrote a play on the subject, which was translated by Sir Walter Scott.

old friends of mine. The Queen of Bavaria, on her way to Scheveningen, also arrived, accompanied by the Hereditary Princess of Darmstadt, her daughter, and the husband of the latter.

July 13th. Went to Eltville to the Countess Elz's. The house contains many rare things, including some fine Flemish pictures, a Sleeping Cupid by Schidone, and a Domenichino of great beauty. This last picture represents a woman getting out of a bath. The softness of the flesh, the beauty of the face and the charm of the pose are all of the highest perfection of art. She is life-size and is seated, wiping her right foot. One can see that the linen is soaked in water. It is worth a long journey to see this picture alone.

From there I went to Reichartshausen, belonging to Count Schönborn. The house is charming, furnished with great simplicity, but the rooms are too low. There is a fine collection of modern pictures, among others two charming Granets.¹

In the midst of visits to various other places and meetings with people illustrious in their day but whose names now connote little, Neumann received the news (on the 14th of July) that Lord Grey and Lord Althorp had tendered their resignations. He is also able to set down the fact that the reply from the Hague concerning the Luxembourg question had been received, and that 'all has been accepted with the exception of the article concerning the territorial indemnity required by the Confederation.' However, on the 22nd he obtains the Duke of Nassau's reply that he will send to Frankfort the necessary assurance on this point. Thus having concluded his mission, he took leave of the Duke and his family, 'from whom,' he writes, 'during these four months I have received all kinds of proofs of the greatest kindness,' and having been presented by the Duke with a snuff-box studded with diamonds, he left Wiesbaden on the 23rd and arrived in Vienna five days later, where he was received with open arms by the Metternichs.

Aug. 12th. Went to Pottendorf, Prince Esterhazy's, and from there to Forchtenstein, where the family treasures are preserved. This was the first time the Prince had been there since he came into his inheritance, and he was

¹ A little-known French painter (1775-1849). He painted chiefly architectural subjects.

received by all the villages with deputations. The house-party consisted of the Prince and Princess and Princess Rosa and Prince Nicholas their children, Countess Kiseleff, Counts Maurice Esterhazy and Wallstein, Lord Fitzalan, grandson of the Duke of Norfolk, and his brother Lord Edward (Howard), M. de Rochefoucauld, etc.

From this point for the next few weeks Neumann's Diary consists of various excursions to places in the vicinity of Vienna and to visits to friends. One of these entries may be reproduced as incorporating a reference to an historical event :

Aug. 30th. Left for Sebenstein with the young Princesses von Metternich and Montenegro. This property belongs to Prince John Liechtenstein. The position of the house is fine, but the house itself ordinary. On returning by Neustadt we visited the church, outside which are buried Counts Zriny and Marissau, who were beheaded for high treason against the Emperor, as was Count Nadashy who is buried in Vienna. The plot was concocted at Pottendorf, where there is preserved in an old tower the table at which the conspirators used to sit. The Emperor was to have come to see Count Nadashy, of whom he was very fond, at Pottendorf, where the latter intended to poison him. He was warned not to go while actually on the way.

Sept. 2nd. Made an excursion into the country with C. M. to Klosterneuburg, a beautiful abbey, Hintersdorff where we dined, Hadersfeld and Greiffenstein, an ancient feudal castle belonging to Prince John Liechtenstein, as do the two other places we visited. I finished my evening at the Duchesse de Sagan's, who told me of her present position as regards the man who, through change of religion, has ceased to be her husband.¹

Sept. 20th. Went to Eisenstadt to be present at the installation of Prince Esterhazy as Supreme Hereditary Count of Odenburg. There arrived the same evening the Princess and Countess Leon Rasoumoffsky, Count and

¹ Raikes under date of Dec. 12th, 1839, writes : 'The Duchesse de Sagan died this week at Vienna, aged fifty-nine, leaving a fortune of about 12 millions, which goes to the Princess Hohenzollern her sister. She has left two husbands, having once had three at the same time—Prince Louis de Rohan, Troubetzkoy, and a German.'

Countess Harrach, Count Louis and Countess Naudine Karolyi, Count Nicholas and the Countess Marie Esterhazy, with Princess Leontine Metternich, Countess Julia Hunyady, the Duchesse de Sagan, the Countess Zichy, etc. I shared a room in the castle with Prince Wenzl Liechtenstein.

Sept. 21st. According to established custom Prince Esterhazy did not sleep in his castle on the eve of the ceremony. He entered at 3 o'clock, having on his right the Chancellor of Hungary, Count Revitzki, acting as Royal Commissioner. The Prince was preceded by several magnates on horseback, all in magnificent gala costumes. The town of Odenburg had sent a detachment of light infantry and one of volunteers. The county had equipped a squadron of soldiers, all gentlemen very well mounted. The Prince had on a splendid aigrette of diamonds and four rows of pearls to fasten his cloak. He was greeted with loud cheering. Later on he received deputations from the different counties.

Sept. 22nd. At 9 o'clock the formal installation by the Royal Commissioner took place. The Prince received at his hands the patent which confirms him in the dignity of Supreme Hereditary Count. He then made a speech which was highly applauded. The ladies took part in the ceremony, the Princess Esterhazy being covered in diamonds and pearls. There was a *Te Deum* in the church of Eisenstadt, and a dinner afterwards of seven hundred covers, when many healths were drunk; a Hungarian comedy, illuminations and fireworks in the garden, a ball, much noise, confusion, heat and dust. I left at midnight for Vienna, where I arrived at 6 o'clock in the morning.

Oct. 7th. Celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of Prince Metternich holding office as Minister of Foreign Affairs, at the Imperial Palace, where the Emperor gave for the occasion a grand dinner, at which were present the Councillors and Secretaries of the *Chancellerie*, and the Austrian diplomatists on leave in Vienna, among whom were two ambassadors, Prince Esterhazy and Count Lützow, and several of the Ministers, Baron Binder, Count Münch, Count Kuffstein, Baron Ottenfels, etc. We offered our congratulations to Prince Metternich before dinner.

Prince Esterhazy made a speech, expressing our respect and admiration for our chief. Prince Metternich thanked us and said that we had gone through difficult times and should have to go through others as difficult ; that if he had been lucky enough to surmount great obstacles he could not sufficiently praise the support which he had received from us, a support he counted on in the future.

A week after this event Princess Metternich gave birth to a son, and Neumann speaks of having been talking to her only a couple of hours before, when she was suffering, but not in such a way as to lead him to suppose the event was so imminent. On the 24th he receives more startling news, thus recorded :

Oct. 24th. News has been received that the two Houses of Parliament (in London) with their adjoining buildings, the archives and the library, have been burnt to the ground. The loss is incalculable, particularly if the documents concerning the procedure which forms the very essence of the English Constitution, have been destroyed.¹

There is little of general interest recorded during November. Prince Metternich's statement of the general condition of Europe, in which he considers England on the brink of revolution ; the change of the French Ministry with the Duc de Bassano as the new premier ; Madame de Dino's letter to the *Diarist* announcing the coming retirement of Prince Talleyrand from his post in London, due to increasing ill-health and not a little to his disagreeable relations with Palmerston : a meeting with the famous Madame Narischkin (the mistress of Alexander I. of Russia), whom he had not seen since he dined with her at Carlton House in 1816, are the chief events mentioned. On November 24th he hears that the English Ministry has been dismissed and that the Duke of Wellington has been entrusted with the formation of a new one ; and then he gathers that Prince Metternich intends to send him back to this country. Neumann always seems to have had these duties laid on him at the moment when he did not want them ; and what he remarks here may be matched by earlier entries in the same strain.

Nov. 24th. Prince Metternich told me to-day that he intended sending me to England ; little pleasure this news afforded me. A few months ago I should have heard it with delight. If I *do* go back there, it will not be to remain,

¹ The Houses of Parliament were burnt down on October 16th.

however ; the taste for repose becomes stronger in me every day.

Dec. 3rd. Read to-day a long despatch from London in which nothing is spoken of but the crisis of the moment and the fears it creates for the future. Prince Metternich again spoke to me of his intention of sending me back to London. The Princess being present, I told him I could not return there in the same position as that in which I was before.

Dec. 4th. I wrote to Prince Metternich thanking him for the marks of confidence which he wished to give me by sending me again to London, but saying that I could not return there in the same capacity as I had been before. The Princess told me that she had spoken to the Prince, and that he had said that he never intended that I should remain there with an ambassador, but only until one had arrived.

Dec. 5th. Prince Metternich told me that he wished me to go to London until the arrival of the ambassador, not in a diplomatic capacity but simply as a private person, in order that I might be able to confer with the Duke of Wellington. I pointed out to him that I desired in that case the title of Aulic Councillor. He promised he would ask the Emperor to accord me this. My request is not an ambitious one ; I am past the period when that might have pleased me. Ten years ago the post of Minister would have flattered me ; now repose is more to my taste.

Dec. 7th. Dined with the Rasoumoffskys, and finished my evening at Tatischeff's, who expressed his pleasure at the idea of my returning to London. What would have delighted me some months ago is anything but pleasing to me now.

The various references to 'C.' and 'C.M.' at this juncture, meetings, conversations, 'sad separation' and so forth, indicate the chief reason perhaps of Neumann's dislike to leaving Vienna. However, he was not destined to return to England for a considerable time, as will be seen from subsequent entries.

Dec. 12th. News from Paris says that the following assurances given by the Duke of Wellington to the French *chargé d'affaires* in London have afforded great satisfaction



MELANIE, COUNTESS ZICHY-FERRARIS
THIRD WIFE OF PRINCE K. L. W. METTERNICH
b. 1805, d. 1854

From a painting by Moritz M. Daffinger

to the French Cabinet, *viz.*, the maintenance of friendly relations with France concerning the quadruple alliance relative to the Peninsula, the neutrality to be observed towards Spain, and the forbidding of all aid to Don Carlos. Prince Esterhazy told me that he had put himself at Prince Metternich's disposal for returning to England again for some months, at the end of which time he would retire, his private affairs not permitting him to remain there longer.

Dec. 13th. Prince Metternich told me that as soon as news was received of the reconstruction of the new English Ministry he would send me there *en voyageur*, to remain until the arrival of Prince Esterhazy.

During the remaining portion of the month there are no entries of special interest in the Diary, a few dinner engagements and visits to the theatre only being recorded; except that here and there are indications that Neumann's love affair seems to have gone through various crises, quarrels and reconciliations, and one 'journée orageuse,' followed by some undecipherable phrase in German.

1835

Jan. 8th. An interesting despatch has arrived from London. There is much uncertainty as to the duration of the Tory Government. It depends on the result of the elections. Parliament has been dissolved, and a new one convoked for February 19th. Prince Metternich has charged Prince Esterhazy to return to London at the end of this month, and as between my departure and his there would only be an interval of three weeks, it has been discovered that during this short time I should have so little to do that my journey has been cancelled.

Jan. 25th. Received the sad news of the death of my sister, who expired on the 24th at St. Polten as the result of a short illness. It is really a blessing of Providence, for she was labouring under infirmities which would have made her old age a miserable one.

Feb. 8th. Dined *en famille* at Prince Metternich's. I was to-day at the wedding of Princess Leontine Metternich with the Count Sandor at the Papal Nuncio's, who officiated. There were present at the ceremony only the parents; Count Mercy, Baron Hügel and I being the sole strangers

there. The Nuncio pronounced a discourse in French, as remarkable for the way he spoke it as for its subject, treating of the origin of the sacrament of marriage and its object, the propagation of children, etc. The bride looked particularly charming, wearing two diadems of diamonds, a veil and a white robe. In the evening there was a reception at Prince Metternich's, which was crowded.

Feb. 11th. Fancy dress ball at Prince Metternich's to celebrate the anniversary of the Emperor's birthday. I played whist there and lost twenty-four florins and two rubbers, owing to the bad play of my partners, Countess Leon Rasoumoffsky and Baron Andlau. The Princess Odescalchi was the fourth.

Feb. 15th. Passed the best part of the day at Prince Metternich's, to whom I read the despatches which had arrived from England. The Russian Ambassador came in charged with the communication of the instructions of the Russian Cabinet to General Pozzo, relative to his embassy to London as well as those sent to Count Medem, the Russian *chargé d'affaires* in London. The instructions to General Pozzo related to the Eastern question, the Spanish and Portuguese affairs, and the Hollando-Belgian matter.

Feb. 16th. Walked with Princess Metternich to the ramparts,¹ and afterwards paid a visit to Prince Dietrichstein, whom I found ill in bed. I dined with Rosa Esterhazy, and saw her mother, who is better. Passed the evening with C., who gave me fresh proofs of her affection. Went to a ball at the Pereiras' and one at Countess Leon Rasoumoffsky's, returning home at midnight.

Feb. 19th. Inspected the hotel which Prince Dietrichstein has had built in the Wahringer Gasse. It is a little too much like a magic lantern without the magic. I returned by the Cobenzl Berg and the Himmel, but being so used to the charming villas and countryside of England I am unable to admire anything else.

Feb. 25th. The Emperor has been attacked by pleurisy which, however, at first gave rise to no uneasiness. There was a ball in the evening at Prince Metternich's, and I also

¹ These were afterwards removed and replaced by the great circular highway running round the city on which are the principal official buildings.

went to the first performance of a new comedy called *Das Bild des Bruders*. It was a complete failure.

Feb. 26th. The Emperor has been bled twice, and they have requested him to receive the sacrament, although the doctors are not exactly uneasy about him.

Feb. 27th. The Emperor has had a good night and has slept well. He passed a good day but has been bled again.

Feb. 28th. The Emperor had a bad night with an increase of fever and difficulty in breathing. He had ———¹ Councillor of State summoned, and gave him various directions. He passed a bad day. At 6 o'clock in the evening there was a consultation to which three new doctors were summoned in addition to Drs. Stift and Güntner, the Emperor's physicians; they are Dr. Wolf, physician to the Archduke Charles, Dr. Wierer, to the Archduke Francis, and Dr. Fischer to the Archduke Louis. They pronounced the malady to be inflammation of the lungs and the pleura, but that there was sufficient reserve of strength in the patient to bear his being bled again should it become necessary, and that there was still hope of recovery.

March 1st. Last night's news is that the Emperor has slept well and that the symptoms have subsided. To-day at 2 o'clock the fever appeared again. They bled the august patient, but he became weaker and weaker. At 8 o'clock he received extreme unction; at 10 he desired the King of Hungary to be called to his bedside; took leave of his family; and expired in the night of March 2nd at 12.45, having been conscious up to the last moment.

March 2nd. The King of Hungary has addressed a letter to Prince Colloredo, the Lord Great Chamberlain, to Prince Metternich, to Count Kollowrath, Chief of the Council of State, and to Count Hardegg, President of the Council for War, announcing to them the death of his august father and his own accession to the throne, and confirming them in their posts as well as all those in the departments over which they preside. The doctors Turkheim and Pürkner were summoned yesterday evening and stated on their honour that everything humanly possible had been done to

¹ A blank space is left for the name in the Diary.

preserve the life of the dead sovereign. Several people have seen the body laid out on the bed on which he expired. I could not bring myself to go with Princess Metternich to do this. I do not like gazing at death, and the sight of the mortal remains of a sovereign from whom I have received so many kindnesses and who always showed me so much condescension whenever I went to see him, would have affected me too much.

The Empress did not leave him during the six days of his illness, and watched by his bedside every night. She exhibited a rare courage, calmness and presence of mind. The painter Suder was summoned immediately after the Emperor's death in order to make a sketch of his face.

March 3rd. A six months' mourning has been decreed. The new sovereign shows every disposition to do the right thing. To-day he has received all the great officers of the Court and has given audiences to all the Ministers.

March 4th. Dined to-day with Prince Metternich, who told us that the Emperor had made a will by which he divided his fortune into four parts, one of which he has left in the form of property to the Empress, his widow, with the use of another quarter equally to Her Majesty; a third portion to the present Emperor,¹ and the remainder to his second son the Archduke Francis. He has created a trust for the reigning sovereigns of Austria in his immense collection of engravings and drawings and his private library. He wrote his will during the night of the 26th and 27th, doing it with a pencil and spending two hours over it. Feeling tired he dictated to the Empress for two hours more. The next day he had Hesse, the Councillor of State and referendary² of the Court of Justice, sent for, and desired him to put into testamentary form what he had written and dictated. The whole was so clear and precise, and was drawn up in so legal a form, that Hesse had nothing to do but to transcribe it. The autopsy of the body proved that the Emperor died of a general inflammation, which,

¹ Ferdinand I. He was succeeded on his abdication in 1848 by his nephew Francis Joseph, son of the Archduke Francis by the Princess Sophia, daughter of Maximilian I., King of Bavaria.

² Or Referee.

however, chiefly affected the region of the heart. All the organs, the lungs, the liver, the heart and the brain were perfectly healthy. It was found that the body, apparently so fragile, possessed a remarkable muscular power, which had never been suspected.

March 5th. Went to see the Emperor's body laid out in the Chapel of the Palace. His features were swollen and disfigured. He was dressed in a field-marshal's uniform and was lying in a coffin covered with a black velvet pall embroidered in gold. Six crowns were ranged round him, as well as his sceptre and orb. The people came in crowds to see the body.

March 7th. Witnessed the funeral procession of the Emperor, which left the Palace at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The Great Chamberlain, Prince Colloredo, drove to the Capuchin Church; a detachment of hussars led the procession, Court footmen dressed in black walking by the side of two carriages each drawn by six black horses containing the three captains of the Guards and the aide-de-camp of the dead Emperor. The hearse, also drawn by six black horses, was preceded by a guard of the Trabans and followed by twelve Hungarian Guards, twelve Trabans, and twelve German Guards on foot, the remainder of the Hungarian and German Guards being mounted. The body was deposited in the Capuchin Church. There were present in the building the Emperor Ferdinand, the Empress his wife, the archdukes, ministers, privy councillors, chamberlains, members of the Golden Fleece (*Toisonistes*) and the Commanders and Knights of the various other Orders of the Empire. So great was the crowd anxious to catch a sight of the procession that many people were crushed and stifled.

March 10th. Dined at Prince Metternich's with Prince Emile of Hesse and Prince Wittgenstein. Prince William of Prussia,¹ second son of the King, arrived in the evening. He was not expected till to-morrow and consequently no preparations had been made for him at the Palace. They even had to send to the Swan Hotel for supper for him.

March 11th. Saw Prince William at Prince Metternich's

¹ Afterwards to become William I., King of Prussia, and in 1871 first German Emperor.

in the evening. The King ¹ has written Prince Metternich a touching letter on the occasion of the Emperor's death.

M. Geway, employed in the Royal Library, possesses an extraordinary talent for divining character from handwriting. I gave him specimens of C.'s ² and mine, without letting him know whose they were, for he cannot give a verdict if he is acquainted with the person whose writing is submitted to him. I append here his opinion, which is startling in its truth and exactitude.³ Princess Metternich also possesses several 'characters' drawn up by M. Geway which are wonderfully true.

March 14th. Prince Metternich read me a letter he had written to Prince Esterhazy on the subject of the Emperor's death. It contains many of the same reflections as those I myself made in a letter I sent to the Prince in London. Two circulars have been addressed to the foreign embassies, one public and the other confidential, relating to the internal and external position of the Empire. The latter contains an extract from a letter addressed by the Emperor to his successor, the Emperor Ferdinand. This letter, which I read in the original, was dictated by the Emperor to the Archbishop, and signed by His Majesty. It speaks of the Archduke Louis, brother of the dead Emperor, as being the one from whom he always received the greatest support, and recommends his successor to consult him on all occasions. He enjoins his successor also to keep his brother Franz Carl near him and to initiate him into the business of the Empire. The writer closes by speaking of Prince Metternich as the most faithful *friend* he had ever had, and as the man who on every occasion had given him the soundest advice. The august deceased recommends his successor to do nothing without first taking the advice of Prince Metternich. He is the only Minister mentioned in this touching letter, which breathes in every line a devoutly Christian character.

¹ Frederick William III. of Prussia (1770-1840).

² The fair *incognita* with whom Neumann was so much in love at this time, and whose initial is constantly appearing in the Diary.

³ This is no longer attached to the Diary, having probably been lost or destroyed.

March 21st. Prince William of Prussia left. He has made magnificent gifts to those who were attached to his person during his visit, particularly to Count Wbrua. Count Joseph Esterhazy left for Copenhagen and Stockholm to announce to these Courts the accession of the Emperor Ferdinand. I dined with Prince Metternich, where I met Professor Sibolt who has spent seven years in Japan.

March 26th. Dined at Prince Metternich's with Count Orloff, who has come here as Ambassador Extraordinary, and M. Tatischeff. Our ambassador at St. Petersburg informs us that the Emperor Nicholas has been profoundly affected by the death of our revered sovereign; that he cried as if he had lost his father, and that he is anxious to meet our Emperor in order to show the world that he has the same affection for him as he had for his father.

March 29th. Dined with the Russian Ambassador, and was seated between Madame Leon Narischkin and her sister, Madame Kiseleff. The famous Madame Narischkin, the mistress of the Emperor Alexander, was also there. It is nineteen years since I dined with her at Carlton House. Then she was still beautiful. The Regent exhibited all his splendour at that dinner where there were also Prince and Princess Esterhazy, Prince, then Count, Lieven and his wife, and the Marchioness of Hertford, the Regent's favourite, who was suddenly obliged to leave the table on account of indisposition. Afterwards there was a concert at which the Queen,¹ the Regent's mother, who by the way greatly admired Madame Narischkin, was present. The latter stayed but a short time in England.

April 2nd. The Archduke Anthony, Grand Master of the Teutonic Order, died to-day between 8 and 9 o'clock in the evening, following an inflammatory malady which lasted five days. They bled him several times. The mistake doctors make is not to bleed sufficiently the first time.

April 4th. Was present at the first performance at the Italian Opera of *Anne Boleyn*, sung by Madame Schütz, whose voice, although a little *passé*, still retains a great theatrical effect. A Signora Strapponi sang the part of

¹ Queen Charlotte.

Jane Seymour very charmingly ; Poggi the tenor was feeble but agreeable in the part of Percy ; while that of Henry VIII. was rendered very indifferently by Cartagenova. The opera had a great success.

April 10th. Prince Metternich read me a letter he has addressed to Prince Esterhazy relative to Sir Richard Vyvyan, member for Bristol in the British Parliament, who is possessed by a mania for bringing forward motions on Russo-Turkish affairs. In speaking of false principles, the letter is careful to touch only on the topic in a general way. The Prince instructed me to send a despatch to Prince Esterhazy, giving him detailed facts.

April 11th. News has been received that Lord John Russell's motion was carried by a majority of 33 votes against Peel's Ministry, which however will not give way ; and also that the King of England is sending over his brother, the Duke of Cambridge, to congratulate the Emperor on his accession.

April 13th. We have heard of the death of the Duke of Leuchtenberg, the husband of Donna Maria da Gloria (Queen of Portugal), and of the Minister Baron Humboldt.¹

April 17th-18th. Read an exceedingly interesting despatch from St. Petersburg. The Emperor Nicholas wishes to come to meet our Emperor at the end of September. Madame Lieven has lost both her sons, who were born in England, which has caused her to leave St. Petersburg, whither she went in great fear and with much repugnance.

Among various entries for this month is one notifying the arrival in Vienna of Neumann's friend, Sir Charles Bagot ;² a fact also recorded by Raikes, who states that he was sent as Ambassador Extraordinary to congratulate the new Emperor on his accession. The Diarist notes, too, the sudden illness of Princess Esterhazy (which gave at one time cause for serious apprehension) from that malady, internal inflammation, which seems to have been so prevalent at this time in Vienna. On the 27th he hears of the formation

¹ B. 1767, d. April 8th, 1835. He was a well-known philologist and author, but is not to be confused with his more famous namesake Alexander von Humboldt.

² A British diplomatist (1781-1843). He was made Governor-General of Canada in 1843, where he died.

of a new English Government under Lord Melbourne, with Palmerston as Secretary for Foreign Affairs and Lord John Russell at the Home Office ; Spring Rice as Chancellor of the Exchequer and Lord Brougham as Lord Chancellor, ' President Chairman of the House of Lords ' Neumann calls him, curiously enough in the case of one so familiar with our public offices as he was ; while a few days later he learns that, complete as the Cabinet was, it was thought that it would have difficulty in surviving long.

On May 7th he made an excursion of two days' duration with Princess Metternich and a party to Mariazell, a village some fifty-seven miles from Vienna famous for its shrine of the Virgin, to which pilgrimages (of which the journey seems to have been in the nature) were made. There they visited the church with its treasury, ' where there are some fine things,' writes Neumann, ' among others two rows of fine pearls attached by a diamond clasp, offered to the Virgin last year by the Queen of Hungary, now the reigning Empress.' The *grille* of one of the chapels, he adds, ' is of massive silver.' After having paid their devotions at the Shrine the party returned to Vienna, arriving at a quarter past one in the morning of the 9th. Nothing important is then noted till May 14th, on which day Neumann changed his dwelling, going to a flat ' on the Hof,' No. 341, on the third floor, until he could obtain one on the first.

The time about now was a good deal taken up with receiving and taking leave of those envoys of foreign Powers who had come to Vienna to congratulate the Emperor Ferdinand, while the usual round of dinners, visits to the theatres and the opera are recorded, mostly without comment, or, if with any, of such a character as does not call for repetition. On May 28th the Diarist accompanies Princess Metternich and other ladies to see the chief contents of the Imperial Treasury.

May 28th. The Treasury contains objects of rare beauty, the crown of Charlemagne and his coronation robes being among them. The diamonds and pearls in the crown are very fine. There are also here the crown and robes which Napoleon wore when he was crowned King of Italy ; the cradle of the King of Rome ; superb rock crystals, an emerald and a diamond of immense size ; the Order of the Holy Ghost (St. Esprit) which Francis I. was wearing at the Battle of Pavia ; the ecclesiastical robes used for the services of the Order of the Golden Fleece ; and carved ivories, among them a ' Christ ' made by Benvenuto Cellini.

May 30th. Prince and Princess Metternich are now settled at Schönbrunn. The latter was kind enough to say

that they had tried to find a place there for me, but were unable to do so.

June 1st. The Prince and Princess reproached me in a most amiable way for not having been to see them at Schönbrunn. The Prince told us that the Emperor would be crowned in Bohemia (as King of Hungary) during the coming spring; at Milan in the autumn, and at Vienna in 1837.

June 4th. The courier Rohman has arrived from London and Paris. Spain has requested French intervention and the latter country has sounded the English Cabinet as to its intentions in this matter. I dined at Prince Metternich's with the Zichy family. In the evening M. Balzac and the Marquis de Custine were there. The latter has the air of a man quite *comme il faut*, the other of one not *comme il faut* at all.

Such are the verdicts of contemporaries! But the great Balzac, the foremost living writer of the time, could hardly be expected to appeal to a man like Neumann, ramparted about as the latter was with all the ideas of Austrian Court etiquette to such a marked degree. Balzac was in Vienna, by the way, to meet Madame Hanska, the Polish lady with whom he had begun to correspond two years earlier and whom he married in 1850, the year of his death. The Marquis de Custine,¹ the grandson of the famous soldier, was also a writer of some note in his day.

June 10th. Read to Prince Metternich the despatches received from Paris. Louis Philippe is for refraining from interference in Spanish affairs, whereas M. Thiers, M. Guizot and the Duc de Broglie are anxious for intervention. Dined at the Russian Ambassador's with the Count and Countess Fiquelmont and the Prince and Princess Rasoumofsky. Went to the first performance of *Scaramuzzi*, an opera by Ricci, the music of which was feeble enough.

June 13th. Witnessed the arrival of the Ducal Cap belonging to the Archdukes of Austria, which is always kept at the abbey of Klosterneuburg, and is brought thence by the Imperial Commissioners for the Inauguration.²

¹ Marquis Astolphe de Custine (1790-1857). He published his *Mémoires et Voyages* in 1830, and his *Russie en 1839*, in 1843.

² This was a kind of state reception of the new Emperor, and is not, of course, to be confounded with the coronation.

June 14th. Rose at 5.30 this morning and went before 7 o'clock to Princess Metternich's in order to accompany her to Court. We saw from a little balcony the royal procession going to St. Stephen's. It consisted of the Higher and Lower Austrian Estates and the hereditary office bearers, among them the Grand Falconer with a falcon on his wrist, the Grand Huntsman leading a dog, and the Grand Master, Count de Starhemberg, bearing the sword of state, and riding in front of the carriage in which the Emperor and Empress were seated. The procession having returned to the Palace the Emperor there received in the Ritter Saal the homage of his subjects and their oaths, to which His Majesty replied by promising to confirm them in their privileges. Subsequently a *Te Deum* was performed in the Court chapel, and a banquet was held in the Ritter Saal, the whole being over by 1.30.

News from England announces that that country does not regard intervention in Spain as necessary, the Queen already having forces superior to those of Don Carlos, and sufficient to fight successfully against his. France has also assured England that she will not intervene.

On June 17th Neumann writes that he has received a letter from a certain Colonel P. asking him to go to Marienbad to meet C. (the lady with whom he was then so intimate), and a week later he sets off, arriving there after a journey of forty-eight hours at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 26th. Besides the lady, 'who expressed great delight at seeing me again,' he found a number of old friends at the watering place, including Princess Esterhazy, Madame Kiseleff, Princess Colloredo, the Prince Regent of Saxony and his wife, the Grand Duchess of Hesse and the Grand Duke Michael of Russia, as well as his old Prussian colleague in London, Baron v. Arnim, and others. He loses no time in beginning to take the waters 'salutary for liver complaints;' and leads the usual life of those who stay at such resorts, meeting friends, making excursions in the neighbourhood, and so forth. The birthday of the Dowager Queen of Bavaria was being celebrated at this time, and this brought a number of important royal and other personages into the little town, among them being Count Nesselrode, whom Neumann had not seen since the year 1809 when the Count was councillor to Tolstoi's embassy in Paris. On July 18th Neumann is back in Vienna, and at the invitation of the Metternichs he stays with them at Hietzing. Thence he pays visits to various places, going on the 24th to Carl-

burg with two friends Felix Zichy and Ferdinand Palffy, and on the 27th to Pressburg where he meets his lady friend C. and brings her back to Vienna. On the 31st he goes to see the Metternich's new mansion at the Reunweg. The following are selected from the entries for the succeeding month, and more or less speak for themselves :

Aug. 3rd. Heard of the attempt made on July 28th against the life of Louis Philippe by means of an infernal machine. The king escaped, but Marshal Mortier and several generals, aides-de-camp and members of the National Guard fell victims.¹

Aug. 7th. Passed a part of the morning at the Chancellerie d'Etat, where Prince Metternich read us a despatch to be sent to Paris conveying letters of condolence from the Emperor and Empress to the King and Queen of France on the attempt committed on July 28th.

Aug. 11th. To-day it is just two years since I left England. A sad presentiment tells me that I shall never see it again. It is only since I have been away from it that I realise that I was in my element there.

Aug. 13th. Went with C. to Baden by way of Brühl, Gaaden and Heiligen Kreutz, a beautiful abbey founded by the munificence of the Babenberg family, nine members of which are buried here, including two sons of the Archduke St. Leopold, Henry the Cruel and Frederick the Warlike. What gave its name to the abbey is a piece of the Holy Cross preserved in a magnificent pyx.

The remainder of the journal for this month and for the first half of September is occupied by short entries dealing with a variety of visits, dinner-parties, etc., with no comments attached to them. On August 29th Neumann received instructions to join Prince Metternich who had gone to Toplitz, and on September 17th he left Vienna for that purpose. One of the not infrequent carriage accidents the Diarist met with occurred on this journey.

Sept. 17th. Left for Toplitz at 8 o'clock in the morning. The postillion ran into something near Hohenmarckt and broke the pole to which the horses were attached. I was

¹ This was the notorious attempt made by Fieschi, a Corsican adventurer, who was executed on Feb. 16th, 1836. A little model of the incident is to be seen in the Musée Carnavalet.

able, however, to continue my journey, and met with no other mishap. Dined at Meissen.¹

Sept. 18th. Arrived at Prague at 6 o'clock in the evening and put up at the Three Lindens hotel, a very good place.

Sept. 19th. Left Prague at 8 o'clock in the morning in lovely weather. I followed the route of Wildras, Dux, and Libossiz, and arrived at Toplitz at 5.30 p.m., half an hour before the Emperor, who was received with great enthusiasm. I went to the Prince de Ligne's, where Prince Metternich, who does not arrive till to-morrow, is to stay.

Sept. 20th. Paid a visit to the Landgrave of Fürstenberg, Grand Master of the Kitchens to the Emperor. He invited me, for the duration of my stay, to the Grand Marshal's table, over which he presides. There I found the Landgravine, the ladies-in-waiting Countess Schönborn and de Wallis, the Master of the Horse, Count Wbrua, and Count Clam, the Emperor's chief aide-de-camp. After dinner I walked to the Castle of Dux, belonging to Count Wallenstein, where Casanova wrote his memoirs and where he died in 1797. Prince Metternich arrived in the evening at 7 o'clock. Went to the play with him for a short time, and met Nesselrode, my friend Schroeder, and Count Pahlen, who was about to leave for Paris as ambassador.

Sept. 21st. Received a visit from M. Brunnow,² attached to the department of Foreign Affairs at St. Petersburg, and one of my old colleagues in London. Saw Count Colloredo, our Minister at Dresden, and Baron Köller, Secretary to the legation in Switzerland. After dining with Prince Metternich, Count Kollowrath and Count Maltzahn, the Prussian Minister, I went to see the monument which has been erected at Kulm in memory of the battle fought there in 1813. I was accompanied by the Director of the Imperial Buildings under whose *ægis* the memorial had been set up, and I returned with Prince Metternich and Count Kollowrath. The Emperor, in conjunction with the Emperor of

¹ The town famous for its porcelain factory and its thirteenth-century cathedral.

² Count Philippe von Brunnow (1797-1875). He was Russian Ambassador in London from 1840 to 1854.

Russia and the King of Prussia, laid the foundation stone of the monument.

Sept. 23rd. Went to Dux with Colloredo and Baron Werner. There I saw the cabinet, filled with a beautiful collection of antique cameos and intaglios, arms and accoutrements, which belonged to the famous Wallenstein. There was a piece of his skull, and the collar still stained with his blood, which he was wearing on the day he was assassinated. In the courtyard of the castle is a fountain made of bronze from cannons taken by Wallenstein from the Swedes. It bears the arms of, among others, the Duchy of Mecklenburg, and the date 1630, with the name of the artist who designed it at Nuremberg. The park is filled with fine trees, but the roads are covered with red sand, which is very disagreeable. I paid my respects to the Princess Clary, who is lodging in a small house, having given up her château for the use of the Court. The Emperor and Empress of Russia are inhabiting the second floor.

Sept. 24th. I ought to have had the honour of dining with the Emperor (of Austria) to-day, both as a Commander of the Order of Leopold and an Aulic Councillor, but Prince Metternich decided that M. de Punt, the Emperor's Chamberlain, M. de Werner, Aulic Councillor, and M. de Hügel, a Knight of the Order of Leopold, should not dine with the Court lest strangers of our rank forming part of Count Nesselrode's *chancellerie*, who had been invited to the Marshal's table, should think that they, too, had the right of dining with the Emperor.

Sept. 25th. To-day the Prince of Prussia, the Duke of Cumberland, Lord Douro and Prince Esterhazy arrived; yesterday the Duke and Duchess of Weimar, Princess Charles of Prussia, their daughter, and the reigning Duke of Saxe Coburg had done so. Went to the play where *The Barber of Seville* was performed. A Mdlle Lützer of Prague played Rosine. She has a good voice but does not know how to use it. Beck took the part of Figaro. His voice is fine, but the Italian style is wanting in his singing, as it is in that of Mdlle Lützer. The tenor Decamer as Almaviva was bad.

Sept. 26th. The Emperor of Russia arrived at 10 o'clock this morning. He was not expected till the evening. Our Emperor with the Archduke Francis went to meet him. The King of Prussia ¹ and the Empress of Russia arrived in the evening. I took a walk with Colloredo to Mariaschein, a place of pilgrimage beautifully situated, and to Wilhelmshöhe, an ancient ruin whence one obtains a fine view.

Sept. 27th. Paid my respects to the Archdukes Francis, Charles and John. The Empress of Russia received the Austrians. I was presented to her by Prince Metternich. She has a very fine manner. She was dressed in white moire rather short, and had on a *parure* of sapphires of which I imagine an equal could not be found in Europe. It might easily be worth a million florins. In the evening an opera was performed to which all the members of the Court went, as they did to a ball given later. The Emperor Nicholas ² is one of the finest men one can possibly imagine, and is most amiable and gracious to everyone.

Sept. 28th. Went with Colloredo to Dux to see a military parade in the church. The sovereigns, the empresses and all the foreign princes and princesses were present. There was only one brigade. The day ended as did yesterday by a theatrical performance, to which I did not go, and an assembly, where I stayed only half an hour. The Duke and Duchess of Gordon, the Marquess Douro and Lord Claud Hamilton arrived and were presented to the Emperor and Empress. At the imperial dinner there were present fifty-three sovereigns, princes and princesses.

Sept. 29th. To-day the three monarchs (our Emperor, the Emperor Nicholas and the King of Prussia) laid the foundation stone on the battlefield of Kulm of the monument which our late Emperor intended to erect to the memory of the splendid resistance made on August 29th 1813, by the Russian Guard, commanded by General

¹ Frederick William III. (1770-1840). His wife was a Princess Louisa of Mecklenburg-Strelitz (the beautiful Queen Louisa of Prussia). Neumann records his death later (see p. 147).

² Nicholas I. of Russia (1796-1855). His Empress had been Princess Charlotte Alexandra of Prussia.

Ostermann, against Marshal Vandamme's army.¹ The Emperor Nicholas had had seven of the Guards who were present at that bloody battle sent from St. Petersburg, and they stood round the base of the monument. A religious ceremony was then held and a requiem was pronounced by the Bishop of Leutmeritz. The Emperor Nicholas translated to his soldiers the prayers they were offering up for their comrades who were killed on the field of battle. The seven brave men wept; a fine and touching sight! The three sovereigns stood on the platform of the pedestal, and Prince Metternich, the founder of the triple alliance which he has contrived to maintain through many vicissitudes and in spite of all that has been done to destroy it, was at their right hand in order to present to them the act verifying their presence at the ceremony, signed by them and deposited inside the memorial. On their left were the Director of Buildings and the architect of the monument, to indicate the stone on which each of the monarchs was to give three blows with a mallet. All the German sovereign princes and their consorts, the Court with its great suite of attendants, everyone in gala dress or uniform, perfect weather and an imposing countryside, the Bohemian mountains in the background, and the memories recalled by the ceremony, combined in presenting a *tout ensemble* unique of its kind. There were present too a battalion of grenadiers, one of fusiliers, a squadron of Uhlans, and a battery of artillery. Three salvos of heavy guns and three of artillery were replied to by a battery placed near the Colloredo and Prussian monuments situated close to Kulm, at the spot where the General decided the fate of the battle on the following day (August 30th 1813). The King of Prussia's eyes were full of tears during the ceremony. It recalled to him so many memories, and perhaps the most painful of all, the absence of the friend² who should have been there to celebrate it.

Sept. 30th. Dined at Bilin with Prince Lobkovics,

¹ For an account of this fine achievement which ruined Napoleon's campaign see Rose's *Life of Napoleon*, vol. 2, pp. 347-9. It is described justly as the Caudine Forks of modern warfare.

² General Count Colloredo-Mansfeld (1775-1822).

whither I went with Prince Esterhazy. The house is badly situated and is nothing but a country abode ; it has neither a park nor even a garden. The Emperor Nicholas went hunting with most of the German princes. In the evening *Zampa* was performed at the opera, and there was a ball at which the Empress of Russia and the Empress of Austria danced in the quadrille ; the former afterwards dancing a mazurka with infinite grace, indeed no one could possess more grace than she does, or a nobler and easier bearing.

Oct. 2nd. The Emperor Nicholas himself put his regiment through their manœuvres with a skill and military knowledge which any colonel might envy. He was in colonel's uniform and looked as commanding and impressive as Mars himself.

I read three memorials : one prepared by Russia on Spanish affairs ; another by M. Amillon concerning the Hollando-Belgian question ; and the third by Prince Metternich with regard to the attitude which the Three Powers should assume towards the two Maritime Powers.¹ All these memorials are drawn up with an eye to eventualities.

Oct. 3rd. Left Toplitz at 8 o'clock this morning at the same time as Barons Binder and Köller, Count Chotek and the Archduke Francis. There was no difficulty about post-horses, as they had been arranged for. We stopped at the house of Count Clam-Martinez, aide-de-camp to the Emperor. It is situated on the Hradschin, where the Princes Adalbert and Waldemar of Prussia, the sons of Prince William the King's brother, are also staying.

Oct. 4th. With Prince Metternich, Count Kollowrath and Prince Colloredo I went through the apartments prepared for the Emperor at the Hradschin (Prague). The Emperor of Russia is to lodge on the second floor, which is most shabbily furnished. Prince Metternich wanted to put him on the first floor, which is better arranged. Dined most sumptuously at Count Dietrichstein's with Baron Binder and young Thalberg,² who played the piano on the 2nd

¹ The three powers being Austria, Russia and Prussia ; and the two maritime powers England and France.

² See p. 1.

instant at Toplitz before the Court. The Empress of Russia complimented him most graciously on his remarkable talent. I looked in at the opera later for a few moments. *Robert le Diable* was being played.

Oct. 5th. Walked about the city of Prague, which is most beautiful. Yesterday Prince Metternich told me that the Emperor of Russia was going to decorate me with one of his Orders. To-day he arrived with the Empress, and there was no one present to meet him! The apartments which had been prepared for his use in the Imperial Palace were so badly furnished that our Emperor and Empress gave up their rooms to him. The palace is in such a state of disrepair that of the eight hundred and forty rooms it contains only about a hundred and twenty are habitable. One cannot imagine what a state of confusion and disorder all the arrangements were in. The town was illuminated and there were immense crowds about.

Oct. 6th. There was a gala performance at the theatre, that is to say, the Emperors and all those in the boxes were attired in uniform. The Emperor Nicholas wore that of a colonel of Hussars. In addition to the four sovereigns there was in their box the Grand Duchess Olga, very charming and greatly resembling her father the Emperor. In the large box at the back were the Grand Duchess of Weimar, Princess Frederick of the Netherlands, Princess William of Prussia, and the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, etc. *Robert le Diable* was given, but very indifferently. Madame Lützer and Pöck, in spite of their fine voices, could not succeed in making the opera go well.

With this entertainment Neumann's visit came to an end, as he left the next morning for Vienna, where he arrived on the evening of the 8th October. Toplitz was a favourite place for the occasional reunions of the allied princes, and no doubt on this occasion matters of high policy were discussed (the presence of Metternich would in itself almost ensure that), but no mention is made of such things in the Diary, which, as we see, is concerned chiefly with those decorative adjuncts which accompany the visits of sovereigns. But hardly had Neumann arrived in Vienna before the Emperor Nicholas appeared unexpectedly there on one of those flying visits which resembled those of an Emperor of our own day, the only thing, by

the way, in which Nicholas, who had a sense of humour and was generally attractive and amiable, did resemble him.

Oct. 9th. The Emperor Nicholas arrived to-day unexpectedly and solely for the purpose of paying his respects to our Dowager Empress.¹ He was accompanied by General Benckendorff, his aide-de-camp, and Prince Charles Liechtenstein. He made the journey from Prague in twenty-five hours. He told no one of his intention of coming here till he was getting into his carriage at Prague; and after he had witnessed some artillery manœuvres on the 8th he left at midday. Everyone thought he was going by the road to Saxony, on his way back to Russia, when he called out 'To Vienna,' to the utter astonishment of Prince Charles Liechtenstein who should have accompanied him to the frontier. He put up at the Russian Embassy. I went there to convince myself of his presence and saw him dressed in an Austrian colonel's uniform just entering his carriage together with Prince Charles in order to go to Schönbrunn. Later he came to Princess Metternich's, where I was dining. She received him at the head of the staircase. He kissed her hand and handed her a note from the Prince her husband, saying: 'Here is my passport.' As he went to his carriage at the Russian Embassy he saw Count Litta, who was standing at the bottom of the staircase. He seized him by the hand and said: 'What! are you here! I have just come like a commercial traveller for a new house of business.' He returned the same evening to take tea with Princess Metternich, but he asked that no strangers should be present, and so she received him with only the Countess Sandor and Princess Hermione Metternich with her. He spoke of Spain, and remarked: 'That country, torn by internal dissension, is in the hands of Providence. One cannot assist her but can only hope that the good cause (that is to say that of Don Carlos) will triumph. Providence will decide. As for England, one must do one's best to be satisfied. She can ruin my commerce, but not without doing much harm to herself.' He refused to have any military display. They wished to call

¹ She was the fourth wife of Francis II., and had been Princess Caroline Augusta of Bavaria.

out the garrison to show him, but he said he had come solely to see the Dowager Empress and did not wish anything of an official nature to be associated with his visit.

Oct. 10th. The Emperor Nicholas went out early on foot to pay a visit to the vault of the Imperial family at the Capuchins. He went up to the coffin containing the remains of our late Emperor, knelt down before it, and prayed. From there he went to see Princess Liechtenstein, the wife of Prince Charles. He went in a cab and gave the driver ten ducats.¹ At midday he received Count Hardegg, Minister for War. He came to take leave of Princess Metternich and carried away a letter from her to her husband. Returning to Schönbrunn he dined with the Imperial family, and left at 5 o'clock for Prague, where he was only to stop two hours in order to say good-bye to the Emperor and Empress. A letter subsequently arrived from Prince Metternich for the Princess in which he tells her that on the 8th the Imperial family assembled at 11.30 at Prague in the apartments of the Emperor Nicholas, in order to wish him *bon voyage*. He said to the Emperor (of Austria): 'Have you any orders for Vienna? I am just going there for a moment to pay my respects to your mother.' At that instant Prince Metternich entered the room. The Emperor took him by the arm, led him into his study, and said to him: 'Sit down at this table and write to your wife.' 'What about?' replied the Prince. 'What you like,' answered the Emperor. 'I will be the bearer of the letter. I shall be in Vienna in twenty-eight hours, and shall be back here on Monday.' The Prince could hardly get over his astonishment. He handed the Emperor an open letter, but the latter told him to seal it. As they had no seal between them, they made use of that of Prince William of Prussia. After the Emperor Nicholas had left Vienna, Prince Gortschakoff came by his orders to Princess Metternich again to carry her his compliments. By the attentions which he showed her, the Emperor wished to prove how highly he regarded her husband.

Oct. 14th. Prince Metternich arrived in Vienna at 2.30 in the afternoon. The Russian Ambassador to-day handed

¹ A ducat was a gold coin worth about 9s., so the driver did well that day.

me the Cross of the Order of St. Stanislas of Poland on behalf of the Emperor. For what I was able to do at Toplitz it is too high a reward. On the other hand for what I did in London, where I impeded the mediation which England and France wished to establish at Constantinople, ostensibly with regard to Eastern affairs but as a matter of fact aimed against Russia, this recompense is too insignificant for me ever to exhibit it.

The entries for the remainder of this month are few and short. They are nearly all concerned with bare notes of dinner parties or visits to the theatre, the plays seen by Neumann being of little or no importance, except perhaps one concerning which, and especially the book on which it was based, the Diarist passes an unfortunate judgment, for he saw *La Fille de l'Avare* at the Burg Theatre and remarks about it that 'it is after a tale by Balzac called *Eugénie Grandet*, and that 'the piece is as mediocre as the story!'

Nov. 1st. Read to-day the despatches from Paris and London, but neither of them contained anything of much interest. There is mention in the former of an orgy which took place at Granvaux, a property belonging to M. Vigier, the proprietor of the baths on the Seine. M. Thiers, M. Guilleminot, and others got drunk, and in their intoxication stripped themselves to their shirts and gave a parody of the doings of the Chamber of Deputies and the events of July 28th.¹ The newspapers assert that they created a tremendous disturbance and that Thiers came to one of the windows and exhibited himself indecently.

Again there is little to record from the Diary but a succession of dinners and theatrical performances. Most of the hosts and guests at the former are those we have met with elsewhere in these pages; while the latter concern pieces which have been long forgotten, and to many English readers perhaps never known. Indeed, much in this part of Neumann's Diary is but a *résumé* of the daily life of a man of fashion who was also a political personage but who is careful to keep his labours in this direction in the background. One entry for this month may be given as having a more extended interest.

Nov. 25th. A despatch from Paris mentions the effect which has been produced by a speech to a Polish deputation at Warsaw delivered by the Emperor Nicholas on his way

¹ Fieschi's attempt on the life of Louis Philippe (see p. 30).

back to Russia. The French and English papers have attacked the severity of his remarks, which shows their sympathy with Poland and their hatred of Russia.

Dec. 2nd. Read a despatch which Prince Metternich has sent to Paris bearing on an important matter relating to the succession of Louis Philippe, and also referring to the article in the *Journal des Débats* on the Emperor Nicholas's speech at Warsaw. This article quotes the act of the Congress of Vienna. 'On this basis,' writes the Prince, 'Belgium had no right to separate herself from Holland.'

Dec. 7th. Read in the English newspapers that a part of Hatfield House, where I have so often been, has been burnt down, and that the Marchioness of Salisbury, aged eighty-five, mother of the present owner, has perished in the flames.¹

Dec. 9th. Went through despatches from Paris and London, each of which speaks of the bad effect produced in their capitals by the Emperor Nicholas's speech at Warsaw.²

Dec. 27th. Dined at Prince Metternich's with M. Lucchesi Palli, the husband of the Duchesse de Berry,³ who told us that among the effects of Her Royal Highness which had arrived from the ancient property of Rosny there was a little casket containing the remains of Sully, to whom Rosny at one time belonged. The Duchesse wished to erect a monument over them in the park as the Archbishop of Paris would not allow them to be deposited in a consecrated place, Sully having been a Huguenot.

The year ended, as Neumann remarks, without any special event so far as concerned himself, except for his visit to Toplitz, which he says rather ruefully 'had no other result than the Order of St. Stanislas of the 2nd Class which the Emperor Nicholas gave me.' As we have seen, he regarded this distinction as a poor one for what

¹ A full account of this tragedy, one familiar to readers of contemporary diaries and letters, will be found in Raikes, vol. 2, pp. 273-5.

² Greville says the speech 'indicates an excitement, or ferocity, very like insanity.' It was made on the first occasion the Emperor had visited Warsaw since the Revolution of 1830, and in it he threatened to lay the city in ruins if the Poles rebelled again.

³ This marriage was announced in a letter from the Duchesse to the *Moniteur* on March 1st, 1833. She had then been married to M. Palli for some time. In 1834 the Duchesse had been received with much distinction in Vienna, being given apartments in the Imperial Palace.

he had done in the cause of Russia during his sojourn in London. Political benefits, like others, often get too quickly forgotten, and it is probable that the Emperor imagined that he had nothing to recompense beyond Neumann's activity at Toplitz, in return for which, as the Diarist has told us, he himself considered it too high an honour.

1836

At the beginning of the new year Neumann caught a cold (colds and fevers and even cholera were prevalent in Vienna at this period, it would seem, if we are to judge from other entries in the Diary), and being confined to his room has little more than the visits of friends to chronicle. On the 20th of the month he has the following entry in which will be noted the characteristic point of view of foreign Powers when a Whig government held office in our country :

Jan. 20th. Prince Metternich told me that it is agreed that Prince Esterhazy shall return to London in April for several months and also to enable him to present his letters of recall. I observed to the Prince that if the Whigs remained in power it would be sufficient merely to have a Minister in London. He said that that was also his opinion, and that by doing this 50,000 florins a year would be saved.

Jan. 22nd. Saw Prince Esterhazy, who confided to me that Prince Metternich had drawn up a plan for certain diplomatic changes in which I was destined for the United States. I do not think I shall accept the post. At my age such a banishment would be a sentence of death, for I should probably never return to Europe.

Jan. 24th. Dined at Prince Esterhazy's with the English Minister, Mr. Fox,¹ and his wife, and Lord² and Lady Hopetoun. News was received a few days since of a great fire in New York which destroyed nearly 700 houses and did damage to the extent of ten million dollars.

Jan. 27th. Listened to the reading of a despatch from Paris, at which were present Counts Sedlnitzky, Münch, and Mercy, Prince Felix Schwarzenberg, Baron Binder, Hügel, and Prince Metternich. During the reading of telegrams there was a question of a matter relating to Greece and of

¹ Afterwards 4th Lord Holland.

² John, 5th Earl, married in 1826 Louisa, daughter of 3rd Lord Macdonald.

sending someone to the King of Bavaria, who is there just now. The Prince, looking at me, remarked: 'It would be a delightful journey for someone who cared to undertake it.' I did not rise to this, as I do not want to be the 'someone.'

Feb. 10th. News has reached here that the French Ministry has handed in its resignation on the amendment of M. Humann for the reduction of the 5 per cents (Rentés).¹ Went to hear Beethoven's *Fidelio*; the music is very clever but without attraction for those used to the Italian style of composition. Madame Schröder, who took the part of *Fidelio*, has lost much of the beauty of her voice.

Feb. 11th. Yesterday the news arrived of the death of the Queen of Naples as a result of her accouchement. The Court will go into mourning to-morrow for seven weeks.² Dined at Prince Metternich's with the Prince and Princess de Solms, Prince and Princess Louis Liechtenstein, Prince Paar and the Count and Countess Hunyady, etc. Saw *The Bronze Horse*, an opera by Auber. The music was very light and very badly rendered.

Feb. 28th. Read at Prince Metternich's a number of a publication which appears in London under the title of *The Portfolio*. It contains despatches from the ambassadors of Russia in London and Paris, but chiefly of Count Pozzo di Borgo, concerning the years 1828-9, when Russia was at war with the Porte and when we had called the attention of the English and French cabinets to the necessity of not abandoning the Sultan to so powerful an enemy as the Emperor Nicholas, and of intervening by their good offices with the purpose of restoring peace in the East. The despatches of M. Pozzo are full of cunning and falsities, but the result is that the Austrian Cabinet emerges triumphant, and the English papers of all complexions say that Prince Metternich is the only man who accurately estimated the state of Europe at that time; while the servility of the

¹ Raikes, referring to this and the subsequent quandary in which the Government found itself, remarks: 'As I wrote the other day to Neumann at Vienna, "Tout ici est ou astuce, ou bassesse, ou jactance."'

² She died on January 31st of a bilious fever about a week after giving birth to a son. She was a daughter of Victor Emmanuel, King of Sardinia, and sister to the Empress of Austria and the Duchess of Modena.

French Government to the cajoleries of Russia, and the feebleness of that of St. James's, have stultified the interests of the whole of Europe.

March 1st. Prince Metternich read to Count Münch, Baron Binder and me a despatch which he is sending to-day to St. Petersburg, in which he speaks of the publications of the *Portfolio* in a manner that proves the superiority of his intelligence. He received *Le Moniteur* for Feb. 22nd, announcing the formation of a new Ministry in France, of which M. Thiers is President as well as Minister for Foreign Affairs.

In illustration of this news the entry in Raikes's *Diary* for February 22nd may be here interpolated. 'A Ministry is declared; and M. Thiers, supported by Marshal Maison, MM. Montalivet, Passy and Pelet, is President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs. In the afternoon he made a speech in the Chamber of Deputies, proclaiming his constant adhesion to the principles of the Revolution of July; which feeling, he said, was that of the former as well as of the new Cabinet. It met with a cool reception from his auditors.'

March 12th. Dined with Prince Metternich. Read a despatch from London relative to the affair at Cracow.¹ Moderation is shown by Lord Palmerston on this occasion.

March 15th. Passed the evening at Prince Metternich's. In the morning I had a conversation with Count Münch, who told me that there was a question of sending me to the United States as Minister. I told him how repugnant such a step would be to me, and he promised to speak to Prince Metternich about it on the first suitable occasion.

March 17th. Witnessed Glück's opera *Iphigenia*, sung by Madame Milder Hauptmann, once famous for her wonderful voice and still possessing an astonishing one although she is over fifty.

After references to the birth of a daughter to Princess Metternich, at whose christening he was present, the child receiving the names of Marie Emilie Josephine Stephanie Philomena, and a variety of entries of no importance, Neumann records going with his friend C. to Pressburg on the 29th of March, returning to Vienna on April 2nd;

¹ 'The three continental powers act simultaneously and energetically; they have together taken possession of the principality of Cracow without any reference to the others. Ils laissent penser les autres, et les autres les laissent faire.' Raikes, vol. 2, p. 343.

and as usual lightening his official duties by much social diversion ; music, as in the following passage, being for much in his life at this period, as it was, for the matter of that, always :

April 4th. Was present at the performance of *Moses* given by the new enterprise under the direction of Ballochini and Merelli. Marini, the *basso*, took the part of Moses and was excellent. The tenor, Pedrazzi, not so good ; Tadolini does not shine particularly, although her voice is as soft as velvet. The opera was saved by the choruses and the orchestra.

April 5th. Dined at Prince Esterhazy's with Sir ———¹ an English General in the service of the Shah of Persia, the same who by a forced march on Ispahan established the authority of Abbas Mirza in that city after the death of the late Shah. He went to Kalish last autumn, but was obliged to leave in two hours, as his presence there was distasteful to the Emperor Nicholas.

April 10th. Went to hear the opera *Nina* with new but very mediocre music by Copola. Madame Garcia, sister-in-law of Madame Malibran, took the part of Nina. She is a mezzo-soprano of great compass and vividly recalls the latter. Galli, the bass, is good, but the tenor, Genero, very ordinary.

April 16th. Saw the tragedy *Marie Stuart* by Schiller. The principal parts were played by Madame Schröder, who was Elizabeth, and Madame Rettich, Marie Stuart. The former has outlived her reputation. She has no longer a voice strong enough to accompany her acting, and the second has too much, which occasionally causes her to be undignified. This tragedy, full of beauties of the highest quality, has one defect—it is too long. The performance lasted four hours !

April 17th. Went to the opera to hear *The Elixir of Love*, finely sung by Tadolini. Galli took the part of Dulcamara, but less successfully than Frezzolini did last year ; and Genero was the tenor.

From these musical records we come suddenly to a sad entry—the death and burial of Prince John Liechtenstein, who had been struck down by apoplexy on the 11th and succumbed on the 20th of this month at 6 o'clock in the evening.

¹ Blank in MS.

April 23rd. The remains of Prince Liechtenstein were buried to-day with military honours, as he was a marshal. The convoy should have consisted of twelve infantry battalions, twelve cavalry squadrons, and twenty-four pieces of artillery : but as the garrison could not muster so great a number of troops there were present only eight infantry battalions, the Windischgrätz regiment and twenty-four pieces of artillery. The procession started from the Liechtenstein Palace, went down the Kohlmarkt and the Graben, passing the Porte Rouge and the Jägerzeil, and at the Etoile three salvos of musketry and artillery were fired. Four sons of the deceased followed the coffin bareheaded and on foot : viz., Prince Louis, now the reigning prince, and the Princes Fritz, Rudi and Edward, as well as Prince Paar and Count Hunyady his sons-in-law ; all the generals and a number of superior officers were also present.

April 24th. To-day I saw the portrait of the Emperor which has been painted by the artist Molteni, who had been sent by the Government of Milan to do it. The details are good, but the colouring of the face, as well as the resemblance to the original, not very successful. The portrait which Molteni has painted of Prince Metternich is equally mediocre. I went to the annual exhibition of pictures. There are very few good ones except the landscapes of Gavermann.¹

May 6th. Read a despatch of Count Nesselrode to the Russian Ambassador concerning a communication from our Cabinet with regard to the publication of *The Portfolio* in London containing the reports of General Pozzo for the year 1829 on the war between Russia and the Turks. The way in which the Russian Cabinet praises its ambassador without mentioning him by name is very skilful.

May 7th. Went through despatches from Paris and London. The former in part relative to the journey of the Duc d'Orléans and Duc de Nemours² ; the latter announcing the intention of the British Government to send a consul to Cracow.

¹ Friedrich Gavermann (1807-1862). He was chiefly known as a painter of animals, although Neumann calls him a *paysagiste*.

² On April 12th Neumann notes that news had been received that these two Princes would be coming to Vienna in June.

May 9th. Read a despatch which is being sent to London in reply to the protest of the English Cabinet on the occasion of the occupation of Cracow by the troops of the three allied Powers. This protest is not accepted here, and the suggestion of the said cabinet to send a consul to this town is repelled.

May 10th. The cold and frost have destroyed all the vines. It is as cold as in the month of February.

May 15th. There was a large family dinner at Prince Metternich's to celebrate his sixty-third birthday. After dinner his children, Richard by his second wife and Melanie by his third, danced a *pas de deux*. In the evening there was a concert at the Duchesse de Sagan's where Mesdames Garcia and Tadolini, and Marini and Pedrazzi, sang, among other things, a quartette from the charming opera *Lucrezia Borgia* by Donizetti.

May 16th. Read despatches from London and Paris. The explanations given by M. Thiers regarding the recruiting in France for the Queen of Spain are not at all satisfactory.

May 17th. Went with Princess Metternich, Princess H. Odescalchi and the Countess Zichy to see a steam engine of 120 horse power, destined for one of the departments of the Imperial Marine. The Emperor and Empress were there, accompanied by Prince Metternich, Count Kollowrath and Counts Clam and de Ségur.

May 18th. Was present at a sitting given by Prince Metternich to the painter Molteni of Milan, sent here on behalf of the Government of Lombardy to paint the Emperor's portrait. Dined with the Prince, where Felix Schwarzenberg told me that the King of England desired to bring about a marriage between the second son of the Prince of Orange and the Princess Victoria of Kent, but that the Coburgs were doing their best to prevent this.

May 24th. Prince Metternich has gone to Baden to see the Archduke Charles, in order to confer with him as to the reception of the Duc d'Orléans and Duc de Nemours.

May 29th. The Ducs d'Orléans and de Nemours arrived at 11 o'clock to-day and went at midday to Schönbrunn to pay their respects to the Emperor and Empress. They

dined there and in the evening were at the French Embassy. They pleased everyone greatly by their appearance and their modest and distinguished manners.

May 30th. Paid my respects to the Princes, who were both good enough to remember me with much kindness. I also saw again General Baudran and the Duc de Valençay. There was a ball at Prince Metternich's at which the French princes were present. The ladies were covered with an immense profusion of diamonds.

June 1st. In the evening the Princes went to Prince Metternich's, where they had supper. There were present among others the Prince and Princess Windischgrätz, Prince and Princess Schwarzenberg and Princess Lobkovics.

June 3rd. The German theatre gave a performance at Schönbrunn for the Princes. In the morning I went over the royal stables, more remarkable for their extent than for the beauty of the horses, except those used for state occasions, which are of immense size.

The various entertainments given in honour of the Dukes of Orleans and Nemours are duly set down by Neumann, but hardly merit being recorded in detail. Dinners, *fêtes* and theatrical performances are noted, but without comment, and on the 11th the royal visitors left.

June 11th. The French princes departed this morning. The Duc d'Orléans came to say good-bye to Prince Metternich and had a long conversation with him. His Highness seemed very satisfied with his reception. Both of them have given splendid presents to all those who have served them here. The Emperor gave them two Spanish horses.

June 12th. Heard Mass at the State *chancellerie*, where I found Princess Metternich very uneasy about her youngest daughter, who has suddenly become very ill. The doctor, Marenzeller, was also very worried about her. Two other doctors have been called in. On returning for dinner at 4 o'clock I was told that the child had died three-quarters of an hour earlier. It is thought that there was some organic defect. I found the Princess overwhelmed with grief. The Prince desired me to receive the company (for there was a great dinner party), and to excuse his absence to

the Russian Ambassador, Prince and Princess Radziwill, and the numerous other guests.

June 13th. They have opened the body of the little Princess Emilie Metternich and have found that the circulation of the blood had never been normal, and had been carried into the liver, thus affecting the action of the lungs.

June 17th. Went to see the d'Ambras collection, made by the Archduke Ferdinand. It used to be in the castle which was called after him, near Innsbruck. The collection is remarkable for its armour and for many precious objects of all kinds, among others the famous salt-cellar made by Benvenuto Cellini for Francis I.

June 20th. Read the last despatch of Prince Metternich to Paris with regard to the visit of the French princes to Vienna, containing a *résumé* of the conversations of the Duc d'Orléans with the Prince, as well as of his visit to the Archduke Charles. The nomination of Count Henry de Bombelles as aide-de-camp to the eldest son of the Archduke Francis has appeared in the *Vienna Gazette*. He has at the same time received the title of Familiar Councillor. He is the third Bombelles who has held this position.

June 22nd. Dined with Prince Metternich to meet the Count and Countess Hoyos, who were leaving this evening for Brünn, where the former has been appointed Councillor to the Government. In the evening I went with Count Maltzahn to Hietzing, and returned with him. He told me that Count Redern had made an offer of marriage to Princess Victoria Odescalchi.

June 23rd. The King of Naples¹ and the Prince of Salerno, his uncle, are expected here in a few days. The Archduchess Marie Louise² arrived on Wednesday, the 21st, at Schönbrunn.

June 24th. Dined at Hietzing with Prince Metternich and Count Lichnowsky, only four of us. In the morning I saw Prince Esterhazy, who spoke to me about Count Köllö:³

¹ Ferdinand II., son of Francis I. (1810-1859). His oppressive rule brought about the insurrection of 1848. He was known as 'Bomba' on account of his having suppressed the rising by bombarding the principal cities.

² The widow of Napoleon. She had married Count Neipperg, her Chamberlain, in 1821 (see also note on p. 273).

³ ? Kollowrath.

of his secret power, of the growing difficulties in consequence of all kinds of expenses ; of Count Revitzki ; of his debts ; and of the lack of energy of P. M. (? Prince Metternich).

June 25th. The King of Naples and the Prince of Salerno arrived to-day at Schönbrunn.

On the 27th Neumann went with his friend C. to a little place called Mölik, which he had known thirty-six years earlier and had not visited since. There he met various old friends, among them 'Minna, the old lady's-maid of my late mother.' He only stayed one night there, however, returning to Vienna the next day.

June 30th. Dined at Baron Lerchenfeld's, the Bavarian Minister, with Count Dietrichstein, Baron Zedlitz and Count Bombelles. Later I went to the opera where Copola's *Enrichetta Bainfeld*, which I had seen yesterday and which pleased me less than it did then, was performed. Prince and Princess Metternich were there. The former told me that he had received news that on the 26th someone had fired a pistol at Louis Philippe, but that the King had not been hit. The would-be assassin had been arrested. The King of Naples and the Prince of Salerno came to see Prince Metternich in the evening, when His Majesty shut himself up with the Prince in the latter's study.

July 3rd. To-day I read the trial for adultery brought by Mr. Norton against Lord Melbourne.¹ The latter was acquitted in spite of facts which hardly appeared to his advantage. The Duke of Brunswick, who had arrived on Saturday, came to visit Prince Metternich, when there was a great gathering.

July 5th. Went to Hietzing to dine. There was present Mr. MacNeil, the British Minister, on his way to Persia, where he has already been. He told me that the late Shah had a thousand and thirty-eight wives and more than a thousand children ; that on his death the new Shah dismissed them all and had the eyes of a large number of the children put out.

¹ See Torrens's *Life of Melbourne* for an account of this well-known incident. Raikes writes under date of June 25th : 'The trial of Norton v. Melbourne came on in the Court of Common Pleas on Wednesday. The contemptible description of the witnesses, who were chiefly discarded servants, caused the verdict to be generally approved ; it was received in the House of Commons that night with great acclamation.' See, too, Greville, vol. 3, p. 351.

During July Neumann spent much of his time with the Metternichs at Schönbrunn, making excursions with them to Gutenstein and other neighbouring places, and meeting as usual a variety of people who came to visit the Prince and Princess, among others Marshal Marmont, full of a ten months' tour he had made in 1834 to the Russian military posts in Turkey, Syria, Palestine and Egypt. The Diarist was accustomed to spend the day at Schönbrunn, generally returning to sleep in Vienna. A selection from his entries until he left for a holiday at the beginning of August are here given. They mostly speak for themselves, and thus do not require much annotation.

July 16th. Read the despatches from Paris communicating the decision of the French Government to demand from the Swiss the extradition of the refugees, since it is established that they are concocting plots subversive of political and social order in France and in Europe generally. In the event of a refusal the said Government will menace Switzerland with a blockade of its French frontiers. Prince Esterhazy, Count Maltzahn and the two Barons Binder, the *Fürstrath* and the Minister, dined with Prince Metternich. In the evening M. Lucchesi Palli, M. Montbel, M. Almidia and Marshal Marmont came, the last-named bringing the portfolio of views of his recent voyage, which contains many beautiful pictures.

The illness of the little son of Prince Metternich, and the arrival of the English Ambassador ¹ 'after an absence of eighteen months ;' the sale of his English britschka to Prince Esterhazy for 1200 florins, half what it had cost him ; and the production of a new ballet, etc., occupy the succeeding entries in the Diary till July 22nd.

July 22nd. Read the Correspondence of Gentz with Madame Rahel,² published by Varnhagen with a sketch of the life of the celebrated writer by the latter. In these letters Gentz speaks of his passion for the dancer Fanny Elssler. The correspondence was never meant to be published, and it is a great abuse of confidence, a real perfidy, on the part of Varnhagen to have made it public. All the same, these letters, in spite of the infatu-

¹ Sir Frederick Lamb. 'Saturday, May 28th. Sir F. Lamb sets out for Vienna immediately.' Raikes, vol. 2, p. 371.

² Madame Rahel (1771-1833) became the wife of Varnhagen von Ense, the German writer. For Gentz, see vol. 1, p. 139.

ated mind of the writer, interest one by their inimitable style.

July 24th. The King of Naples and Prince Leopold came to take leave of the Metternichs this evening.

July 25th. Dined in town at Prince Metternich's with Sir Frederick Lamb, Prince Esterhazy, Count Schulenberg and Ferdinand Palfy. I went with Lamb to Prince Metternich's garden, and afterwards to the opera.

At this time Neumann saw a good deal of the English Ambassador, Sir Frederick Lamb, the brother of Lord Melbourne, who afterwards succeeded him in that title, having previously acquired one of his own (Lord Beauvale). We find the Diarist dining with him on the 26th, visiting him on the 29th, when Lamb told him 'that the object of his Government was to see a firm government in Spain under Queen Isabella,¹ in order to counterbalance the strength of France : in a word to destroy the old influence of the latter country ' ; and again dining with him at the Metternichs' and returning to Vienna with him when ' he again spoke of Spain and of his fear that a strong government would not be able to be established there.'

On August 6th, after dining with Marshal Marmont, Neumann left for Ischl, the most favoured of Austrian watering places then and since. He arrived there by way of Gmunden on the 8th, and found himself among friends, the Esterhazys, Lamb, and many others being there to drink the waters. A few extracts from the Diary referring to wider interests than those of the social round are given :

Aug. 13th. Took a bath of sea-water, which did me much good. Went to Gosau with C., Dr. Götz and an Englishman, a Mr. Saunders, who travels with his own horses, loves fishing, goes from one place to another, stops if the country pleases him, and lives in the most independent manner possible. The valley of Gosau and the road leading to it are most beautiful. Behind the valley, towards the left, one sees the Alps, which are here called Donner Kogel, are pointed, and afford a most imposing *coup d'œil*.

Aug. 19th. Dined with Lamb at 5 o'clock. We talked much about the affairs of England and France ; of the increasing prosperity of the former ; of the mistake they make with us in supposing that that country will come to a tragic end by an inevitable revolution. Lamb considers

¹ Isabella Maria II., who had regained the Spanish throne in 1833.

this impossible in view of the strength of the Conservatives and the power of resistance existing in the great territorial and industrial richness of the country. In speaking of France he said that the Conservative powers should give their support to the throne of Louis Philippe and encourage the Duc d'Orléans to marry and thus strengthen the dynasty against revolution.

Aug. 20th. Dined with Lamb to whom I carried the news that the towns of Cadiz, Cordova, Malaga, Seville, Saragossa, Barcelona, etc., had proclaimed the Constitution of 1812; that even in Madrid there was a good deal of uneasiness; and that the National Guard had been dissolved there and a state of siege proclaimed.¹

Aug. 27th. News from Spain announces that the Queen Regent has been obliged to accept the Constitution of 1812.

Aug. 31st. Made an excursion to the Hossenrath, by Berneck, a fairly high mountain whence one sees a great part of the Dachstein covered with snow and in parts with glaciers. The journey from Berneck to the summit of the mountain occupied us an hour and three-quarters, and three-quarters of an hour to come down.

Sept. 1st. Dined at Weissenbach on the banks of Altersee with C., Madame Mandelli, a Captain Graham, formerly in the East India Company's service, Mr. Saunders and Mr. Abdy. The part of the lake towards Mondsee is very beautiful, but the other in the direction of Voklabruck less so. The dinner was bad and dear. Fished afterwards and caught a trout.

Sept. 3rd. Read the news from Spain, where the revolution is producing all sorts of horrors. The movement in Madrid has been accompanied by frightful scenes. The former governor, General Quesada, who had fled to a little village not far from the capital, was recognised by the mayor, who denounced him to the revolutionaries in Madrid. They came in a body, assassinated him, cut up his body and distributed the pieces.² One of the English Ambassador's messengers was arrested, and his despatches seized. The

¹ The first Carlist war was in progress. It lasted from 1833 to 1840.

² See Raikes for August 23rd, 1836. In his *Diary* there are many references to the condition of Spain at this time.

ambassador sent two of his secretaries to demand the return of the documents and they were merely insulted. He himself, they say, was in danger. The French Ambassador Rayneval has died at St. Ildefonso through an access of gout to the head.

I made an excursion to the Valley of Gosau with C. and to the Dachstein,¹ which is visible as soon as one reaches the first little lake of Gosau. This mountain is 9,486 feet high and is covered throughout the year with snow and ice; it is a glorious sight. The road leading to it is a little difficult, but one is repaid for the trouble. The expedition takes a whole day, three hours from Ischl to Gosau, an hour and a half from Gosau to the lake, and the time necessary for returning to Gosau, dining and resting there. There is not a point on the whole way which is not superb.

Neumann's fair friend C. must have been charming but *difficile*. In earlier portions of the Diary there are, as we have seen, records of quarrels and reconciliations, the former chiefly due, as the Diarist says, to most unjust suspicions entertained by the lady as to his relations with others. Even during these excursions in September 1836 he has to set down records of these *amantium irae*, and such entries as 'great altercation with C. on account of a most uncalled-for accusation on her part,' are not infrequent. One such which occurred on the 5th resulted in giving him a severe attack of bile, and on the following day he remains in bed trying to forget his troubles by reading Theodore Hook's *Gilbert Gurney*,² 'very amusing,' he says, 'for anyone who has lived long in England.' On September 8th C. 'still persists in her frightful accusation against me of which I am completely innocent'; but on the next day a reconciliation takes place. Had it not done so, says Neumann, 'I had decided to leave for Vienna on the 12th, which would have meant our irrevocable separation.' As a matter of fact, after some further excursions his holiday soon came to an end, and on September 28th he was back in Vienna to find his friends the Metternichs already returned.

Oct. 1st. Paid a visit of condolence to Princess Rasoumofsky, whose husband died on September 22nd aged eighty-five. He was one of the signatories to the Act of the

¹ It is about 18 miles south of Ischl, and is one of the highest peaks of the group of the North Limestone Alps. The reference books give its height as 9,830 feet.

² This now forgotten novel had been published in 1835.

Congress of Vienna. Prince Metternich observed that although twenty-two years has elapsed since the signing of this document there were only four of the plenipotentiaries dead: viz., Prince Hardenberg, Humboldt, the Duc Dalberg, and Prince Rasoumoffsky¹; whilst most of the sovereigns and all the army leaders except the Duke of Wellington who were living then are now no more.

Oct. 2nd. Went to see the dancer Pérot, who has astonished Vienna by his suppleness and grace.

Oct. 5th. Sophie, the old lady's-maid of Princess Metternich, was attacked by the cholera and died in ten hours; this has spread panic in the Prince's household.

Oct. 6th. Dined with the Metternichs, and learned of the death of the famous singer Malibran, which took place at Manchester, where she had gone to fulfil an engagement at one of the great musical meetings there.²

Oct. 10th. Dined at Prince Metternich's with M. Berryer³ the celebrated lawyer, who talks remarkably well. He spoke of the position of M. Thiers and of his return to power in the coming session. The subject of the King of Sweden, Charles John,⁴ coming up, Prince Metternich related that after the battle of Dennewitz,⁵ which the Prussians won when Bernadotte left the Swedish army, the Prussian general learning of the success remarked: 'Let France be given to the most worthy,' to which General Pozzo, who was a commissioner attached to Charles John, replied: 'Then it should be given to me, Sire.' Prince Metternich also related that at the moment when the various Acts of the Congress of Vienna were being edited, M. de Talleyrand delayed the first settlement of them for two days because he wanted to add to the titles of the French King that of 'legitimate King of France.'

Oct. 15th. Went to Eisenstadt for the birthday of

¹ Hardenberg, 1750-1822; Humboldt, 1767-1835; Dalberg, 1773-1833; and Rasoumoffsky, 1751-1836.

² Her death took place on September 23rd. (*See also* vol. I, p. 209*n*).

³ Pierre Antoine Berryer (1790-1868), a French advocate and leader of the Legitimist party.

⁴ Charles XIV. (Bernadotte), 1764-1844.

⁵ The Battle of Dennewitz was fought on Sept. 6th, 1813. Ney was defeated by Bülow and Tauenzien.



MME. MALIBRAN DE BERIOT

(née MARIA FELICITA GARCIA)

b. 1808, d. 1836

From a painting by F. Y. Hurlstone

Princess Theresa Esterhazy. I found there the Count and Countess Hardenberg, the Murray family, Mdle Watterskirchen, Fraser, and Mr. Jerningham. Played at whist in the evening with Prince W. Liechtenstein and Count Hardenberg, and lost forty-two points.

Oct. 16th. Walked to the Thiergarten with Countess Hardenberg and Countess Chorinsky. Sir F. Lamb and Lord Albanley came to dinner. Played at whist with W. Liechtenstein, Hardenberg and Albanley, and won sixteen points. This evening Prince Esterhazy gave a ball for his servants.

Oct. 27th. A courier from Naples arrived here yesterday bringing an offer of marriage from the King of Naples for the Archduchess Theresa.

Oct. 31st. I hear that the marriage¹ has been arranged and that the King will himself come here for the Princess. Dined at Lamb's with Lord Foley and Lord Albanley.

Nov. 3rd. Dined at Lamb's with Prince and Princess Metternich and Mrs. Trollope,² the authoress of works on America and Paris. She is a simple woman without any of the pedantry often associated with the writer's calling.

Nov. 4th. Heard of the attempt made by Louis Bonaparte, son of Madame Hortense, at Strasbourg against the government of Louis Philippe.

Nov. 6th. Dined at Prince Metternich's with Marshal Marmont, who told us about his flight from Egypt with Bonaparte in 1799, and the risks they ran owing to adverse winds which kept them twenty days off the coast of Africa. When they arrived near Toulon they saw in the west seven English men-of-war; they were on the east of them and, as the day fell, more in the shadow than were the English, who were made visible by the setting sun. All the same the danger was very great. Then Bonaparte judging correctly that they would continue on their course, that the French frigates would try to get away from Toulon, and that the English would manoeuvre to cut them off, ordered Admiral

¹ Ferdinand II.'s first wife had been Christina of Sardinia.

² Mrs. Trollope (1780-1863), mother of Anthony and Adolphus. Her book on America, where she lived from 1829 to 1832, created much comment. Neumann met her again, in Florence, in 1847 (see p. 259).

Gantheaume to make for Fréjus, where they disembarked the next day and where they were received with immense enthusiasm without being compelled to remain in quarantine. Marshal Marmont spoke, too, of the famous 18th Brumaire, a day made victorious by the presence of mind of Lucien Bonaparte, who came and harangued the troops drawn up in the courtyard of St. Cloud and then went off to find his brother, when he thought the moment propitious, to tell him to place himself at the head of the troops and to clear the Council Chamber of the Five Hundred. Marmont was at that moment in Paris commanding the artillery, while Murat was in charge of the cavalry.

On the 8th the report arrived that Charles X. had been attacked by cholera¹ at Gorizia, and on the following day his death on the night of the 5th was announced. The Court went into mourning for three weeks, but the news had lost any of the political importance it would have possessed six years earlier. In the meanwhile matters in Spain had improved.

Nov. 15th. Good news has come from Spain. Gomez has taken Almaden, where the great quicksilver mines are situated, and pursues his victorious course in Estremadura. There was an evening party at Princess Maria Esterhazy's for Prince Leopold of Naples. A number of tableaux were shown representing scenes in the history of Austria, which nobody understood!

Nov. 16th. The Duc d'Angoulême² has assumed the title of King of France in spite of his abdication—which is a contradiction.

Nov. 24th. Baron Charles Hügel³ arrived with despatches from Paris, and after an absence of five and a half years, which he has employed in visiting India. On the following day I met him at dinner at the Metternichs. He told us that Runjet Singh, the ruler of Poonah, had received him very graciously and shown him his treasures, many of which belonged to the Great Mogul. Among other things he possesses a famous diamond, and a ruby on which some

¹ Raikes says 'internal inflammation.'

² The eldest son of Charles X. (1775-1844).

³ A well-known German traveller. He wrote books on Cashmere and Cabul (1796-1870).

words are engraved. I returned again later in the evening to Prince Metternich's, where Albanley told us that when someone had said to M. de Talleyrand that M. de Chateaubriand had become deaf, 'Probably,' he replied, 'it is because he no longer hears anyone speaking of him.'

Nov. 26th. The counter-revolution projected at Lisbon for the establishment of the constitution of Dom Pedro has failed; the Queen, who had taken refuge in her palace at Belem, has re-entered Lisbon and is at the mercy of the National Guards. The soldiers of the English Navy who had disembarked in order to make a demonstration in the Queen's favour, had to take to their ships again; the weakness of the English Government at once affronts her and makes her ridiculous. MM. de Palmella and de Terceira have been obliged to take refuge on an English vessel. In Spain Gomez pursues his course without interference and is making his way to the south.

Nov. 30th. Was present at the investiture of the Order of the Golden Fleece bestowed on Princes Schwarzenberg, Liechtenstein, Lobkovics, Ottingen and Wallenstein, on Counts Hardegg (President for War), Chotek (Grand Burgrave of Bohemia), Mitrowsky (Chancellor of Bohemia), Hoyos (Chief Huntsman), Dietrichstein (Grand Chamberlain to the Empress), and Sziracki (*Judex Curie* of Hungary). Prince Fürstenberg, who was among those nominated on the occasion of the coronation at Prague, did not appear and excused himself because of the cholera in Bavaria and the approaching confinement of his wife. Prince Metternich, Head of the Order, was also not able to be present, being kept in the house by a cold. Count Kollowrath officiated in his place. His position as Head is on the throne by the side of the Emperor, who creates the Knights, gives them the accolade, and places the collar round their necks. The second son of the Archduke Charles was invested with the Order on this occasion. Three members were excused from coming to the ceremony, Prince Fürstenberg, Count Apponyi, our Ambassador in Paris, and the son of the Duke of Modena.

During the first fortnight in December Neumann has nothing of special moment to record, and a list of dinners, reading of despatches,

in the midst of which appears the entry, 'Sad altercation with C. without plausible reason or motive on her part: our separation is probable,' make up the sum of the Diary for this period.

Dec. 17th. Dined at Lamb's with Prince and Princess Metternich, the Countess Sandor and Princess Hermione her sister, Tettenborn, Marshal Marmont, and Prince Gortschakoff. Prince Metternich gave us his ideas on St. Simonism and spoke of a new work on North America published by Michel Chevalier, who belonged to the sect of St. Simonians and was sent to the United States by M. Thiers in order to examine on the spot the railways constructed there. On going to the Prince's study in the evening he made me read some passages of this book, which are full of interest.¹

Dec. 19th. Reconciliation with C. The burial took place to-day of one of my best friends, Lefevre, Councillor to the State *chancellerie*. He was secretary to the embassy in Paris in 1806 when I went there in my capacity as clerk with Prince, then Count, Metternich.

Dec. 24th. The Duchess of Würtemberg, sister of Prince Metternich, was struck down by apoplexy this morning. She confessed and received extreme unction, but in the evening was a little better. Yesterday Princess Esterhazy with the Chorinskys and Rosa came in the evening to my apartments to hear the reading of a piece translated from the French, which Mdlle Müller rendered perfectly.

Dec. 27th. Prince Metternich made me examine an important despatch from Paris, telling me that he would not allow anyone else to read it. He enlarged on the subject and in doing so exhibited the vast extent of his genius.

Dec. 29th. Dined at Prince Metternich's with Charles Hügel who, after dinner, showed us the drawings of his voyage to Egypt. In the evening I went to see a new play by Madame Birch Pfeiffer. The fourth act damned the piece, although the first three are charming, and Müller acted to the greatest perfection.

¹ Michel Chevalier (1806-1879). The book in question was *Lettres sur l'Amérique du Nord*, which had appeared this year.

SECTION II

THE DIARY FROM JANUARY 1837 TO DECEMBER 1838

THE New Year opened with those visits of ceremony which were *de rigueur* on the Continent, and with which we have seen Neumann comparing our less effusive celebrations of the *Jour de l'An*. The first entry of general interest in the Diary is for January 5th :

Jan. 5th. Read the Paris despatches announcing a new attempt made on December 27th against the life of Louis Philippe when he went to open the Chambers. The felon is a man named Meunier, a journeyman saddler. He fired a pistol almost point blank at the King. The bullet passed beneath his arm and broke the glass of the opposite window of the carriage, in which the Ducs d'Orléans and de Nemours were with His Majesty.¹

Jan. 12th. The Carlists have had to abandon the siege of Bilbao after an affair on the 24th December, in which the advantage rested with Espartero. Dined at Prince Metternich's with the political chief of the Montenegrins, Pierre Petrovich, a bishop aged twenty-three, and a fine young man 6 feet 4 inches in height. The little republic over which this chief rules is under the protection of Russia.

Jan. 15th. Was present at a family dinner at Prince Metternich's. Afterwards went to see *Robert le Diable*, the rôle of Isabella being taken by Madame Lützer, of Prague. She has a charmingly pure voice, but it is not produced in the Italian style.

Jan. 17th. Dined at Princess Esterhazy's with Princess Grassalkovics, Leopoldine Liechtenstein, Schwarzenberg, Mrs. Trollope, etc. Spent the evening with Prince Metter-

¹ See Raikes (for Dec. 27th), who gives an account of the deed and of Meunier's subsequent trial. Raikes says the two princes were slightly wounded, probably by the broken glass.

nich, who declaimed against the institution of the jury system in France and England.

Jan. 19th. Read a despatch from Paris and a letter from Count Roos, who is serving with Don Carlos's army. He states that in spite of the defeat before Bilbao the troops are full of spirit, and that the check they have received has awakened the energies of their commanders. Don Sebastian has been appointed Commander-in-Chief, Villa Real his principal aide-de-camp, and Moreno Chief of the Staff.

Jan. 23rd. Yesterday I saw my old friend Colloredo again. He has just arrived from Dresden, which he has quitted for his new post at Munich. I gave Princess Metternich the draft of a letter for the Prince her husband, in which I discuss my present position. She has most kindly undertaken to hand him the letter.

Feb. 2nd. Dined at Prince Metternich's. The Princess told me that she had spoken to the Prince with regard to my position and that he had said that it was difficult to give me a ministerial post at the moment, particularly as I had refused to go to America, whither he had had the intention of sending me.

Feb. 18th. Dined at Sandor's with the Metternichs. I saw Lamb, who told me that the English Ministers were menaced with defeat on the question of municipal reforms in Ireland.

Feb. 20th. Received a note from Lamb conveying Lord Palmerston's thanks to me for having used my good offices to ensure Prince Esterhazy remaining in London.

On February 24th Neumann succumbed to the influenza (*la grippe*), which at that time was as prevalent throughout the Continent as it has been in our own day. Indeed, it was probably worse, as the Diarist writes that 'it is practically all over Europe; in England, above all in London, it has assumed the character of typhus; ¹ at Paris two-thirds of the city have been affected; but with us (in Vienna) it is mild.' That Neumann was not seriously indisposed, although he had to stay in bed some days, is proved by the fact mentioned in the following entry:

¹ This was, of course, before Sir William Jenner had pointed out the difference between typhus and typhoid, with which latter no doubt influenza then had a similarity.

Feb. 26th. Princess Metternich has asked me to write to Lord Hertford in favour of her brother Emmanuel,¹ who wants to marry his ward Charlotte Strachan—a singular circumstance.

Feb. 27th. Princess Metternich came to see me and told me that Lord Hertford had given his consent to the marriage of Charlotte Strachan and that her brother had written to ask permission. It seems that Lord Hertford has promised to give 200,000 florins to Emmanuel and the same amount to his ward. The Princess asked me if I would be willing to go to Milan to settle the affair with Lord Hertford, with whom I am very friendly.

March 10th. Victor Zichy has arrived in order to obtain as quickly as possible the permission for the marriage of his brother with Charlotte Strachan.

March 11th. Dined with Princess Metternich to meet the envoy from Mecklenburg, who has arrived to announce to the Government the accession of the new Grand Duke. Count Sedlnitzky spoke to me about the game of hazard which was played at Count Sandor's and at which Count Louis Karolyi lost 42,000 florins in two sittings recently. The members of the new Casino have nominated me one of the twenty-five persons forming the Committee.

March 14th. At a quarter to five o'clock this morning there was an earthquake tremor which shook all the houses in Vienna, without, however, causing any other damage. Count Sandor was thrown from his horse in the Prater, through hitting his head against a tree.

March 16th. Was present at a meeting of the new Casino, at Prince Schwarzenberg's, when two committees were formed, one for drawing up the rules of the club, on which I was nominated, and the other for the financial side of the business.

March 17th. We held our Committee at Prince Trauttmansdorff's for the laying down of the rules and statutes of the new Club which has just been formed.

Neumann was a good deal occupied just now over this new Club which had been inaugurated in Vienna, and the fact that he was conversant with the way such things were carried out in England,

¹ Emmanuel Zichy.

where he was a member of the Travellers', was no doubt of special assistance to the Committee. Another entry thus refers to the matter :

March 23rd. Was present this evening at a conference at Prince Schwarzenberg's for the purpose of continuing an examination of the statutes of the Club. The last thirty-nine articles were adopted. Prince Lobkovics, who was the originator of the project, having suddenly to leave for Prague on account of the illness of his mother, Prince Schwarzenberg proposed that I should take his place. This I refused to do, and Baron Charles Hügel undertook it.

March 26th. Easter Day. An enormous amount of snow has fallen during the last twenty-four hours. News has been received of a victory gained by the Carlists over Evans,¹ who was obliged to retire on St. Sebastian.

March 28th. Dined at Prince Metternich's to meet Mrs. Trollope, who persuaded the Prince to go through various passages on the administrative part of the work she is writing on Vienna.²

March 29th. Read the despatches from Paris and St. Petersburg, and the bulletin of Evans on the Battle of Hernani, where he confesses to have experienced a complete defeat. Dined at Prince Metternich's with my friend Colloredo, who is leaving to-morrow to take up his post at Munich. Saw a play called *Marie*, translated from the French. Madame Rettich, though generally admired in the title-rôle, puts into it too much weeping and pathos. *Marie* is a woman of the world, not a heroine of the boulevards.

April 5th. Prince Metternich suggests that I should take Hügel's place after his departure. I am much troubled about this.

April 6th. I met Lamb, who tells me that he is awaiting a reply from London with respect to myself.

It would seem as if by this Neumann was again anxious to secure a post in England, and this would naturally interfere with his suggested occupancy of Hügel's office.

¹ Sir George De Lacy Evans (1787-1870). He commanded the British Legion sent to suppress the Carlist rebellion in 1835-7. Later he commanded a division in the Crimea.

² It appeared as *A Romance of Vienna* in 1838.

April 13th. Opening of the Italian Opera with *Lucia di Lammermoor* to Donizetti's music, in which there are some charming things sung by Poggi, Marini, and Mdlle Tacchuiardi, whose voice, however, is harsh in the higher notes.

April 15th. Went to the first performance of *Catherine de Guise*, by Conin. The opera fails rather through the fault of Madame Lalande and de Reyna, who have both seen their best days, than by the music.

April 16th. Madame de Maltzahn, wife of the Prussian Minister, died last night as a result of a complication of disorders although her actual illness only lasted six days. She leaves six children and a husband who adored her. She was a Goltz, and was only thirty-nine, although her eldest daughter is nineteen.

April 20th. Read a note from Sir Frederick Lamb to Prince Metternich in which he says that Lord Palmerston would be very pleased to see me again in London.

April 21st. Was present at the revival of *L'Italiana* of Rossini, sung by Madame Brambilla, who, however, lacks fire and 'go'; by Marini, a superb bass; and by Lonati, who, although possessing a magnificent tenor voice, requires it to be better cultivated.

There follow a number of entries chiefly of a social character, which are merely notes, as it were, of the places Neumann visited and the names of those he met. Dinners given by Princess Esterhazy at the Prater¹ and elsewhere; a concert at the Duchesse de Sagan's, and a visit to the Metternichs' garden at Reunweg, being among them.

May 9th. Prince Metternich told me that the Government of the United States has appointed a Minister to our Court, and asked me if I would not be willing to go to America in that character. After I had thanked him for the honour of this proposal, he told me in confidence that he would suggest it to Count Woyna, our Minister in Sweden; and I also put forward the name of Baron Mareschal.

May 11th. The Prince has again spoken to Count Münch and me of his intention of sending a Minister to the United States, while regretting although not blaming my unwillingness to fill the post.

¹ Vienna's Hyde Park, where various noted restaurants were then in being.

May 14th. Sandor won his wager to drive in a calèche from Pressburg to Vienna in three hours without changing horses. He covered the five posts in two hours and forty-one minutes, and the two horses, which are from his own stable, did not appear over tired.

May 20th. Read a despatch from London dated the 12th instant. Prince Esterhazy in a private letter to Prince Metternich prays him to decide nothing as regards me until his (Esterhazy's) return from London.

May 21st. Read despatches from St. Petersburg and Paris. The latter brought by Count Rudolph Apponyi. The former interesting on account of the attitude of Russia towards England with regard to the defensive spots in the Black Sea.

May 24th. Was present at the marriage of Princess Rosa Esterhazy with Count Cavriani. The Princes Metternich and of Coburg, Counts Kollowrath, Nicholas Esterhazy and Hardegg, and Prince Windischgrätz were the witnesses. The ceremony took place at 10 o'clock in the morning, and at midday the wedded pair left for Fischau.

May 28th. Dinner at the English Ambassador's to celebrate the birthday of his sovereign. There were fifty-six present.

May 30th. Went to see my little nephew, who has a fever in consequence of an illness caused by eating bad truffles which they served at the Theresian,¹ and of which seventy young scholars have become ill.

June 1st. Saw Councillor Sumarugo on the subject of the Theresian, in consequence of the bad condition of the kitchen. This *employé* seems to have very erroneous ideas on the subject.

June 4th-5th. Saw my nephew, who is better, but he did not get rid of the fever till to-day. One hundred and ten pupils of the Theresian have been attacked, several with a nervous fever. One does not know to what to attribute this epidemic, but it is probably the result of bad food.

June 9th. My nephew is now convalescent, but two of the pupils have died: Count Desöffy and Baron Friedenthal.

¹ A school in Vienna

On the 17th Neumann records being taken suddenly ill himself, but two days later was able to dine with the Metternichs and to read a despatch from London conveying the news of the serious state of the King (William IV.), the account of whose death reached Vienna nine days later.

June 28th. Received the news of the death of King William IV. of England, who died at Windsor on June 20th at 2 o'clock in the morning as the result of a suffusion of water on the chest. The reign of this monarch is remarkable for the Reform Bill, passed in the year 1832.

Princess Victoria succeeds him. She has only just reached her majority, which is fixed by law at the age of eighteen.

July 1st. Accompanied C. to Perschling, where we dined. I returned with her brother. The Emperor and Empress left the same day for Linz. We saw them pass while we were at Perschling. On coming home I learnt of the arrival of my sister-in-law, to whom I sent back her son, who did not seem overjoyed at returning to the maternal roof.

July 3rd. It is announced to-day that the mourning for the King of England is to last sixteen days. Prince Khevenhüller has just died. I went to see his son, the new prince, to recommend on behalf of the Metternichs his making use of the agent Odelga to look after his affairs. I read a note sent by Monsignor Cassanini to demand the withdrawal of our troops from the Papal States.

July 5th. Was present at the departure of Prince Metternich this morning at 9.30. He goes by way of Ischl to meet the Emperor at Salzburg; thence to Toplitz, and after seeing the King of Prussia there is to return to his country house here in the middle of August. Count Franz Zichy, his brother-in-law, accompanies him. Princess Metternich, who had intended passing the time during her husband's absence with her mother at Carlbürg, has been obliged to give up the idea, the doctors having decided that it would be imprudent for her to move, as she is expecting to be confined shortly.

July 6th. Showed Prince de Polignac¹ over the Library

¹ He was Charles X.'s Prime Minister, and signed the Ordinances of July 23rd, 1830, which led to the revolution in that year (1780-1847).

and the Imperial Museum of Antiquities. The collection of *incunabula* is remarkable ; it includes examples of the earliest printers, Gutenberg, Füst, etc. The manuscripts are equally precious. There is also to be seen here the book of hours which belonged to Charlemagne and Charles V. There are besides over eight thousand Arabian and Chinese manuscripts. The library contains between two and three hundred thousand volumes in all.

July 8th. Dined at Princess Metternich's with the Countess Wbrua, Thom, Jablonowsky and Prince Lichnowsky. Afterwards saw an act of *Norma*, indifferently sung in German by Madame Mink. In the evening the young Poniatowskis sang at Princess Metternich's. One has a beautiful tenor voice, the other a bass.

July 12th-13th. Went early to the Garden¹ to ask after Princess Hermione, who is better. I took the Princess (Metternich) the news of Don Carlos having crossed the Ebro. Prince Metternich has sent word from Salzburg that Don Carlos had written to the Princess de Beira that he would march on Madrid after having crossed the Ebro.

It may be noted here that Don Carlos (1788-1855) was the second son of Charles IV. of Spain and brother of Ferdinand VII. In 1808 Napoleon made them both renounce their claims to the Spanish throne. After the Restoration he became heir-presumptive, but by the abolition of the Salic Law (1830) and the birth of Maria Isabella in the same year, he lost this right. On the death of Ferdinand in 1833 he was proclaimed King by the Clerical Party. In 1834 he headed the rebellion, but on the capture of his army in 1839 by General Espartero he fled from Spain and eventually, in 1845, resigned his claims in favour of his son, Don Carlos II.

July 18th. Went to the theatre where the Elsslers, Fanny and Theresa, danced in *La Sylphide*. They have improved immensely during the five years since I last saw them.

As usual Neumann spent much of his time with Princess Metternich, dining frequently at the Garden ; going to the theatres and opera (he heard Spohr's *Jessonda* on one occasion, and remarks that 'one must put up with German music when one cannot get better !') ;

¹ This was the property in the suburbs of Vienna belonging to Prince Metternich to which the family retired during the summer months.

and he was also present at several meetings of the new Club which were held at private houses, those of Prince Lobkovics and Prince Liechtenstein among others. During August he appears to have remained in Vienna, and a few entries are selected from those made during this month.

Aug. 3rd. The Duc de Blacas brought the young Duc de Bordeaux¹ to visit Princess Metternich. He has come to see Vienna during the absence of the Court. However, he had an interview with the Dowager Empress, the only member of the Imperial family now here, the rest being at Ischl.

Aug. 5th. Dined at Weinhaus with Countess Naudine Karolyi. The Princess de Bethune and her daughter, regular chatterboxes, were there, as well as Giulay and Paul Esterhazy. In the evening I was present at Fanny Elssler's benefit. She² and her sister Theresa were applauded to such an extent that they were recalled twenty-two times. Afterwards they were carried in triumph to their house, and were forced to appear at the window several times.

Prince Charles Liechtenstein has been appointed to go to England to congratulate the new Queen on her accession, and Prince Schönburg will go to the King of Hanover³ for a similar purpose.

Aug. 7th. Met on the Kohlmarkt Madame Alfred de Noailles with Lord Rokeby,⁴ one of my great friends. It was a surprise which recalled to me the times when I knew them both well and of which I have many agreeable memories.

Aug. 9th. Visited Madame de Noailles, who is travelling with the Duc de Mouchy and the Duchesse her daughter. I advised them to go to Salzburg by way of Ischl.

Aug. 10th. Dined at the Prince de Vasa's at Hacking with Prince Charles Liechtenstein, Schulenberg, Giulay,

¹ He was afterwards Comte de Chambord and by the Legitimists called 'Henri V.' (1820-1883).

² A portrait of her is reproduced at p. 256.

³ The Duke of Cumberland became King of Hanover, under the Salic Law. He was the fifth son of George III. and an unpopular man all his life (1771-1851).

⁴ Edward Montague, 5th Baron Rokeby. He died on April 6th, 1847, at Naples. He was an intimate friend of Raikes, who mentions him several times in his diary.

Mareschal, Tettenborn and Rudi Wbrua. I presented to Princess Metternich Lord Rokeby, one of my old friends in England with whom I have passed many agreeable hours in London and the country.

Aug. 15th. Returned in the evening from Prince Metternich's with Count Sedlnitzky, who told me that Prince de Vasa had dismissed his gentleman-in-waiting, Baron de Zobel, having surprised him making love to his wife, the Princess.

Aug. 18th. The Turkish Ambassador dined for the last time with Prince Metternich. He has been made a Pasha of Three Tails, and to-morrow he leaves to be present at the Russian manœuvres, to which he has been invited. To-day Prince Charles Liechtenstein has gone to congratulate the Queen of England on her accession to the throne.

Aug. 19th. Read at the State *chancellerie* the last despatches from England, that of July 22nd being very interesting. The Prince (Metternich) told us that he had been informed that the new elections in England had gone so greatly in favour of the Tories that Lord Melbourne talked of resigning.

Aug. 27th. Prince Esterhazy has arrived from London. What he tells us proves the great prosperity of the capital and of the country in general, where a much better public spirit appears to be rife.

Aug. 31st. Read an interesting despatch from Paris, saying that on the demand of Russia the French Government had promised to repress the Polish intrigues organised in France.

During September Neumann remained in Vienna, but made short excursions into the country, one day to see the Fries at Vöslau, another on a fishing expedition to Völlersdorff. On the 5th he meets General Sir Andrew Barnard, 'one of my old friends, once aide-de-camp and superintendent of the stables to George IV. and William IV.,' on the 11th—but let him speak for himself :

Sept. 11th. Went to the Leopoldstadt Bridge with Prince Metternich, the Russian Ambassador, and Baron Ottenfels, to see the steamboat *Mariana*, destined to ply between Vienna and Linz. The machinery, constructed by Bolton and Watts, has cost 60,000 florins, and the whole thing

100,000. It is very elegant, and only draws two and a half feet of water.

On the 12th Princess Metternich gave birth to a son who was christened on the 14th, Count Stephen Zichy holding the child at the font on behalf of the Prince and giving it the names of Stephen Lothaire Adolphe Clement Marie. Neumann mentions the reading of some despatches, one of which he says indicates England's desire for a closer connection with Austria. On the 23rd he has to record a curious incident.

Sept. 23rd. Count Joseph Esterhazy was arrested to-day by order of the Criminal Tribunal for having knocked down a policeman in the Prater. Count Joseph says it is untrue, and allowed himself to be arrested. He should by rights have been taken to the police station, but is suffering from rheumatic fever. Dr. Wierer, who happened to be in the house when they came to apprehend the Count, protested against the removal of the invalid, and the police officer whose duty it was to carry out the order has permitted him to remain in his house, but under surveillance.

Sept. 24th. Prince Metternich regards the matter seriously. He has had a statement drawn up concerning the arrest and the Count's denial of the accusation, and this he has sent to the Archduke Louis, together with Dr. Wierer's attestation that the state of the invalid has been so greatly aggravated by this incident that he cannot answer for his life if the matter is not settled at once. Count Sedlnitzky, the Minister of Police, strongly condemns the action taken in this affair.

Sept. 25th. Read an interesting despatch from Count Fiquelmont, dated from the Camp at Vosonseck, where the Emperor Nicholas has assembled 60,000 men, of whom 50,000 are cavalry. The Emperor put 43,000 of the latter through their manœuvres at one and the same time, and the evolutions appear to have been carried out with the utmost precision. The Archduke John was also present and follows the Emperor to Odessa and Sevastopol.

Sept. 26th. The Emperor (of Austria) has ordered the President of Justice to stop the proceedings against Count Esterhazy, and to send him all the documents as well as to make a report upon them. I dined at Sina's with

Prince Metternich, Count Palffy, the Hungarian Chancellor, Stephen Szechenyi, and Mr. Clerk, the engineer summoned to reconstruct the suspension bridge. Sina is anxious to father the enterprise, which is estimated to cost three millions of florins.

Sept. 27th. Dined with the Prince and the same company as yesterday, with the addition of Mr. Mee, the son of the celebrated miniature painter of that name, who himself possesses an admirable talent in water-colour painting.

Sept. 30th. Prince Metternich confided to me that he was about to send a messenger to Paris to announce to the French Government that the intention of our Government was to recognise Don Carlos as soon as he should reach Madrid. Dined at the Prince's with Prince Esterhazy, Count Clam and Captain Heller, who was present at the cavalry manœuvres at Vosonseck where 43,000 horsemen, disposed in masses, went through evolutions which excited the admiration of everyone.

Oct. 1st. Had a long conversation with Prince Metternich with regard to the recognition of Don Carlos. The initiative for doing this is left to Austria by Russia and Prussia.

Oct. 3rd. Dined at Prince Metternich's with the French Ambassador, Marshal Marmont, Madame Premon, sister-in-law of the Duchesse d'Abrantes, Mdle. Premon her daughter, and M. ———¹ who has succeeded M. Cuvier² at the Jardin des Plantes at Paris.

Oct. 6th. Read a despatch from Paris concerning the dismissal of Count Confalonieri, who had returned from the United States whither he had been sent. The French Government has ordered him to leave France and he has gone to England.

Oct. 7th. To-day I bought two beautiful carriage horses which I exchanged for others, adding 300 florins, so that they stand me in at 687 florins.

Oct. 10th. News has arrived from Paris announcing that

¹ Blank in MS.

² Frederic Cuvier, brother to the better-known George Cuvier (1773-1838). He had been appointed Professor of Comparative Anatomy at the Jardin des Plantes in 1827.

Baron Clement Hügel has fallen into such a state of melancholy that he is no longer capable of attending to business. A courier has been sent to M. de Thom instructing him to carry on the affairs of the Embassy, should the Baron's condition become worse, until the arrival of Count Apponyi.

There follows a note of yet another quarrel with C. (on October 12th), who could not apparently be made to understand that Metternich's wish that Neumann should accompany him to Eisenstadt, which had been arranged, could not be set aside. 'A separation—probably for ever—has taken place,' writes the Diarist; but two days later all is well again. 'Reconciliation!' he says triumphantly. C. must have been a difficult although no doubt a charming person!

Oct. 13th. Saw Mr. Owen¹ of Lanark, who paid me a visit. He is a philanthropist of a peculiar kind. His object is the regeneration of the human race through an entirely new system of education for children of the tenderest ages.

Oct. 15th. Left with Prince Metternich for Eisenstadt at 9 o'clock in the morning. Heard Mass and took breakfast with him by the Princess's bed before starting. We arrived at Eisenstadt at 1 o'clock, where we found the Princesse de Latour, mother of Princess Esterhazy, the Chorinskys, Cavriani, the Murray family, Schulenberg, and the English Ambassador. We examined the hot-houses, which are very fine. In the evening there was a servants' ball.

Oct. 18th. The affair of Pepi (Joseph) Esterhazy has been transmitted by the Emperor to the High Court with the order that justice is to take its course. Consequently the case will again come before the Criminal Tribunal.

Oct. 23rd. Count Esterhazy to-day underwent his first examination.

Oct. 30th. The Magistrate has condemned Count Joseph Esterhazy² to be imprisoned for 30 days, in spite of the fact that the chief witness gave his evidence in the Count's favour. An appeal has been lodged against the sentence.

¹ The famous Robert Owen, the founder of English socialism. He carried out his principles at his village of New Lanark (1771-1858). His son, who was born in Lanarkshire, became a geologist in America (1807-1860).

² Neumann sometimes gives him his full Christian name and sometimes his nickname, Pepi.

Nov. 1st. Saw Apponyi again, who is obliged to return to Paris to relieve Baron Clement Hügel, who is ill and incapable of directing the affairs of the Embassy.

Nov. 5th. Was present at the French Ambassador's at a French theatrical performance of *Valerie et Mirond*, a delightful vaudeville admirably played by the two Dolignys; but, after having seen Mdle. Mars in it, it has lost its attraction when acted by others.

Nov. 6th. Count Pepi Esterhazy, whose affair has been before the Court of Appeal, has just been condemned by it to imprisonment for three months. He will now present his final appeal to the Supreme Court of Justice.

Nov. 7th. Prince Metternich related this morning to Count Sedlnitzky, Princess Melanie, the Countess Zichy and me, some anecdotes of great historical interest concerning the events preceding the war of 1809, for which he had made preparations with Count Stadion¹ at Vienna, whither he had gone on a holiday. All the military measures had to be taken once for all, in order that war should be declared on the 1st of March at the latest. Count Stadion had to communicate this to Prince Metternich, who was then in Paris. The latter was charged with the duty of arranging that Napoleon should declare war against us and not we against him. The expected courier so eagerly awaited by Prince Metternich in Paris did not arrive, and it was learnt that our troops had crossed the Inn on April 2nd. This delay of a month enabled Napoleon to reassemble his troops on the Danube. We found them prepared to receive us.² It had also been arranged that we should debouch by Bohemia in order to enter the centre of the Germanic Confederation and link ourselves up with Prussia, Hesse and the provinces friendly to us, and as a matter of fact we fell in with the Bavarian army, which had gone over to Napoleon.

I also met Count Wolkenstein at Pepi Esterhazy's and questioned him on the fact, now become unhappily historic,

¹ Count John Philip Stadion (1763-1824). He was the reforming Minister of Francis II., and was Minister of Foreign Affairs from 1805 to 1809.

² See Holland Rose in his *Life of Napoleon* on the delays of the Austrian commanders, etc.

of the delay caused by the Archduke John on the way to Wagram. Count Wolkenstein, who was ordnance officer with the Archduke Charles, was sent on the 2nd of July, 1809, by His Imperial Highness to his brother the Archduke John at Pressburg, with an invitation to come as quickly as possible with his army corps of 14,000¹ men to take part in the battle about to be fought. The Count arrived at Pressburg on July 3rd between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning; and it was not till 4 or 5 o'clock in the afternoon that the Archduke gave the order to advance. Instead, too, of making forced marches His Imperial Highness rested his troops as if they were on ordinary marching orders, and arrived, as all the world knows, after the battle.

Nov. 10th. The French company played at the Carinthian Theatre, where there was a great crowd. They gave *Malvina, or a Marriage of Choice* by Scribe, and *Moirand and Co.* The first piece was coldly received, but on the other hand the second was greatly applauded.

Nov. 14th. Dined at Prince Metternich's with the Turkish Ambassador, who is leaving for London, the French and Russian Ambassadors, the Prussian Minister, the two Princes Corsini, father and son, Mr. Miles and Mr. Macgregor, the first an American who has come to negotiate commercial matters with this country; the second sent by the British Government for the same purpose.

Nov. 16th. The Court to-day went into mourning for six weeks for the Archduke Alexander, second son of the Palatine by his third wife, a Princess of Würtemberg. Etiquette prescribes that when an archduke has made his first communion mourning is worn for him according to the usual forms.

Nov. 20th. The Supreme Court has condemned Count J. Esterhazy to one month's imprisonment. The sentence has been submitted to the Emperor and it is hoped that the Count will be acquitted.

Nov. 23rd. Prince Metternich and all his family were to

¹ Other authorities say he had 20,000 men. In any case so equally contended was the battle that had he arrived earlier he might have turned it in favour of the Austrians. The incident is another example of Napoleon's amazing luck.

have dined with Pepi Esterhazy in order to celebrate his birthday, but as the latter is still a prisoner the Prince was advised not to do so, and the family therefore dined at home with the Zichys.

Nov. 28th. The Prussian Government has become embroiled with the Archbishop of Cologne on the subject of mixed marriages,¹ which the Archbishop is unwilling to permit unless it is agreed that the children shall be brought up in the Roman faith; whilst according to an ordinance of the Prussian Government the children should be brought up in the religion of the father.

Nov. 30th. The Prussian Government has had the Archbishop of Cologne arrested by two policemen, and has caused him to be carried to Minden. This event has created a great sensation throughout Germany.

Dec. 1st. Dined alone with Prince and Princess Metternich. The former reproached his wife for having mentioned before the Prussian Minister that a courier had been sent to Rome.²

Pepi Esterhazy was to-day pardoned by the Emperor, so that the penalty of a month's imprisonment to which he had been condemned by the Supreme Court of Justice will not be enforced.

Dec. 9th. The funeral of the Burgomaster Lieb took place to-day. He was an excellent man, and had done me several good turns. He died as the result of a long illness which resulted at last in consumption.

Dec. 12th. Had an important conversation with Counts Münch and Clam concerning the position of internal affairs and those of Prince Metternich in particular. Dined at the Prince's with Louis de Bombelles and his wife, whom I had not previously met. Went to see a play by Sheridan Knowles.³

Dec. 14th. Dined at the Casino Verrein to try the cookery of the new establishment. It seemed to us very ordinary. There were eleven of us: Princes Metternich, de

¹ i.e. Between Catholics and Roman Catholics.

² Apparently on the matter recorded in the preceding entries.

³ The title of this play is in German and indecipherable in the MS., but it may have been *The Love Chase*, which was first produced in this year.

Lobkovics, Paar, and Wenzl Liechtenstein, Counts Schulenberg, Condenvien, Nako, etc. Later I went to see a play translated from the French, *Le Château de ma Nièce*. The chief part was taken by Mdlle. Müller with a perfection worthy of the heyday of French comedy.

The entries for the remainder of the year are but short ones solely recording social engagements without any comments or notes of conversations or events, so that their transcription at length would be superfluous and not specially illuminative.

1838

During the first two or three months of the new year the Diary, although having an entry for nearly every day, does not contain anything calling for special notice. It is, for the most part, a list of dinners and balls and visits to the play, set down more in the form of reminders for the writer than because there was anything particular about these events to record; nor do we come across any of those political data or social anecdotes which give to Neumann's journal in other places so great a value. One or two incidents are to be found which have a wider interest than have the bulk of the entries, however, and these are here given:

Jan. 11th. News has been received that the Winter Palace, the Imperial residence at St. Petersburg, has been burnt. All the precious contents, as well as the Palace of the Hermitage with its picture gallery have, however, been saved.

Feb. 16th. A wolf has been killed just outside the fortifications of Vienna at a place called Schmelz. The cold weather continues in the greatest intensity; since 1814-15 I have never experienced so severe a winter.

Feb. 27th. There was a ball at the English Ambassador's, the Archdukes Charles and Francis and the Archduchess Sophia honouring it by their presence. The evening before Sir Frederick Lamb showed me a telegram from his Government instructing him to communicate to ours the measures taken by the English Cabinet towards that of France, informing the latter that it cannot view with indifference the interference with the regency of Tunis, and reminding it at the same time that it has no right of sovereignty over Algiers, which is still vested in the Porte.

After another quarrel and reconciliation with C.—‘what she requires being, although not impossible, out of all reason,’ says Neumann—the Diarist gives us one or two glimpses into Viennese social amusements at this time :

March 16th. Was present at a delightful concert at Baron Uchtritz’s, the Minister of Saxony. His daughter did the honours. She possesses a deliciously soft and clear voice. She was supported by M. Besana, an amateur bass singer who was as good as a professional. Some young society girls, pupils of Madame Sessi, sang choruses remarkably well.

March 18th. They repeated at Court the representation of china figures (*tableaux vivants*) by ladies of the *haut monde* which had been given at Princess Esterhazy’s.¹

March 19th. The town of Pesth has been inundated by the Danube in consequence of the thaw. The damage caused is incalculable.

March 21st. The details of the inundation, which has destroyed a large part of Pesth, are fearful. The water continued to rise for seventy-two hours. The Danube rose twenty-nine feet, and reached the second storeys of the houses. Most of them crumbled, the force and weight of the water having destroyed the foundations. The damage is estimated at several millions. Whole villages, too, have been swept away. The town of Gran, the seat of the Archbishopric, has been almost entirely destroyed.

March 27th. The Duchesse de Sagan has received an anonymous letter in which the writer threatens to publish the details of her life unless she pays 30,000 florins to stop the publication.

March 28th. Read a despatch from St. Petersburg which had arrived at 10.30 in the evening, announcing that the Emperor of Russia would be in Berlin between the 21st and 22nd of May ; that he would arrive at Toplitz on July 15th, and that the Prince Imperial would be going to Sweden, Denmark, Holland and England, and would return by Bavaria, Tyrol and north Italy, to Vienna.

March 30th. Prince Metternich charged me with a communication for Sir F. Lamb. There was an evening

¹ An earlier representation of this kind had taken place on the 10th.

party at Princess Esterhazy's at which Mdle. Novello,¹ an English lady who possesses a very fine but untrained voice, sang.

April 1st. Went to the University with Prince Metternich, Count Münch and Marshal Marmont, to see certain electrical experiments. The apparatus invented by Professor Ettinghausen is simple and easily handled. After dinner I went to Princess Liechtenstein's to congratulate her on her birthday, which anniversary occurs to-morrow.

The following week was occupied by Neumann, so far as is recorded in the Diary, in going to the Opera, to a benefit at the Burg Theatre for the sufferers from the inundation at Pesth, to another at the Carinthian Theatre for the same charitable object, and in reading certain despatches, one of which announced that a body of Egyptians had been defeated in the mountains of Hauran by insurgents. At this time the great pianist Liszt arrived in Vienna.

April 16th. The pianist Liszt paid a visit to Princess Metternich. He astonished us by the self-sufficiency of his manners. He is a product of 'la jeune France' beyond anything one can imagine.

April 18th. Heard Liszt, whose execution is the most massive and incoherent that can be conceived. He astounded more than he pleased an audience composed of the first professors and connoisseurs of the capital.

April 19th. At the Burg Theatre they gave a new play by Bauernfeld, called *The Two Families*, in which an aristocratic family is opposed to a bourgeois one. The characters are thin and the piece itself feeble. All the talent of the finest actors was required to make the play a success.

April 21st. Read despatches from Paris and London. The Hollando-Belgian affair, which has cropped up again, has been delayed by the differences between the King of the Netherlands and the Maritime Powers, the former having offered to sign the 24 articles of the Treaty of November 1831, and the latter saying that it is not just to impose on Belgium the whole of the arrears and that the negotiations should be resumed from the point where they were left in 1833.

¹ Clara Novello, b. 1818; married Count Gigliucci 1843, and retired 1860.

April 22nd. Prince Metternich told me that he should send Count Scufft to London in connection with the Hollando-Belgian matter in the event of it being reopened.

April 23rd. The Prince informed me that he wished me to accompany him to Milan. I dined with him, there being also present Princess Theresa Esterhazy, the Countess Clam, the young Pereiras and the Fries. Went afterwards to a concert given by Liszt who played in an electrifying manner. He is a meteor. Under his touch the piano becomes an altogether different instrument.

April 25th. My quarrel with C. continued until to-day. Dined at Prince Metternich's with the Zichy family. There was to have been a Court concert to-night, but it has been postponed because it was learnt that Liszt, who was to have performed, had failed Princess Metternich—which turns out after all not to have been the case.

April 27th. Prince Metternich told me that he had chosen me to join the nominee of Baron Eichhof, President of Finance, to reconsider with Mr. Macgregor, of the English Treasury, our treaty of navigation and commerce, which I had largely negotiated with the English Government in 1829.

April 29th. Was present at Liszt's third concert, to which Prince and Princess Metternich also went. Later I dined with them to meet Liszt and Thalberg. A Prince Bariatinsky was run over last evening by a carriage. No one seems to know how it happened, as he has been unconscious for twenty hours.

May 3rd. Baron Ottenfels communicated to me the note by which the President of Finance has been informed that Prince Metternich has chosen me to represent diplomatic interests in the negotiations concerning the treaty of navigation and commerce with England.

May 5th. Had an interview with M. Eichhof, President of the Chamber of Finance, in order to discuss with him the negotiations to be opened with Mr. Macgregor.

May 8th. Count Münch, who is leaving to-morrow for Frankfort, told me that he had spoken to Prince Metternich about sending me to the Hague in the event of M. de Seufft going to London to take part in the Hollando-Belgian

conference. Prince Metternich sent me to the English Ambassador to inform him of a report from Brussels concerning the effect produced there by the news that the Prussians had torn down the tree of Liberty which the Belgians had set up in the village of Strassen, situated within the area of the fortress of Luxembourg. Sir F. Lamb merely observed that it was a further reason for hastening the termination of the Hollando-Belgian affair. I read to Prince Metternich the account of my conversations with Baron Eichhof and M. Esch.

May 13th. Had an interview with M. Esch, to whom I communicated the gist of a note from Mr. Macgregor to Count Kollowrath in which he reports that since the year 1833 there has existed a parliamentary Act which accords to foreign nations who wish to enter into treaties with England the power of carrying on commerce with the West Indies and of importing into England, from the shores of the Mediterranean, the products of those countries, after they shall have been in the national port of the vessel carrying them. M. Esch had no idea of the existence of this note.

May 14th. The first conference dealing with the commercial treaty to be concluded with England was held at my place, Mr. Macgregor, Esch and I being present. The first produced a memorandum drawn up with the object of showing the advantages to the two countries of such a transaction, and a project for a treaty of navigation and commerce is laid down. M. Esch desired that this latter part should be separated from the body of the treaty, and that this treaty should confine itself to outlining the principles on which it is based. Mr. Macgregor undertook the second part, and M. Esch that of the treaty itself.

At the close of this entry we read that 'C. received sad news from Pressburg to the effect that Colonel P. declares that he cannot fulfil his promise of marrying her.' The exact relations of C. with Neumann are obscure, but that she was about to *se ranger* with the latter's consent seems probable; and certain conversations which the Diarist had with the Landgrave of Fürstenberg about her (although they are not particularised) would seem to be concerned with the same subject. The principal entries in the diary at this time are, however, concerned with the commercial treaty, for the successful

carrying through of which Neumann subsequently received an advancement in rank.

May 17th. Long conversation with the Landgrave Joseph Fürstenberg relative to C. A few days ago he took me down to the cellars of the Court, which are three stories deep and are magnificent, being kept with marvellous care and order.

May 18th. A four hours' conference with Mr. Macgregor and Esch, when we agreed to formulate a project for the treaty, and Mr. Macgregor demanded as a concession a rebate on cotton material, coffee and tea. I dined at Haugwitz's with the reigning Duc de Nassau and his two sons, etc.

May 23rd. Drew up the treaty of commerce to be concluded with England. To-day I received the news of the death of M. de Talleyrand.

May 25th. Dined with Prince Metternich. Had a long conversation with the Landgrave of Fürstenberg with regard to C. Later I presented my scheme for the treaty to Mr. Macgregor.

May 26th. Dined at Pepi Esterhazy's with Felix Schwarzenberg, Edward Clam, Schulenberg, Nako, Toni Szapary and Josika. Went on to the Opera, where *Il Giuramento* was performed, and then to Prince Metternich's, where the two Counts Belgiojoso sang most beautifully, particularly Pompeo, who has a magnificent bass voice. Thalberg played the piano and made variations on 'The Prayer of Moses,' which he performed with an almost divine expression.

June 1st. Had a conference with M. Esch in order to examine the scheme for the commercial treaty with England, with the result that we decided on the articles of which it was to be composed. The third of these gave me most trouble, as in it the indirect commerce of objects and merchandise from Asia and Africa with Great Britain was not distinctly expressed. This necessitated a fourth article which lays down this advantage in a clear and precise manner.

June 2nd. Conference with Mr. Macgregor and M. Esch in order to go through the treaty whose preparation is in

our hands. We fixed the articles of it in such a way as to be ready to submit them to our respective chiefs, M. Eichhof and Prince Metternich. In the evening I was present at a little ballet given by the Prince's children. Madame Louis de Bombelles, *née* Ida Brunn, of whom Madame de Staël speaks in her book on Germany, praising her highly on account of the great art she exhibits in her attitudes based on the antique,¹ represented several of these with much artistic feeling in the classic manner. In spite of the fact that she is no longer young and does not now possess the suppleness necessary for such representations, it was impossible not to admire her execution of them.

June 7th. I presented to Prince Metternich the outlines of the treaty, which he approved. He desired me to convey them to Count Kollowrath together with a letter, which I handed him, in which the Prince recommended the matter to his attention as well as that concerning a lessening of the duties on cotton goods. Count Kollowrath received me at once and told me that difficulties must not be allowed to stand in the way, and in order to accelerate the matter he summoned Baron Eichhof to discuss with him the means of hastening it on.

June 8th. Baron Werner told me that Prince Metternich would send M. de Seufft to London in connection with the Hollando-Belgian affair, and M. Binder from Dresden to the Hague to replace him. There was some idea that I should go, but without any regular title, which would not suit me at all. Dined at the Reunweg, where the Princess's family were assembled. There I wrote a letter to the Princess as from Liszt, sending her his portrait. At first she thought that he had actually written it and was very annoyed at his presumption; but when she had read the letter through she recognised that it was a joke and laughed heartily at it. She attributed it either to Count Alfred Potocki, Count Samboi or me. I did not tell her I had written it.²

The commercial treaty on which he was closely engaged chiefly occupied Neumann at this time, and there is a number of entries

¹ Probably similar to those for which Lady Hamilton was famous.

² Neumann annexes a copy of the letter to his journal.

in the Diary with regard to its preparation and the emendations made to it. Many difficulties arose during its progress, and he was continually having conferences with his *confrères* Macgregor and Esch and interviews with Prince Metternich, Count Kollowrath and Baron Eichhof with regard to it. These details would hardly interest the reader, and it is sufficient to say that by July 1st a report was made by Metternich on the subject to the Emperor, with a demand for permission to sign the treaty with the English Ambassador. On the following day Neumann is able triumphantly to make the following entry :

July 2nd. I have handed to Prince Metternich for his signature the protocol of the Ministerial Conference held on June 30th relative to the matter which I have negotiated and which has received the Imperial sanction. Dined with Lamb, who showed me telegrams from his Government concerning the Hollando-Belgian affair, in which Lord Palmerston does not wish to deviate from the arrangement of 1833 ; and others relating to Mehemet Ali, against whom England and France are sending squadrons in order to stop his intention of declaring himself independent of the Porte.

July 3rd. To-day at 3 o'clock Prince Metternich and Sir Frederick Lamb signed the Treaty of Navigation and Commerce which I negotiated with Councillor Esch of the Chamber of Finance, and Mr. Macgregor, the English Commissioner sent out for this purpose.

July 5th. Dined at Sir F. Lamb's. In the morning at the Prince's I read telegrams from London. Lord Palmerston appears much concerned at the ambitious projects of Mehemet Ali, and is anxious to come to an understanding with us in order to put a stop to them.

July 15th. Dined *en famille* with Prince Metternich. After dinner a M. Silvestre, a Frenchman, came in bringing calligraphic copies which he has made of manuscripts dating from the earliest times to the present day. Among them were some of the third century in various languages. It is impossible to imagine the perfection and the beauty of these reproductions ; the art of calligraphy could not be carried further. The designs which surround most of these copies are remarkable for their finish. Among them is a page written by Dante, the original of which is in the

Vatican, and there are several manuscripts of the Lombard kings which are preserved in the convent of La Cava.

July 18th. Went to the floral exhibition at the Horticultural Gardens, of which Baron Charles Hügel is president. The institution is still in its infancy.

July 20th. News has been received that a Russian squadron, composed of a frigate of sixty guns and six smaller warships as well as twenty-four transports, has been lost in a storm in the Black Sea. Most of the troops perished, and of those who succeeded in reaching the shore many were killed by the Circassians.

July 23rd. Placed my Will, which I drew up on July 6th of this year, in the Law Court of the *Landrecht*. This action has had its effect on me. It seems that when nothing remains for one to arrange in this world one is drawn closer to the next.

Went with Pilat to see his daughter, who is a *religieuse* at the convent of the Silesians at Reunweg. I knew her when she was a child, and her calling has brought her to this retreat which every being who is not a stranger to virtue and religion must approach with devout respect. That at least is the effect this holy asylum has had on me.

Yesterday Prince Felix Schwarzenberg received his nomination as Minister and Envoy Extraordinary to Turin. He is the fifth person who has served under me at the Embassy in London. The four others are Count Buol, our Minister at Stuttgart; Count Colloredo, Minister at Munich; Count Dietrichstein, Minister at Carlsruhe; and Count Henri de Bombelles, formerly Minister at Lisbon and at Turin, and now aide-de-camp to the Archduke Francis, eldest son of the Archduke Francis Charles and the Princess Sophia of Bavaria.

July 27th. Dined at Prince Esterhazy's with Charles Wortley and his wife, Lady Emily, daughter of the Duke of Rutland, both of whom I knew well when I was in England.

Aug. 1st. It has been decided that Princess Metternich shall go to Milan, and the Prince has asked me to accompany her as far as Innsbruck.

Aug. 11th. Took leave of Baron Ottenfels and Count Mercy, who told me that Madame de Lorraine, who died at

Pressburg in 1815, would not see M. de Talleyrand in 1809 when he came to Vienna with the French army; that in 1815 he, having asked permission through M. Mercy to visit her, she replied that since the Emperor had consented to receive him and as he was now Ambassador of Louis XVIII. she had no longer the right to refuse to do so. He went with Prince Metternich and the Duke of Wellington and threw himself on his knees before her bed to thank her for the favour she had granted him. He had once been much in love with Madame de Lorraine's daughter, who had married, as her first husband, M. de Lyonne.

On August 12th Neumann set out with Princess Metternich and her suite for Innsbruck, by way of St. Polten, Salzburg, St. Johann and Söll, arriving at their destination on the 17th and there finding Prince Metternich, who had gone there on the 9th. The Diarist, as usual, sets down the places he visited and anything noticeable there was to record about them; and his notes will be read with interest by those who know this part of the country and with curiosity by those who do not.

Aug. 17th. Left Söll for Innsbruck. Prince Metternich came to meet the Princess. They met near Hall on the high road. We arrived at Innsbruck at 2.30 in the afternoon, after having travelled through glorious country. On leaving Rattenberg and after having crossed the Inn the Zillerthal exhibits itself in all its beauty. The place has become famous through the emigration of two hundred families who, after having embraced the Protestant religion, established themselves in Prussian Silesia. I went with the Prince and Princess to the Franciscan church where there is the splendid monument to the Emperor Maximilian I., who is buried here. Twenty *bas-reliefs* in marble ornament the monument. They are the work of the artist Collin,¹ a native of Malines; they are beautifully carved and were greatly admired by Thorwaldsen. This church also contains twenty colossal bronze statues representing emperors and kings, most of them being the work of Löffler,² and dating from 1513 to 1583. The monument to

¹ Alexander Collin. He made them during 1558-66.

² This is a mistake. There are twenty-eight, and they are chiefly the work of the brothers Stephen and Melchior Godl and Hans Lendenstreich.

Hofer (also buried here) raised to the memory of the man who is revered as a saint and a hero in his country, by the Emperor Francis I., is by Schaller, and is ornamented with a fine *bas-relief* by Kieber.¹ In one of the chapels the Archduke Ferdinand II. and his wife Philippa Welser are buried, the armorial bearings of the Prince being recognisable.²

Aug. 18th. Prince Metternich left at 9 o'clock in the morning for Kreuth, where he is going to meet the Emperor of Russia. The Archduke Francis, who is still here, invited the Princess to dinner and did me the honour to include me. There were there in addition to H.I.H.'s Grand Master, Count Salis, Count Condenvan, his Chamberlain, Count Merveldt his aide-de-camp, Counsellor Penz, who is administering Tyrol in the absence of a Governor, Count Esterhazy and Baron Schwaisser, the Emperor's Chamberlain. After dinner I went with the Princess to see the Menagerie, which is a very fine one, and we took a walk as far as the Martinswald, where the Emperor Maximilian was accustomed to wander among the rocks after chamois, and from one of which he could not return without risking his life. They say that he was saved by two angels who appeared before him and conducted him safely from the dangerous spot to which he had strayed. Schiller has celebrated the incident in a delightful ballad.

Aug. 20th. The Prince and Princess left this morning for Brixen, where they slept. Baron Siber and I set out at 2 o'clock by the Brenner route and stopped the night at Sterzing. The ascent of the Brenner is much less arduous than that of the Schönberg, the first post from Innsbruck.

Aug. 21st. We left Sterzing, where the Emperor had slept, at 7 o'clock. Directly one has passed the Brenner one comes into an Italian atmosphere and descends gradually by a very beautiful road. We dined at Botzen³ and arrived for the night at Méran. The road which carries one from Botzen is delightful, and although in the midst of the

¹ Neumann is not always quite accurate in his attributions, and sometimes leaves gaps where he does not know or has forgotten the right names. These have been added or corrected.

² They died respectively in 1595 and 1580.

³ Now Bolzano.

Alps the air breathes of Italy. At the posting-house we met Baron Blomberg, the Würtemberg Minister, Baron Türkheim with his family, whom I had already seen at Innsbruck and had run up against at Deutschen, a horrible place where they change horses before arriving at Botzen, and Count Brandis, brother of the President of the Club at Botzen, who was going there with the whole of his family.

Aug. 22nd. I had hoped to run round the environs of Méran, but was prevented by the rain. I took advantage of a fine interval to walk along the banks of the Adige and admire this vast and beautiful amphitheatre of Méran, surrounded by lofty alps. Not far off is the old Castle of Tyrol where the Emperor had been on the 19th instant to confirm to Hofer's¹ grandson the territory which the Emperor Francis had given him in the valley of Passeyr where he (Hofer) lived and where his house still exists. I left at 12.30 p.m. in heavy rain, and arrived at Mals where I found the Türkheim family and Baron Hügel, who had just arrived. Foreseeing that all these would use the Stelvio Pass and that there would therefore be great difficulty in obtaining horses, I determined to leave at 4 o'clock in the morning with Baron Siber, and to send the courier Leyden, who was with us, in advance to order fresh horses. This arrangement succeeded and cleared away the difficulties which we might otherwise have encountered.

Aug. 23rd. We arrived at Prad at the foot of the Stelvio at the same moment as Count Juzaghi, who had three carriages. The heavy rain of yesterday had caused a considerable landslide of rocks and earth, which destroyed part of the road. The postmaster told us it was impossible to get through. I determined, however, to try it, and reached the damaged portion of the highway. It had been sufficiently repaired to enable us to pass with the assistance of men who supported our carriage. We reached the relay of Trafoi, where I obtained horses and there realised the advantage of my foresight; for having arrived before anyone at Prad I was served first everywhere, and those who followed had to wait. Hardly had we left Trafoi than snow

¹ The Tyrolese patriot (1767-1810).

began to fall, and it became so heavy that it was soon six inches deep. It prevented us from enjoying the beauties of the grand and savage scenery through which we were passing. Near Franzenshöhe there was a moment of clearness after the snow had ceased which enabled us to see the Bradasch glaciers, above which one finds oneself. This road, a masterpiece of the most daring enterprise, is described excellently in a little book written by Baron Wessenberg and entitled *Souvenirs du Stelvio*. Arrived at a dominating point one is 8,600 feet above sea-level. At Santa Maria we found a very civil and obliging police inspector who procured us fresh horses, and we descended by a road as wonderful and probably as cleverly engineered as that on the side of German Tyrol.

At 3.30 we arrived at Bormio, where we had to wait three hours for horses. Count Juzaghi here rejoined us, and he and Baron Hügel slept at Bormio. I pushed on as far as Tirano, which I reached at 2 o'clock in the morning, leaving again at 6 o'clock. We arrived at Sandrio half an hour after the Emperor had left, and went to dine with Baron Siber at Morlagno, where there is a very good inn at the posting-house. I passed through Colico and Varenna, admiring on the road that leads to them the galleries cut out of the black marble rocks. The whole of this route is one succession of the most beautiful spots crowned by the high alps, some of which are covered with snow. Along the whole way triumphal arches had been erected in honour of the Emperor, the Empress and the Archdukes Louis and John. We reached Lenno at 7 o'clock in the evening, but failed to find the courier Leyden who, indeed, did not get there till 9 o'clock in the evening, his postillion having lost his way. The Emperor embarked at Varenna to stay the night at the Villa Melzi. I slept at Lenno and went on the next morning to Como, where I arrived at 9.30.

Aug. 25th. Found Prince Metternich established at Professor Configliachi's villa, and I was put up at that of Fossani, which was occupied five years ago by Countess Somailoff. Saw the arrival of the Emperor at the Villa Melzi at 1.30. He disembarked and stayed at the Villa Raimondi. In the evening the lake was illuminated, which

gave it a most beautiful and magical appearance. Count Nesselrode, M. Brunnow and M. Obrescoff dined with the Prince.

Aug. 26th. The town of Como and the lake were again illuminated and they looked charming. I walked with the Princess Hermione and Pepi Esterhazy towards the Villa d'Este. In the evening the Emperor went to the theatre, which is a delightful building very well constructed and such as we should think ourselves lucky in having in Vienna.

Aug. 27th. Went by steamer with the Prince's family and Professor Configliachi, with whom he is staying and who is a very learned and agreeable man, and the Fontanas, to see the Villas Melzi, Serbelloni and Sommariva, to the last of which we all gave the preference on account of the beautiful trees and shrubs in its gardens, including myrtles, and an arbour covered with lemon trees; the house is full of beautiful objects of art, such as the famous bas-reliefs by Thorwaldsen representing the triumph of Alexander. We met there Sir Frederick Lamb and Sir Brook and Sir Herbert Taylor with their families. M. Thiers is at Como also with his family and has had a long conversation with Prince Metternich.

Aug. 28th. The Prince left for Monza with Baron Siber. I went to the cathedral with Princess Hermione, the Villa Raimondi where the Emperor stayed, and a little villa built by the Duc de Canizzaro at Santa Croce, a very charming place. I was only able to see the downstairs rooms, which are occupied by Lady Clare. The Villa Raimondi was rented and inhabited by a Count Spaner, the husband of Mrs. Dodwell, a Roman and widow of an Englishman who has published a book on Greece. Then I went with Princess Metternich, Pepi Esterhazy and the Fontanas to see the Villa d'Este, which is still in a dilapidated state, and the Pliniana, now occupied by a silk manufacturer. Pasta came in her barge to see the Princess. Her costume and figure would never lead one to think she possessed such a great and classic talent if one had never seen her in *Semiramide*, *Medea*, and *Anne Boleyn*. Visited the garden belonging to a Mr. Compton who is really the



SIG. GIUDITTA PASTA

AS 'MEDEA'

b. 1798, d. 1865

Engraved by J. C. Armytage from a sketch by John Hayter

Marquess Townshend, who has lived on the shores of the lake for several years.

Aug. 29th. Received this morning a communication from Prince Metternich at Monza with an enclosure for the Princess. I was instructed to inform M. Thiers of the delivery of the Duchesse d'Orléans. I did so and had half an hour's conversation with him. Montrond, who is travelling with him, interrupted our talk. Later I walked with Princess Hermione to Chiasso, on the frontier between our States and Switzerland.¹

Aug. 30th. Left for Milan with Princess Metternich and arrived there at 2 o'clock. The Prince had been there since yesterday. I dined with him and the whole of the *personnel* of the *chancellerie*, composed of Barons Werner, Depont, and Hügel, the Secretaries Reymond and Siber, and the official Huebner. In the morning I saw Lord Hertford, whom I found very changed and quite feeble. In the evening to the Scala, which has been renovated; there I met Lord Burghersh, Mr. Fullerton, husband of one of Lord Granville's daughters, Sir Henry Mildmay, and the English and Russian Ambassadors. Pérot danced.

Sept. 1st. The Emperor made his state entry into Milan, preceded by the deputies and the chief notabilities representing the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, dressed in period costumes, on horseback, which produced a very fine effect. The Emperor himself was in a beautiful glass coach dating from the time of the Emperor Charles VI. He drove to the Cathedral, where a *Te Deum* was sung. In the evening the whole town, as well as the Scala, was illuminated. Lord Hertford gave an elaborate *déjeuner*, where I met the Duke and Duchess of Beaufort, Lady Elizabeth Harcourt, and Lord Beverley and his family.

Sept. 2nd. Took part at Baron Löhr's in a conference on matters concerning diplomatic usage. There is some difficulty in getting on with people who do not understand such affairs. Dined at Lamb's with the Beauforts and the Vernon Harcourts. Later I went to the Scala, where the Emperor was present. He was received with an enthusiasm

¹ This part of Italy was then, of course, under Austrian domination.

that greatly impressed all the foreign ambassadors and ministers.

Sept. 3rd. Was present at a ball of 4,000 persons given by the Society of Nobles in honour of the Emperor. I went with the Prince and Princess Hermione. The crowd was tremendous, and we only stayed half an hour.

Sept. 4th. At 5 o'clock there was a conference at Prince Colloredo's, to which I was invited, in order to arrange everything concerning the ceremony of the Coronation and the subsequent banquet. The conference consisted of Prince Colloredo, who presided, the Governors of Lombardy and Venice, Counts Hardegg and Spaner; the Empress's Master of the Household, Count Dietrichstein; Count Goes, the Grand Court Marshal; Count Wbrua, Master of the Horse; Count Clam, Chief Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor; Chevalier Toresain, Chief of the Police; Count Pachta, Baron Löhr, and myself. Much time was lost in discussing whether or not the ladies should be seated in the body of the hall or in the gallery to see the banquet. There was a Court ball of 4,000 people, to which I did not go. In the evening the Beauforts, the Bingham, the Harcourts and Mr. Dawson Damer came to see the Princess.

Sept. 5th. Went with Prince Metternich to examine the area around the Cathedral. There is little agreement between the Court Authorities. In the evening I saw Mdle. Mars in *Les Fausses Confidences*. In spite of her sixty years she is still amazing.

Sept. 6th. The Diplomatic body assembled at the Russian Ambassador's in order to proceed to the Cathedral, where they arrived at 8.30. The Coronation was beautiful and impressive, and the Emperor played his part in it very efficiently. The Cardinal Archbishop of Milan placed the Iron Crown¹ on his head. The actual enthronement was very effective, and everything went off excellently, as did the banquet afterwards. They have published in the *Milan Gazette* an amnesty by which trials for political offences have been suspended without their being re-opened. All those in prison have been released, and exiles have been permitted the right to return to their own country if they

¹ The famous Iron Crown of Lombardy.

wish, the State only reserving to itself the right of ordaining the conditions of their return. Those who prefer to emigrate can do so, and a period for the sale of their effects will be granted them. This amnesty has produced the most excellent effect.

Sept. 8th. There was a concert at Prince Metternich's directed by Rossini. Pasta sang with all her old power, and astonished everyone. Others taking part were the cousins Belgiojoso, Pompeo and Antonio, Miss Kemble and Miss Novello. The former is not without merit ; the latter has a fine voice but sings without method.

Sept. 9th. Was present at a Military Mass at the Campo Merzo. I also witnessed the ceremony in the Arena, at which the Emperor and Empress were present. Count Clam, who was thrown from his horse yesterday, through a stallion which the Grand Huntsman was riding, was also present, in spite of the many bruises he had received. In the evening I was present at a ball given at the Scala by the City of Milan for the Emperor, where 6,000 people were assembled.

An unfortunate misunderstanding took place yesterday with regard to the amnesty, which was incorrectly explained to the police, they having announced that those under surveillance would not wholly cease to be so, and that they would have still to report themselves when they left the city ; which is not the royal intention.

Sept. 10th. The incorrect interpretation of the amnesty, as regards the supervision of certain people by the police, has been rectified.

Sept. 11th. Paid a visit to the church of St. Ambroise, which is nine hundred years old. The saint is the patron of the city. Lady Elizabeth Vernon Harcourt, one of my oldest English friends, died as the result of an inflammation after five days. She took cold on the day of the coronation when coming away from the banquet.

Sept. 14th. To-day the ratification of the commercial treaty with England was exchanged.

Sept. 15th. The Prince left for Pavia. I dined at Wallmoden's with Lamb, Burghersh, Tettenborn, and a Russian General Kiel. In the evening I went to see Mdle. Mars in

Madame de Lignerolles, which she played with her usual excellence.

Sept. 16th. Left Milan at 11.30 with the Princess on the way to Pavia. Saw the Certosa, which I visited five years ago about the same time of year. My admiration for this marvel was in no way lessened, although my sensations were different. The more one sees of this wonderful church the more beauties one discovers. We arrived at Pavia at 4.30. The Emperor was received there with the greatest enthusiasm. I went for a short time to the theatre, which is a curious kind of structure built wholly of stone, which is renovated periodically, costing each time about 20,000 florins. Stayed with Professor Configliachi, a celebrated *savant*.

Sept. 17th. We all left together, the Prince, Princess, Princess Hermione and the little Princess Melanie, Baron Siber and I, and arrived at Novi, famous for the battle won before the place by Prince John Liechtenstein. We slept at the inn in which General Francis Joubert¹ died. It is very indifferent and one would do better to go on to Ronco, where there is a more convenient one.

Sept. 18th. We left Novi at 7 o'clock and in two hours arrived at Genoa, which struck our ladies as being very beautiful. We stopped at 'The Four Nations,' where I had put up five years ago. It is an excellent hotel and reasonable. I went on the sea with the Prince, Princess Hermione and Siber, whence we had a magnificent view of the town.

Sept. 20th. Paid a visit with Prince Metternich to the Governor Palucci. I again visited the Ducal Palace where he lives, in which there are the Halls of the Great and Little Councils, the former being large and admirably proportioned. Afterwards I saw the Brignoli Palace, which contains many fine pictures, among others five portraits of the Brignoli family by Vandyck; the Palazzo Serra, which contains the famous golden room; and the Palazzo Durazzo in the Via Balbi, which possesses nine Vandycks, all portraits of the Durazzo family, and rooms the cornices and ceilings of which are gilded in an extraordinarily rich

¹ He was killed at the Battle of Novi on August 15th, 1799.

way. I met the Due di Canizzaro, one of my old friends, whom I found quite unchanged.

Sept. 21st. We left Genoa at 1 o'clock and slept at Chiavari. The road to it is along a superb route overlooking the Mediterranean, and runs through orange and lemon groves, the slopes of the Apennines being covered with olives and chestnuts; aloes and cactus line the road as do charming villas which want nothing but comfort inside, a thing unknown to the Italians. I went along a portion of this route as far as a place called Ruta, between Ronco and Rapallo, where I dined with Madame Hruschowsky and her daughter at a little inn called the Hôtel de Londres, which however had nothing English about it. Two gendarmes accompanied Prince Metternich between each posting-house, by order of the Marchese Palucci, who is both civil and military governor of the town of Genoa.

Sept. 22nd. Slept at Chiavari in a fair sort of inn. Left in a heavy rainstorm which lasted all day. Passed Spezia where I saw the famous gulf, one of the finest in existence and where the fleets of all the world could take shelter. Passed over the river Magra which has been swollen by the rains; the crossing, although unpleasant, was safely accomplished and we slept at Sarzana.

Sept. 23rd. Left Sarzana for Carrara, where we visited the workshops. That of Bardani is remarkable for the beauty of the ornaments which are made there. Saw also that of Buonami, where Prince Metternich purchased a plaque of the Guardian Angel executed by this artist after the celebrated statue made by his uncle who lives in Rome. The Prince also bought a bust of the Duke of Wellington. The marble is so common in this part that one sees houses entirely constructed of it. The special kind reserved for statuary is called *grestola*; other sorts are used for architectural purposes. There is so much of it that the time when it is likely to be exhausted cannot be estimated. We saw a charming theatre which has been built here. Dined at Massa, and slept at Lucca where we stayed at the magnificent palace of the Duke (of Lucca). We were received by the Marchese Bocella, who took us to the theatre where a

charming opera by Donizetti, *Lucrezia Borgia*, was sung by Madame Ungher who, in spite of a voice which is rather *passé*, has great merits. What gave me the greatest pleasure, however, was Mariani, a tenor of the first rank.

Sept. 24th. Just as we were leaving for Livorno we were told that the picture gallery of Micali there, which the Prince wanted to see, was not worth the trouble. So we remained at Lucca and visited the cathedral and the church of S. Romano where there are two fine pictures by Fra Bartolommeo. We also went to see the castle of the Duke of Lucca, a very fine place. It contains some beautiful pictures, among others a Raphael. We went to the Baths of Lucca, charmingly situated, but I had heard so much of the place that it hardly came up to my expectations. Lord Burghersh and the Marchese Bocella, who is the Duke's agent, accompanied us. In the evening we went to hear Donizetti's opera *Marino Faliero*, in which Capelli, the basso, shone. The baritone, Varesi, is a very distinguished singer, and Madame Ungher sang and acted admirably. Mariani is less successful in it than in *Lucrezia Borgia*. At the theatre I met Madame Bocella, who is a daughter of Madame de Meinem, and Prince Nicholas Esterhazy.

Sept. 25th. Left Lucca at 9.30 for Pisa where I saw the four most remarkable sights: the leaning tower, whose position probably results from a subsidence of the ground; the Cathedral, where there are seven Andrea del Sartos: the four evangelists, a St. Catherine, a St. Margaret and a St. Agnes which is the most beautiful of the seven. The Cathedral is of majestic size and exquisite beauty. What struck me most was the Campo Santo, which is the ancient cemetery where the Pisans, after having brought earth from the Holy Land, interred those of their fellow-citizens who perished in the Crusades. The frescoes which ornament this place were executed before the renaissance of the arts, and are remarkable for the beauty of the poses and costumes of the period.¹ I also saw the Baptistry.

Went on to Florence, where we arrived at 8 o'clock in the evening. The road along the banks of the Arno is

¹ They are, of course, masterpieces by Benozzo Gozzoli.

delightful. The inhabitants of this province are distinguished from those of others by greater industry, propriety, and a better appearance. We put up at the Hôtel de l'Europe, kept by a widow named Humbert.

Sept. 26th. We all went to see the famous picture gallery in the old palace once inhabited by the Medicis. To describe its contents is impossible. The eye is overwhelmed above all by the masterpieces contained in the Tribune, which I saw at Paris when they were collected there under the Empire; among others four Raphaels of the first order, that is to say two Madonnas, 'La Belle Jardinière' and the —, ¹ the St. Sebastian, and the Fornarina, the Venus de Medici, the Knife Grinder, the Faun, etc. In other parts there are paintings of all schools; a cabinet containing curiosities, among others a little coffer made for the Pope Clement VII. (a Medici) consisting of rock-crystal worked in intaglio. This coffer contains a box for holding the sacred Host, made by Benvenuto Cellini. The room where the bronzes are contains the famous Mercury of John of Bologna, the wax model of Cellini's Perseus, the original statue of which is in the Piazza of the Palazzo Vecchio, ² where are also fourteen other statues, one representing Niobe and her children. I left the gallery simply overwhelmed. We went to see the Duomo, which is impressive because of its size and beautiful proportions. Its Campanile is magnificent, as is the Baptistery opposite. We ended by inspecting the hospital of Santa Maria Novella which is carried on by the Dominicans. The cleanliness and elegance of this establishment make it well worth a visit. In the evening I went with Princess Hermione and Mdlle. Maltzahn to the Pergola, a charming theatre, where, however, the opera, the *Elizabeth* of Rossini, was detestably performed.

Sept. 27th. Visited the Pitti gallery where I was still more astonished at the treasures than I had been yesterday at the Palazzo Vecchio. Eleven Raphaels of the greatest beauty, a number of Andrea del Sartos and Fra Bartolomeos, Peruginos, and the principal masters of the Italian school, ornament this celebrated gallery. Canova's Venus,

¹ Blank in MS.

² Loggia di Lanzi.

made to replace the Venus de Medici when the latter was carried off by the French, is also here. Some connoisseurs prefer it to the original. The Pitti Palace is built on a gigantic scale,¹ and bears the authentic marks of the Middle Ages. The family which began it were not able to complete it, and it was purchased by the Medicis. A member of this family now lives opposite. I saw the famous S. Lorenzo Chapel in which are the tombs of the Medicis. The ceiling and the high altar are in *pietra dura*. The Grand Duke is bound to complete it. It has cost and will still cost several millions before it is finished.

Sept. 28th. Saw the Palazzo Vecchio in which there is a vast chamber, dating from the days of the Republic, where the Council of Five Hundred were accustomed to meet. It contains several works by Michael Angelo. Afterwards I visited the church of Santa Croce where there are monuments to Dante, Alfieri, Michael Angelo, a native of Florence, Macchiavelli, on whose tomb is the inscription *Tanto nomini, nullum per elogium*; and that of Galileo. This church, restored by Vasari, contains several pictures by Giotto. I saw, too, the church of the Annunziata, also full of beautiful pictures, and a fresco in one of the aisles painted by Andrea del Sarto. It is regarded as that painter's masterpiece, and they say that Michael Angelo and Titian often studied it. From there I went to the factory of *pietra dura*, the working of which requires so much patience that it is difficult to understand how anyone can do it.

We began our morning by a visit to the sculptor Bartolini, whose work possesses a well-deserved fame on account of its finish and mellowness. He is a very witty fellow apart from his great talent. The collection of busts which he has made is immense. One cannot understand how he has found time to complete, much less to invent, other works in addition to these. The director of the Grand Ducal Galleries is M. Ramirezdi Montalov, and the sub-director the Chevalier Luca Bourbon, Marchese del Monte Santa Maria. The ancestor of the latter was a natural son of

¹ The story is that the Pitti who built it gave instructions that the windows were to be larger than the doors of the Medici palace.

one of the Bourbons. No one could have been more obliging in showing the many treasures confided to their care than these gentlemen. The latter, as well as the sculptor Bartolini and the famous painter Benvenuti, dined with the Prince.

Sept. 29th. Walked with the Maltzahns in the Boboli Gardens which adjoin the Pitti Palace. They are laid out in the style of 1600 and served as the model for those at Versailles. I there saw an aloe in flower. Thence we went to a place called Sguardo whither Galileo was accustomed often to retire and whence one obtains a very beautiful view of Florence, the Valley of the Arno, and the Apennines. I again went to the Pitti Palace, which afforded me more pleasure even than on my former visit. I counted — ¹ Raphaels, among them the Madonna della Sedia, the Vision of Ezekiel, the Madonna dell' Impannata, another Madonna even more beautiful, the Madonna del Baldacchino, two portraits of members of the Doni family, and some Andrea del Sartos and Fra Bartolommeos of rare beauty. There were several other things we were to have seen, but the rain prevented us.

Sept. 30th. Prince Metternich has received a letter from the Count de St. Leu (Louis Bonaparte) who is living here, in which he asks him to intercede with the King of Bavaria in order that his son Louis Bonaparte may reside on his property. The Prince sent me to the Count with his reply. I found him in a deplorable state, unable to walk, without the use of his hands, and swollen like one suffering from dropsy.

Oct. 1st. I again visited the Uffizi and Pitti Galleries with ever-increasing pleasure. In the former I saw the collection of cameos and original designs among which were several by Raphael, Andrea del Sarto and Rubens, some of them being studies for their large pictures. Went again to see Louis Bonaparte, who gave me a sealed letter for his son in which he undertakes that the latter shall leave Switzerland. In the evening I went to a ball at Prince Poniatowsky's, where I saw Madame Catalani after twenty years.

¹ Blank in MS.

Oct. 2nd. We left Florence at 7.30 in the morning, and arrived at Bologna, where we slept, at 9.30. The passage across the Apennines takes up the whole day. It was very cold at the highest point, which is Covigliajo, where we dined fairly well but where one could not sleep.

Oct. 3rd. Visited the Museum (Pinakoteck) at Bologna, which contains a fine collection of pictures by Domenichino, Guercino, the Carracci, and the famous Sta. Cecilia of Raphael. I admired in the Piazza the fine statue of Neptune by John of Bologna, one of his masterpieces. Rossini accompanied us everywhere. He has a charming house in this city which is his native one, and the singer Donzelli has also built a house next to it. At 11 o'clock we left Bologna and dined at Ferrara, where I went to see Tasso's prison on the spot which was then a convent but is now a hospital. He was kept here seven years and two months, was liberated in 1586 at the solicitations of the inhabitants of Bergamo, and died shortly afterwards in Rome. We were shown from the outside the window of the room in the castle in which he was discovered at the feet of the Princess Eleanora d'Este. The Duke, her father, caused him to be shut up as a madman. They also showed us another window looking into the chamber where the Duke of Ferrara discovered his wife Parisina with his son.

Oct. 4th. We slept last night at Padua (where we arrived at 2.30 in the morning) in a very charming house belonging to the Sardinian consul. We went to see the church of St. Justine where the body of St. Luke the evangelist is buried. The head is at Rouen as are those of several of the early Christian martyrs. We saw the Chamber used by the Republic here.

Left Padua at 1.30 and arrived at Venice at 6. I was lodged in the Campo Sta. Maria Zobenigo at the Casa Della Porta. Went to the Fenice Theatre, which is a fine structure, finer indeed in my opinion than the Scala, although smaller. They played the opera *Robert d'Evreux* by Donizetti, with the same company as at Lucca; but the opera did not please me.

Oct. 5th. The Emperor made his state entrance into Venice at 3 o'clock. All the gondolas which could be hired

or were private ones formed a beautiful sight. The Emperor went first to San Marco and thence to the Doge's palace. The *coup d'œil* was most imposing, the crowd in the Piazza immense. Having seen the Emperor's procession I went to inspect the Ducal Palace with the ladies, who greatly admired the Giants' Staircase, the Golden Stairs, and the great Terrace. Dined at the English Ambassador's with Lord Stuart de Rothesay, and Lord and Lady Canning and their daughter.

Oct. 7th. The Emperor went to the Fenice theatre where he was received with great enthusiasm. The whole place was illuminated and presented a beautiful appearance.

Oct. 8th. To-day there was a church parade on the Piazza San Marco. The Patriarch of Venice was, however, unwilling to celebrate Mass on the Piazza, which somewhat diminished the beauty of the spectacle. There was a regatta on the Grand Canal at which the Emperor was present. The number of gondolas and the picturesqueness of some of them made a charming sight. Prince Metternich gave a dinner to which the Duke and Duchess of Beaufort, Lord and Lady Canning, and Lord Stuart de Rothesay, were invited.

Oct. 9th. Went again with Prince Metternich to the Academy of Fine Arts where there is the famous picture of the Assumption of the Virgin, Titian's masterpiece, and a Paul Veronese of great beauty.

Oct. 10th. Made an excursion to the Lido with the Prince and his family, and also saw the glass factory at Murano where they make coloured beads, of which there is a great trade with Africa. Dined at the Russian Ambassador's with the Metternichs. Thence to a Court ball where there were 1,500 people. H.I.H. the Archduke Louis did me the honour to talk to me for some time.

Oct. 11th. Saw a lottery called a *tombola* on the Piazza San Marco, an amusement much loved by the people; and in the evening I was present at the Opera, where *Lucrezia Borgia* was rendered marvellously by the company I had seen at Lucca.

Oct. 12th. Went to the Arsenal to see the launch of a corvette in the presence of the Emperor. In the evening

there were some fireworks, which, however, turned out a fiasco. I dined at Lamb's with Lord and Lady Canning, Lord and Lady Lincoln, and Lady Wilhelmina Stanhope, and then went to the Opera, which lasted till 1.30 in the morning!

Oct. 14th. There was an investiture of the Order of the Iron Crown at the Ducal Palace to-day, the Knights being in their robes. It was followed by a banquet. The Archduke Rainer, alone having received the Grand Cross in diamonds, dined with the Emperor. In the evening there was a masked ball at the Fenice Theatre, at which the Empress appeared but without the Emperor.

Oct. 15th. Went with Madame Zichy to the Jesuiti Church, remarkable for the beauty of its walls which are covered with marble, for its fine frescoes, and for the high altar. I also saw the Frari Church where Titian is buried, his grave being simply covered by a single stone indicating the place of his interment. Canova had begun a monument to his memory, which, however, he did not live to complete, it being finished by his pupils. It was then dedicated to the sculptor himself, and Titian's still remains to be constructed. This church contains a great number of curious monuments to those who have rendered services to the Republic. Among these curious mementoes may be seen the coffin of General Carmagnola who first served and then betrayed the Republic. His head was cut off and placed in a coffin and the latter was hung in mid-air as an example to posterity.

Oct. 17th. Saw the famous Piombi (State prisons) of which so much has been written, and which are nothing more than chambers high up under the roof of the Doge's Palace in which one can stand up easily. Among them is the one from which Casanova escaped. They only imprison here those suspected by the Republic, but the prisons known as Pozzi are destined for criminals and those guilty of high treason. The latter are three flights below the level of the sea. Whoever was brought here to be tried and who passed across the Bridge of Sighs never came out, and often underwent a cruel death either by strangulation or by a machine which resembled the guillo-

tine. This latter fate was suffered in a passage leading to the Pozzi. The prisoner was brought to a stone pierced with three holes through which the blood flowed ; his body was then thrown into the sea with weights attached to the feet. When the Republic was overthrown a man was found who had been imprisoned here for fourteen years in a cell into which no light could penetrate. On being brought out he became blind, and the people burnt the woodwork of the Pozzi. One of them alone remains.

Oct. 18th. Just as I was leaving Venice the Prince asked me to remain behind to accompany his daughter Hermione, who had suddenly been taken ill and seemed unable to go with the rest. However, she eventually did so, and we departed at midday, sleeping at Pordenone in the inn in which the present Empress was handed over by the Sardinian Commissioners to those of Austria when she came to marry the Prince Imperial, then King of Hungary and now Emperor.

Oct. 19th. We left Pordenone at 8 o'clock, and dined at Palma Nuova, a fortress of the ancient Venetian Republic ; and arrived at Trieste at 8 o'clock in the evening. The Prince was at the Opera, where we rejoined him ; he was received with applause which was repeated three times. *Lucrezia Borgia* was performed, but not so well as at Venice. Madame Lalande is insipid in it, and the tenor Pedrazzi does not possess such a voice as Mariani ; but the bass Romani and La Brambilla, in the rôle of Orsini, were superior to Copelli, in the part of Alfonso, Duca di Ferrara, and Mazzealli.

Oct. 20th. Went for a trip along the Bay of Trieste as far as Pirano, in the steamer. This portion of the Istrian coast, whence one sees Cap d'Istria and the Baie delle Rose, is lovely and affords safe anchorage. Pirano belongs to the Venetians, as does the greater part of this sea-board. One finds the Venetian style in the churches, which possess *campanili* like those of Venice. The town of Trieste is a very rich one, very well built, and attractive. We wandered through the shops, which are excellent.

Here Neumann's Venetian journey came to an end, and on October 21st he left Trieste, and by way of Laibach, Marbourg,

Gratz and Bruk, arrived at Vienna on the 24th where, as he says, he again took up 'the monotonous life there which consists in killing time in order that it may not kill you.' He begins again to dine out and go to the Opera and the Burg Theatre where, by the way, he notes that the Emperor on October 28th was received with less enthusiasm than he had been at Venice or Milan. He saw old friends, too, among them Lady Southampton, *née* Stanhope, who, he says 'was one of the most beautiful girls in London eighteen years ago.' On November 2nd he notes that Prince Metternich had granted him permission to spend the winter in Italy, as he had a great desire to see Rome and Naples. On the following day he 'passed the evening with C.' and under this date he sets down the following anecdote.

Nov. 3rd. On arriving here on October 24th we learnt that the Duchesse de Beira with the eldest son of Don Carlos had passed by Bayonne, where they had stayed five days without the authorities realising whom they were. Our representatives at Salzburg, where they were residing, were not informed of their departure until they had arrived in Spain. Madame de Lanskronska, who was passing through Salzburg and wished to see the Duchess, was led to her bed where they said she was lying ill, some time after she had quitted the town, and Madame Lanskronska swore that the news was false since she had seen her in bed. Count Alcudia received at Venice a letter which the Duchess had written him before leaving Salzburg, in which she gave him news of her departure in cypher. Notwithstanding that he had the key of this cypher he could not translate the letter and was amazed on arriving here to learn that she had gone.

Nov. 4th. C. breakfasted with me. Since my journey to Rome has been decided upon a profound depression has come over me ; I feel as if some misfortune were awaiting me on the other side of the Apennines.

Nov. 6th. Dined at Prince Metternich's with Baumgarten, the Professor of Physics, and Baron Ostini, who is leaving for England to join the Duke of Lucca whose sojourn in that country seems to make his friends anxious. I met Princess Esterhazy and her two daughters at Princess Metternich's, whither she had come to take leave, as she is going to Ratisbon to-morrow to look after her mother, who is dying.

Neumann was now beginning to make preparations for his Roman journey. Prince Metternich wrote to the Austrian Ambassador there and to others in order to expedite his journey, and he purchased a travelling carriage and so forth, but on the 20th Prince Metternich told him the journey must be put off for political reasons: and, later, when the Prince was prepared to let him go, indisposition again intervened, with the result that Neumann remained more or less in Vienna till the December of the following year, when he returned to England. But this is to anticipate matters, and the Diary can be resumed on November 13th of this year with the following entry:

Nov. 13th. Mr. Milbank, the new Secretary to the English Embassy, came to see me with Mr. Fitzgerald, an attaché, in order that I should present him to Prince Metternich, there being no one else who could do it in the absence of the Ambassador. Prince Metternich told me to bring him to-morrow, and that it would be sufficient if he produced his nomination to the post in Vienna while awaiting the arrival of his credentials as Minister Plenipotentiary or *Chargé d'Affaires*. Yesterday news was received of the death of Baron Hruby, our Minister at Cassel. At the Chancellerie I read Count Seufft's latest reports concerning the deliberations of the Conference of London, which propose that the King of Holland should come to an agreement with the King of the Belgians by means of the payment of a sum *en bloc* for the arrears, and the reduction by 5 millions of the sum to be paid to Holland, which by the Treaty of 1831 was fixed at 8,400,000 florins.

Nov. 14th. I presented Mr. Milbank to Prince Metternich in the morning and to the Princess in the evening. I also presented to the former after dinner a Herr Schafman, employed in the Police Department, who showed him a plan for the new theatre outside the Carinthian gate. The project is, however, too vast and would require three million florins.

Nov. 15th. Prince Metternich received from Rome the news that Cardinal Lambruschini, Secretary of State, had presented a note to the French Ambassador, Comte de Latour Maubourg, containing the demand for the evacuation of Ancona by November 30th. M. de Latour Maubourg expressed his wish that the Holy See should express in its

note its satisfaction with the way the French troops had conducted themselves during the occupation, and how in consequence they had contributed to the maintenance of order in the Papal States. The Secretary of State, however, refused to insert this passage. Then M. de Latour Maubourg demanded an assurance that in the event of His Holiness being obliged again to seek the assistance of Austria a similar request should be at the same time made to France. This was also refused by the Cardinal.

Nov. 16th. Dined with Prince Metternich *en famille*, and went afterwards to the French play where they performed *Clermont ou Une Femme d'Artiste* and *Ma Femme et mon Parapluie*. The two chief parts were taken by an actor named Josse, who is very clever but rather in low farce than in pure comedy.

Nov. 20th. The Prince told me that he had put off sending me to Rome, wishing to wait till the question of the evacuation of Ancona should be settled, and not wanting my visit to appear to have any connection with this matter, but that he would offer me the first opportunity which arose of going there.

Nov. 22nd. Read the despatches sent to Rome on the 18th relating to the evacuation of The Marches by our troops, some doubts having arisen as to whether they should begin their withdrawal on the 30th of this month or whether the evacuation is to be completed by that date; the solution of this has been left to the wishes of the Court of Rome.

Nov. 23rd. Went to the theatre to see a play translated from the French entitled *Les Deux Louises*, which was most admirably performed by Wilhelmi and Mdle. Müller. In the evening Thalberg played at Prince Metternich's a large part of the opera of *Lucrezia Borgia*, the music of which is so delicious that it gives as much pleasure when performed on the piano as by an orchestra.

Nov. 25th. Dined at the Prince Esterhazy's with Prince Paul of Würtemberg, the husband of his sister-in-law the Princess of Taxis, and the same who has travelled in North America and a part of whose collection of geographical and natural-historical objects, savage imple-

ments of war, etc., which he had made in the countries he has visited thoroughly, I saw some four and a half years ago at Mergentheim.

Nov. 27th. Accompanied Princess Metternich to a concert given by Thalberg on behalf of the poor. He played admirably with a perfect touch, but he did not produce on the public the magical effect made by Liszt. Later there was a large dinner party at Prince Metternich's for the American Minister (Mr. Mühlenberg), the English Minister (Mr. Milbank), and M. and Madame Falck.

During December there are but few entries which are of importance. After one or two dinners Neumann was for a time unwell, and indeed his indisposition prevented him from taking advantage of Prince Metternich's offer to send him to Rome on the 5th. He was obviously in a rather unsettled state, due partly to this illness, which, however, only actually kept him in the house for five or six days, and partly through his relations with C., concerning whom he significantly notes a conversation with Princess Metternich on the 10th. Two days later he was cheered by seeing again 'one of his kind and old acquaintances in London,' Lady William Russell, who had come to spend a month in Vienna. The few entries of interest for the remainder of December may be given in their order.

Dec. 16th. Prince Metternich has sent a courier to London in order to reply to a measure taken by Lord Palmerston with regard to how we could act towards Don Carlos with a view to compelling the cessation of the massacre of prisoners which his generals are countenancing.

Dec. 25th. Dined at the Russian Ambassador's with Prince and Princess Metternich and the three fat ladies, Mesdames Wbrua, Lanskronska, and Theresa Jablonowska. I visited Count Münch, who told me that the Princess Metternich had desired him to use his influence with the Prince on my behalf when the question should arise of a nomination to the Court of Brussels. He assured me that he would do all he could in this respect.

Dec. 27th. Translated a correspondence of Mr. McNeil, the English Minister in Persia, with Lord Palmerston relating to the differences between the Shah of Persia and the Khan of Herat, by which it appears that the Russians have been exerting their influence in order to establish the latter on the frontier of the British possessions in India.

Dec. 31st. Read a despatch from Paris. The Minister Molé is in a very precarious position. The result of the discussion on the Address will decide his fate. Dined at a family dinner given by Princess Metternich, and ended the year with the Prince. The Princes and Princesses of Liechtenstein and Schwarzenberg were there.

This year has closed without any special event as regards myself, yet everything makes me think that the new one will not pass without something being settled. My excursions to Lombardy and Tuscany are what have given me most pleasure for many a long day.

SECTION III

THE DIARY FROM JANUARY 1839 TO DECEMBER 1840

1839

THE New Year opens as usual with Neumann's record of the official and other visits incident to the season. A passage which occurs on the 3rd of the month indicates that he was of those that are 'always to be blest.' We find him over and over again desiring something, and directly it is within his power of attainment it loses its zest. For instance, at one time he greatly desired to go to Rome, indeed quite recently we have found him stating as much, and here is what he writes when there is a chance of his wishes being fulfilled. The excuse he makes of his ill-health was a convenient one, but could hardly have been convincing to the Prince.

Jan. 3rd. Princess Metternich told me that the Prince after all wishes to send me to Rome. However much this journey would interest me, I should undertake it with repugnance, leaving behind me, as I must do, affections which have become indispensable to my heart.

Jan. 8th. Prince Metternich had the kindness to propose to me another journey to Rome, but I had to refuse it, the state of my health not permitting me to travel just now.

Jan. 12th. There was a ball at the Russian Ambassador's which I could not attend as I was suffering from a slight indigestion, which caused me uneasiness. Prince Metternich was suffering in the same way. Nevertheless, I dined with him to meet Wenzl Liechtenstein, Pepi Esterhazy, Count Festetics, and others.

Jan. 13th. Read with the Prince a very interesting despatch from St. Petersburg relating to the affairs of the East, of Spain and of Belgium. Count Fiquelmont writes also that our commercial treaty with England relative to Article 4, with regard to the navigation of the Danube,

had caused some excitement among certain people in St. Petersburg, except the Emperor and Count Nesselrode, to whom our Ambassador had proposed a convention in order to limit between our two Governments the navigation of this river.

Jan. 17th. Had a conversation with Count Münch concerning the changes which are about to take place in our diplomatic corps. He told me that Prince Metternich destined me for Switzerland, but that they did not know what to do with Bombelles. If I am not given the post at Brussels which has been promised me for the last seven years, and Switzerland is only spoken of as an uncertainty, my mind is made up: I shall retire from Vienna and go and live in one of the provinces.

Jan. 18th. Count Maltzahn, the Prussian Minister, arrived to-day from Berlin after having passed two months at Baden-Baden, where he has been undergoing a cure for his eyes which are now much better. He left us at Venice on October 17th last. Quarrel with C.

Jan. 23rd. Eleven society men, among whom were the Princes of Nassau, Auersperg, Nicholas Esterhazy, Pepi Esterhazy, and Baron Charles Hügel, gave a ball at the Mehlgrube. I went there for half an hour. It was beautifully done, and cost ——. ¹ Prince Metternich sent a courier to Berlin and another to Brussels with regard to the matter of Skrzynecki ² who, having escaped from Prague at the suggestion of King Leopold, has been invited by that monarch to take command of his army.

Jan. 29th. The courier Leyden has arrived from Paris with the news that the Molé Ministry resigned *en masse* on the 22nd. It is thought that the King will entrust the formation of a new Ministry to Marshal Soult.

Feb. 1st. A courier who has come from London informs us that on the 23rd France, in conjunction with the four Powers, signed the protocol for the definite arrangement between Holland and Belgium.

Feb. 6th. Councillor Hammer has been dismissed from his place as interpreter to the Court for having failed in his

¹ Blank in MS.

² A Polish general (1786-1860).

duty to Prince Metternich. The Aulic Councillor Haszar is carrying on his functions.

At the last Court ball the Turkish Ambassador, feeling the heat too much, went into the chamber in which Maria Theresa's bed stands, partly undressed himself in order to take off a flannel waistcoat as being too warm, and placed it on the bed beside the shawls of the Empress and the Archduchess Sophia. After the ball the Ambassador put on his waistcoat in the presence of a number of people, including ladies, without being in the least embarrassed. Having heard of the cause of Councillor Hammer's dismissal he interceded for him and prayed that they would not cut off his head!

Feb. 9th. Dined with Baron Bodenhauseu where the Prince was also to have been, but he was prevented. At the Burg Theatre I saw a new play translated from the French, by Zedlitz, based on Alexandre Dumas's story *Alcide Jolivet*. The play in itself is of no importance, but Fichtner's acting in it was marvellous. I also saw at the French theatre *Jean, ou la Vie Parisienne*, a comedy of manners, in which there are some excellent scenes, but the whole is too long. It was the last play given by the French performers.

Feb. 10th. To-day a ball took place in Count Seilern's house, given by twenty-one married society men. It was a very successful affair. From it I went to Prince Metternich's who had received news from Paris announcing the dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies.

Feb. 11th. The Persian Minister who is destined for the Courts of Vienna, Paris and London, has arrived and had his first audience with Prince Metternich. He is a very intelligent man, and probably as sharp and cunning as the rest of his nation.

Feb. 12th. There was to-day a ball at the Russian Ambassador's which began at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and lasted till 2 o'clock in the morning. It was a great success and the crowd very large. The Archduchess Sophia and the Archdukes Louis, Francis and Maximilian honoured it by their presence. Society is just now greatly amused by a flirtation which is going on between M. de Langsdorff,

the son-in-law of M. de St. Aulaire and first Secretary of his Embassy, and Madame de Lerchenfeld, wife of the Bavarian Minister. It was this same M. de Langsdorff who asked to be presented to Madame de Seilern, when she, not catching his name, remarked : ‘ Have you heard the story of Madame de Lerchenfeld and M. de Langsdorff, and the annoyance it is causing the St. Aulaire family ? ’

Feb. 14th. To-day a note was sent to M. Sullivan de Gras intimating to him that as the King (of the Belgians) his master has received the Polish General Skrzynecki into his service and has not thought fit to dismiss him, his (M. de Gras’s) diplomatic functions at our Court have ceased. Our *chargé d’affaires*, Count Rechberg, and that of Prussia, Baron Seckendorff, were to have left Brussels on the 6th instant.

Feb. 17th. Dined at Prince Metternich’s with the Primate of Hungary, the Archbishop of Erlau, the Papal Nuncio, and the Vice-Chancellor Petakovics, etc. In the evening the Persian Ambassador came to visit the Prince. He wore his military costume, which consists of a red frock coat, the collar and cuffs embroidered in gold, with epaulettes and aiguillettes, and a peaked sheep-skin hat. He is nearly six and a half feet tall. When he was complimented on his height, he replied that there is a great difference between height and greatness. He was received by the Emperor this morning, and is about to go to England, but Mr. Milbank the British Minister here has been instructed to inform him that the English Government cannot receive him until the differences existing between it and Persia are cleared up. This Ambassador, whose name is Hussein, imagining that all his expenses in Europe would be defrayed for him, has come hither without money and has already been obliged to leave several of his shawls in pawn at Trieste.

Feb. 20th. Prince Metternich has asked me to translate into English a memorial drawn up by the Persian Ambassador with the object of refuting the complaints made by England against Persia relating to the war carried on by the Shah against the Government of Herat and the arrest of Mr. McNeil’s (the English Envoy at the Court of the Shah) messengers.

The Ambassador's *bon mot* now being cited is the following: He said to Prince Metternich that he was happy in having come in contact with so great a man as he. 'As to greatness,' answered the Prince, 'I cannot compare with you.' 'No,' replied the Ambassador, 'You are great, whereas I am only tall by the side of you.'

Feb. 24th. Dined at the Turkish Ambassador's, where there was also present the whole of the *corps diplomatique*, including the Papal Nuncio, the Russian Ambassador, Count Orloff, and the Persian Ambassador. I sat next to M. de S——.¹ He spoke to me of his chief and told me that he was a dangerous man both for us and for his own country, where they did not care what kind of man he was because he would soon become the head of the old Russian party, which is antagonistic to us and anxious for war and aggrandisement; that the Emperor Nicholas, in spite of his friendly feeling towards us and his wish for the maintenance of peace, was not able to withstand the intrigues of this party, which would probably end by overthrowing his good intentions; that M. Nesselrode was antagonistic to this party, and that it was to our interest that he should remain as long as possible in his present post. These avowals by a Russian in such a position as M. de S. are of the greatest value.

March 2nd. The Hereditary Prince of Weimar arrived and visited Prince Metternich this evening. To-day I read an obituary notice of Prince Lieven, who died in Rome last January. I have passed many agreeable hours in his house and have carried out many important affairs with him. He was very easy to get on with and was a safe and most amiable man. His memory will always be precious to me as well as the confidence he invariably reposed in me. There has also died in London Count Ludolff, the Neapolitan Minister, at the age of eighty-two, as well as Lord St. Helens, who had been English Ambassador at the Court of Catherine II. There is a reference to him under the name of Sir — Fitzherbert in the memoirs of Count Ségur, who was French Ambassador at St. Petersburg at the same time. Lord St. Helens died at the age of eighty-

¹ The identity of M. de S. is not established.

five. He was the nicest old man in the world, full of wit, and most agreeable.

March 3rd. The Grand Duke Alexander, heir to the Russian throne, arrived this morning at 11 o'clock on his return from his Italian journey. He is lodged at the Palace. He is accompanied by Prince Bariatinsky and Count Tolstoi, whom I knew at the Embassy in London, and his suite is composed of ten people. He dined to-night with the Emperor. In the evening there was a gala performance at the Burg Theatre. The Grand Duke later called on Prince Metternich, as did the Archdukes Albert and Charles, sons of the Archduke Charles.

March 4th. The Grand Duke dined at the Russian Ambassador's, where the whole of the Diplomatic Corps was invited. Afterwards a concert was given at the Palace, and in the evening the Duke came to Prince Metternich's, where they played games.

March 5th. There was a review to-day of four battalions of Grenadiers and a regiment of Dragoons, in honour of the Grand Duke. I was at the Russian Ambassador's in the evening when they played the same games as last night.

March 6th. The Grand Duke, whom the Emperor on Monday last before the concert had decorated with the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Stephen, to-day gave the latter the (? command of the) Giramb regiment of Hussars, which appeared to afford him much pleasure. The Duke to-day visited the Academy of Engineers. Horses and carriages from the royal stables have been placed at his disposal. He dined with the Archduke Charles, and in the evening came to Prince Metternich's, where there was a small and select party to meet him and where games were played. The Archduke Francis, who came in, amused himself by looking on without taking part.

Neumann proceeds to set down without comment the other entertainments prepared for the Russian Heir-Apparent: evening parties, *tableaux vivants* at the palace, theatrical performances, a visit to the battlefields of Aspern and Wagram, and so forth, culminating in a splendid *fête* given by Prince Metternich, among the attractions of which were scenes from plays arranged by Carl, the

director of the Burg theatre, 'an illumination' representing a masked ball, etc., at which the Emperor and Empress and the various Archdukes and Archduchesses were present. Two days later the imperial guest left.

March 13th. The Grand Duke departed at 11 o'clock this morning. He has made handsome presents to all the Court functionaries, and the Order of Leopold and the Iron Crown have been distributed among his suite. I dined with Pepi Esterhazy and passed the evening with Prince Metternich, whither the Archdukes Stephen and Charles came, the latter to take leave before going to join his regiment—that of the Uhlans, of which he is second-in-command.

March 14th. To-day there was another performance of the *tableaux* at Court, to which I was invited as the result of a note on the subject which Prince Metternich wrote to the Landgrave of Fürstenberg, who is Master of the Ceremonies. Having, however, received the invitation too late, I was unable to be present and went instead to hear the tenor David who, without any voice to speak of, had the temerity to sing in the Kartnerthor. The audience refrained from hissing—which was as much as they could do.

March 16th. The Grand Duke (Alexander of Russia) has sent Prince Metternich a box enriched with diamonds. This places the latter in a difficulty, for the Chancellor and the Minister for Foreign Affairs are only supposed to accept presents of this kind for special political transactions such as treaties, conventions, and so forth.

March 17th. The news has been received that the Molé Ministry has definitely handed in its resignation, and that the King has entrusted the formation of a new one to Marshal Soult. There is no doubt that M. Thiers will have a place in this. He insists on being Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

March 19th. Went to see *Louise de Lignerolles*, translated by Deinhardstein. The play, which is mutilated and disfigured, was a failure: Madame de Giory had been converted into a young girl, and her husband had been turned into her brother, which wholly destroyed the point of the play.

March 20th. Dined at Prince Metternich's with an English Captain Connolly who is going to Persia ; he is the man who made the journey to the north of India by way of Russia, Persia and Afghanistan.

March 23rd. Prince Metternich read me a despatch which he is preparing for St. Petersburg relative to the affairs of Persia. The English Government still refuses to receive the ambassador Hussein Khan.

March 25th. News has been received that the Chamber of Deputies at Brussels has authorised the King to sign the treaty with the King of Holland.

April 1st. Prince Metternich read me the *résumé* of a conversation he has had with M. Zea-Bermundez,¹ the late Minister of Ferdinand VII. and Queen Christina, who has come here with the object of getting our Government to recognise that of Queen Isabella of Spain.

April 2nd. M. Zea is accompanied by a certain Marliani, the son of Lombard parents, lately employed in the General Post Office at Milan, who was compromised in the Revolution of 1821. This person, not having profited by the Act of Amnesty of the 6th of September last in order to ask permission to return to his country, was about to be apprehended by the Police, when Prince Metternich requested a delay of twenty-four hours and sent me to M. Zea's to ask him to arrange for this Marliani to leave within that time, as if not a Police Commissary would come for him to conduct him to the frontier. M. Zea told me that he would see that he left at once. In 1830 I had a good deal to do with M. Zea. He was somewhat embarrassed to meet me again in a position very different from the one he occupied when I saw him last ; then a warm and devoted adherent to the interests of Spain under Ferdinand VII., now the advocate of a cause totally different.

Went to see the *début* of Taglioni in a ballet called *The Daughter of the Danube*. She has lost nothing of her exquisite grace and lightness. The ballet, although arranged by her father, is mediocre.

April 3rd. M. Zea came to see me in order to tell me that Marliani would leave during the day. He said that

¹ For a note on him see vol. 1, p. 277.

his own desire in coming here was to seek the support and assistance of our Government in the pacification of Spain ; that the way to accomplish this would be to come to an arrangement with England ; that joined with our two powerful allies Russia and Prussia, together with England, France would be carried along the same path whether she liked it or not ; that Queen Isabella, whom he, M. Zea, regarded as the chief of the Legitimists in Spain, needed the moral support of the united great Powers. He added that he disliked the form of Government now existing in the Peninsula ; that he had taken the oath of allegiance solely to the Queen and not to the Constitution ; that one could develop from the old institutions the means of placing her government on such principles as the Powers would be able to recognise. He favours the Queen and says that hers is the only practical government for Spain.

April 4th. Saw a new opera by Donizetti, *The Death of Tasso*. It was sung by Badiali, a good baritone, and Salvi and his wife, both equally good, he as a tenor, she as a soprano, although neither can be classed in the first rank of singers.

April 6th. Read despatches from Paris and London brought by Baron Lebzelter, attached to our Embassy in England. Prince Metternich spoke to me of the inconvenience of having an ambassador like Prince Esterhazy, who is never at his post.

April 7th. Was present at Madame Ungher's *début* in *Anne Boleyn*. She achieved a great success, although she is not so good in it as she is in *Lucrezia Borgia*. La Mazarrelli took the part of Anne (Jane) Seymour and was very favourably received. Poggi has lost his voice, but a bass, Balzar, was not bad.

April 8th. My last interview with M. Zea took place to-day, when he handed me a letter for Prince Metternich in which he formally denies having come here with the intention of demanding in marriage one of the sons of the Archduke Charles for Queen Isabella. Nevertheless in the course of conversation he acknowledged that if in course of time such a union could take place it would be the salvation of Spain, considering that the happiness and glory of that

country under the Princes of the House of Austria is always remembered with satisfaction.

April 10th. News has been received of the formation of a 'transition' ministry in Paris until a regular one can be formed by the Chamber, which opened its sittings on the 4th instant without, by the way, a royal speech or even by the presence of the King's Commissioner.

April 13th. At breakfast to-day I received a note from Pepi Esterhazy announcing his sudden departure for St. Petersburg. As usual he had said nothing about this project to anyone! I saw Taglioni in *La Sylphide*, in which she had a prodigious success.

April 14th. Saw the opera *Torquato Tasso* again to-day. It does not improve on acquaintance, except the close of the first act, which is very fine.

April 16th. Sent a letter to Sir Frederick Lamb relating to a difficulty that has arisen in London with regard to the execution of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation of July 3rd last. Prince Metternich approves what I have done.

April 17th. Prince Metternich had a conversation with Sir F. Lamb on the subject of the said treaty. The latter told him he had already written to England about it. Read a despatch from St. Petersburg which is a masterpiece of deep thought, as is everything which emanates from the brain of M. Fiquelmont.

April 20th. The Countess Lanskronska has died from an attack of gout in the stomach. She was a Pole who thought much and well and was greatly attached to Austria. In Viennese society she had acquired great influence. Was present at the first performance of *Marino Faliero*, which was not a success, the tenor Salvi having too weak a voice for the parts he has to sing with others.

April 21st. The English Ambassador, Sir Frederick Lamb, has been raised to the peerage with the title of Baron Beauvale as a recognition of the Commercial Treaty concluded with us last year. He told me that he saw in his nomination the signs of the approaching fall of the Ministry, and that his brother Lord Melbourne, who is Prime Minister, had hastened this nomination, and that he

believed Sir Robert Peel would overthrow the Ministry as he had a Conservative majority in the country.

Passed the evening with C. She spoke sadly of the future and of her intention of going this summer to Paris in order to seek distraction there from the ideas which obsess her. She has a noble nature, full of ideals, honest to a degree, but passionate and distrustful; these latter qualities are her bane.

April 22nd. Read the Paris and London despatches. The Chamber of Deputies has elected M. Passy as its President. It was he who called M. Thiers 'le Mirabeau mouche.'

April 26th. A messenger from London has brought the signature to the Hollando-Belgian Treaty. Prince Metternich, already annoyed with Prince Esterhazy, who keeps putting off returning to his post, said on this occasion that he seemed to prefer to put his name to the treaty of November 15th, 1831, than to that of ——. ¹

Among other news which has come to hand is the affair of Lady Flora Hastings, lady-in-waiting to the Duchess of Kent, who was falsely accused, by Sir (James) Clerk, the Queen's physician, of being *enceinte*. This matter has compromised Lord Melbourne's position, since he was unable to give the reparation claimed by Lady Flora's family, who demanded the dismissal of the doctor from the Queen's household.

May 1st. Princess Metternich gave me her portrait for a birthday present, in the most amiable manner. Dined at the Prater with Prince Metternich, Countess Sandor, Madame Narishkin, etc.

May 4th. Yesterday I again met Prince Belgiojoso, who had voluntarily exiled himself and had profited by the amnesty passed at Milan in order to go to Lombardy once again.

May 9th. Was present at the first performance of *Lucrezia Borgia*, which scored a great success, owing to the acting of Madame Ungher and Cosselli. Poggi, who took the part of Gennaro, was feeble, and so was La Brambilla in the rôle of Orsini.

¹ Blank in MS.

May 13th. Dined at Prince Metternich's Garden House with his family. In the evening the Prince read me a telegram which he had just sent to Constantinople in order to persuade the Sultan not to declare war on his vassal Mehemet Ali, whom Russia has just advised to withdraw his troops from the Turkish frontier.

May 14th. Rothschild has received by courier the news that the English Ministry has handed in its resignation *en masse*, as it only had a majority of five on Peel's amendment to Lord John Russell's motion for the abolition for five years of the legislative assembly of Jamaica. In the evening there was a concert at Prince Metternich's at which the two sisters Brambilla, Gabrieli, and Prince Belgiojoso sang.

May 17th. News has been received of the formation of a Ministry in France under the leadership of Marshal Soult, who is Minister for Foreign Affairs; M. Passy, Minister of Finance, and Duchâtel, Minister of the Interior. In England the Ministry has resigned, and the Queen has sent for Sir Robert Peel to form a new one. The latter, however, having demanded the retirement of certain ladies of the Court, the Queen has refused this, and Sir Robert Peel has given back his credentials, whereupon the Queen has again sent for Lord Melbourne.¹

May 18th. After many delays Prince Esterhazy has at last returned to his post in London.

May 19th. A courier has arrived from Paris bringing the news of a rising in that capital which lasted three days, the 11th, 12th and 13th instant. Four hundred people pillaged le Page's factory of small arms, disarmed several of the Guards, went on to the Préfecture of Police whence they were repulsed, but barricaded themselves in various streets against a great part of the troops of the line and the National and Municipal Guards.

May 21st. News has been received that the Turks have made a hostile demonstration against the Egyptians and have captured a position at Bir, on the Euphrates. The Melbourne Ministry has been reinstated; Sir Robert Peel, not having been able to persuade the Queen to dismiss her

¹ This is, of course, the famous Bedchamber incident.

ladies, has been unwilling to undertake the formation of a government.

During the remainder of the month there are but three entries in the Diary, none of which calls for comment. C. we learn, however, from one of them, was about to spend two months at Schönbrunn before proceeding to take the cure at Gastein; and Neumann notes having a long talk with Deinhardstein, the sub-director of the Imperial Theatre, with regard to her. For what object this was he does not say, but in any case the conversation was apparently unsatisfactory, as he merely adds after Deinhardstein's name: 'The duplicity of this man!'

June 2nd. Have written to Prince Metternich reminding him that at the end of 1831 I received in London my nomination to the post of (ambassador) at Brussels, and asking for the fulfilment of that promise. I did this because I knew that the post was destined for Count Dietrichstein. Princess Metternich has undertaken to convey my letter to her husband.

June 3rd. Princess Metternich tells me that she has handed my letter to the Prince, who will discuss its contents with me.

June 4th. Prince Metternich to-day told me that reasons of state rendered it desirable that Count Dietrichstein should go to Brussels in the capacity of Minister; that Baron Binder, our Minister at Dresden, desiring to retire from the Diplomatic career, would be replaced by Count Louis Bombelles, now Minister in Switzerland, and that I was destined to fill his post. I have always been too conscious of my duty to allow personal inclination to interfere with the requirements of the service, and besides, Switzerland would completely indemnify me for the loss of Brussels, which had been promised me. Dined at Prince Metternich's with Baron Steuber, who goes to Cassel, whither he has been summoned to fill the office of Minister for Foreign Affairs.

June 9th. A despatch dated the 28th of May from Constantinople announces the probability of war between the Sultan and Mehemet Ali.

June 14th. Read a despatch from Paris. Louis Philippe proposes to take part with us in the event of any complica-

tion arising in the Eastern affair rather than associate himself with England.

June 22nd. The *Official Gazette* of Vienna to-day announces that King Leopold had no idea of the relations in which General Skrzynecki was involved, otherwise he would not have taken him into his service. His Majesty having sent a letter to this effect to our Emperor, our Government has declared itself satisfied with the explanation made by the King, and diplomatic relations have consequently been re-established. Mr. O'Sullivan has resumed his functions at our Court, and Count Dietrichstein, our Minister at Carlsruhe, is now going in a like capacity to Brussels.

June 25th. Dined at Prince Metternich's to meet the famous sculptor Marchesi of Milan, Sanguirico, the well-known designer, Nobili and M. de Montbel. In the evening the young Duc de Bordeaux came in with the Duc de Levis. This young prince has a very intelligent face and a distinguished manner, although he is rather short and stout. The Vasas also came, as well as the reigning Duke of Brunswick, all princes who have been victims of the Revolution, not excepting the last who, while possessing governmental power, cannot find anyone to marry him so long as his brother, the Duke Charles, who is an exile, does not renounce his rights to the throne for himself and such descendants as he may have.

June 29th. The news from Constantinople is that the Sultan is dangerously ill. Both his lungs are affected and it is doubtful if they can save him.

July 2nd. Read Prince Metternich's despatches to St. Petersburg, in which he proposes in the event of war breaking out between Mehemet Ali and the Sultan and the defeat of the latter or his death (which is regarded as probable, his lungs being attacked), to form another *entente* between the five Great Powers, at Vienna, and to consolidate the Russian, Austrian, French and English fleets in the Sea of Marmora in the event of the Turkish Empire being menaced.

July 7th. Dined at Bombelles's with Lady William Russell. Read an interesting despatch from London.

The English Cabinet joins with us in the Eastern affair, and agrees to the Conference of the Powers taking place at Vienna.

July 10th. The news of the Sultan's death has been received. His son Abdul Medshid has been proclaimed as his successor. The Divan immediately sent orders to Hafiz Pasha, commanding the Turkish Army on the shores of the Euphrates, to come back. Dined at Prince Metternich's with the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch. She is a daughter of Lord and Lady Bath, with whom I have in the past spent pleasant days at their beautiful seat, Longleat.

July 13th. The news from Constantinople is that the new Sultan is anxious to send someone to Mehemet Ali to tell him that it is his intention to live in friendship with him, but at the same time hoping that he would remain a faithful vassal. He will confirm him in the Pashalick of Egypt, and will assure the heritage of it to his son Ibrahim Pasha.

July 17th. News has been received of a victory gained by Ibrahim Pasha over the Turks¹ at Nisib, between Aleppo and Bir, near the Euphrates, and that Capidan Pasha having learnt of the death of the Sultan Mahmoud affirmed that he had been poisoned by Chosrew Pasha, now Grand Vizier; that the latter was ready to poison the present Sultan; and refused to return with the fleet, which he wished to lead against Mehemet Ali.

July 21st. Letters of the 10th instant from Constantinople state that all is quiet there in spite of the defeat of Hafiz Pasha, which has caused great consternation.

In the evening Prince Metternich asked me to copy a letter which he is sending to Baron Stürmer at Constantinople by a French messenger, in which he says that if Mehemet Ali, in spite of his promise, marches his troops on Constantinople, the Divan should seek the help of the Great Powers.

July 24th. Dined at Prince Metternich's with the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, whom I met at Biberach five years ago. He is the brother of the Dowager Queen of England.² He

¹ On the previous June 24th.

² Queen Adelaide.

was kind enough to recognise me and to greet me very graciously.

Aug. 2nd. Read the London and Paris despatches. In both capitals they are agreed with us as to the course to pursue with regard to Eastern affairs. I received a letter from M. Magdeburg, the head of the Regency of the Duchy of Nassau, informing me that the arrangement, the preliminaries of which we had signed, concerning the Agnatic question between the King of the Netherlands and the Duc de Nassau, had been ratified between the two interested parties. Whilst it was I who contributed to bring about this result, when I was plenipotentiary at the Hollando-Belgian Conference in London for a year and a half, and although they promised me in 1831 that I should fill the post of ambassador at Brussels, it is another who reaps the reward of my labours and whom they are sending to Belgium.

Aug. 3rd. News from Constantinople states that Capidan Pasha has arrived at Alexandria with the Turkish fleet and has invited Mehemet Ali to go with him to Constantinople in order to get the young Sultan away from the influence of Chosrew Pasha, his Grand Vizier. Mehemet Ali has refused to do this, but keeps Capidan Pasha with him, while he has sent an order to his son to withdraw behind the Euphrates.

On August 6th Neumann left Vienna for his autumn holiday. His itinerary will be found in the selection of entries from the Diary here given. His wanderings lasted till October the 28th, during which time he notes as usual the various places of interest visited, as well as the people whom he stayed with or met in the course of his journey.

Aug. 6th. Left for Carlbürg at 9.30 with my own horses and arrived at 6 o'clock in the evening at Count Zichy's, where I found all the family, including the eldest son, Victor, Prince Lichnowsky and Count Henry Zichy.

Aug. 9th. By the steamer from Pressburg at 8.30 in the morning to Bajna, in awful weather. It rained the whole day. On the boat I ran against Princess Bretzenheim, who was going to her country place. Disembarked at 5 o'clock at Gran, Count Sandor sending to meet me, and

arrived at Bajna at 7, where I found the family, comprising Count and Countess Sandor and her sister Princess Hermione Metternich. The castle is very fine, well arranged and well kept up. Sanquirico, the famous artist of Milan, has decorated it with great taste.

Aug. 12th. Went to Dotis with the Countess Sandor and her sister. The property, which is an immense one, belongs to Count Nicholas Esterhazy, the richest nobleman in Hungary. The gardens are beautiful and well looked after, but unfortunately they are a considerable way from the Castle. It is thirty years since I was sent here from Vienna by Count Bubna, when the French Emperor was here with his Quartermaster-General, and when Prince Metternich was negotiating the Peace of Altenburg.

Aug. 14th. Went from Buda to Pesth, a place I did not previously know. This latter town contains some fine buildings, notably an immense artillery barracks and a hospital, both very fine structures erected by the Emperor Joseph. The Dancing Hall, the Casino and the Theatre are very beautiful. The town will play a large part in commercial life in the future. The traces of the great flood of 1838¹ are still visible here.

Aug. 17th. Left Bajna at 6 o'clock in the morning and arrived at Carlburg at 8 in the evening, where I learnt that Prince Metternich had had a bad rheumatic attack but was now better. I also found a letter from Pepi Esterhazy inviting me to go and see him at Lanschütz.

Aug. 18th. Left for Lanschütz, where Pepi Esterhazy, whom I found alone with his nephew Paul Zichy, received me with the greatest cordiality. Few men have such a warm and generous heart and such high ideas of honour as he. His establishment is the most perfect I have seen in this country and reminds me forcibly of those in England.

Aug. 21st. Returned from Lanschütz and got out at the Reunweg, where I found Prince Metternich confined to his bed through a high temperature in the night, although he is better than he has been. His illness at first caused great anxiety, it being feared that it might degenerate into a nervous fever.

¹ See p. 76.

Aug. 23rd. The Prince has been improving during the day, talking more and taking great interest in two examples of Daguerre's invention,¹ which the latter had sent him.

Aug. 27th. The Prince got up to-day for the first time after a fortnight's illness. He is himself again and has begun to discuss state affairs.

Sept. 1st. Read despatches from London. Lord Palmerston has decided to protect the Porte against the threats of Mehemet Ali; to demand the return of the Turkish fleet before entering into *pourparlers* with this rebel vassal, and in the event of resistance on his part to place cruisers to intercept his commerce and even to seize the Soudan.

Sept. 2nd. The Emperor and Empress came to see Prince Metternich, who continues to improve in health.

Sept. 3rd. The Duke of Modena and the Archduke Maximilian his brother paid a visit to the Prince. Count Fiquelmont has arrived and the Prince has given him an appointment for to-morrow at midday. He has to fill the Prince's place in the direction of affairs during the absence of the latter at Johannisberg, where he will personally attend only to matters emanating from London and Paris.

Prince Metternich having left for Johannisberg on the 10th, Neumann went away on the 12th, escorting Princess Hermione Metternich, and the following entries in his Diary record the travellers' itinerary.

Sept. 13th. Dined at Linz at the Hôtel du Canon, where we found the Duc and Duchesse d'Angoulême and the Duc de Bordeaux. We wanted to stay the night at Schärding, but a fearful storm caught us near Beyerbach, where we remained, leaving there the following day at 5 o'clock in the morning and arriving at Ratisbon at 2 o'clock in the morning, putting up at the Golden Angel.

Sept. 15th. Before leaving here Baron d'Andlau, who had come from Munich to see the Prince, paid us a visit. We went to see the church of St. Emeran near the Castle of Taxis, and there heard mass. We left at 9.30 and arrived at Nuremberg at 9.30 in the evening and stayed at The Red Horse.

¹ The daguerrotype. Daguerre worked with Niépce from 1829-33. The two have, perhaps, equal claims to the invention.

Sept. 16th. I visited a number of churches. One was a Protestant place of worship in which are some fine old pictures of the German School, and a magnificent monument. It forms part of a tomb in solid silver. We left Nuremberg at 9 o'clock in the morning, and dined at Langfeld.

Sept. 17th. Travelled all night and arrived at Aschaffenburg at 8 o'clock. There we breakfasted and got to Frankfort at 1.30 p.m. Having visited several shops we left again for Johannisberg, where we arrived at 8.30 in the evening. The Prince and Princess did not expect us so early. They were both in good health and I found the Prince much better than I should have expected after the fatigue of a long journey.

Sept. 18th. The Minister of State of the Duc de Nassau, Baron Walderdorff, and his Chamberlain, have been sent by him to compliment Prince Metternich on his arrival. He has put at the Prince's disposal twelve carriage horses and two riding horses for as long as he remains here.

Sept. 19th. The reigning Duc de Nassau and his brother Prince Maurice came to pay a visit to Prince Metternich. They told him how their father had been struck down by apoplexy at Kissengen. He was a very distinguished Prince, possessing all the qualities necessary for his high position, strict integrity, justice and firmness without harshness. He knew how to withstand with marvellous courage the revolutionary spirit which spread over his state, and he overcame it without having recourse to undue severity. He treated me with special kindness when I was sent to him in 1834 to negotiate the arrangement between the King of the Netherlands and himself relative to the Limburg affair, arising out of the Hollando-Belgian negotiation, an arrangement which was agreed to and signed by the plenipotentiaries and which received his final sanction two months ago.

Sept. 20th. Count Taaffe, President of the Supreme Court of Justice, passed through here to-day, and dined with us. News has been received that Don Carlos, as a result of the treason of Maroto, who has made a compact with Espartero,¹ had arrived in France and had been taken to Bourges.

¹ See note on page 207.

Sept. 22nd. Lord Claud Hamilton came to pay a visit; the Prince has persuaded him to stay here a couple of days.

Sept. 25th. Took a walk with the Hardenbergs and Princess Hermione to Bingen, where we climbed a hill known as the Kloppe. There is a ruin there which is said to be that of a castle built by Drusus. There is also, on the Nahe, which juts out into the Rhine, a bridge whose piles are equally old, and which is said also to have been constructed by Drusus. Two excellent roads lead from here, one to Treves, the other to Metz. On returning we found the Rederns, who had just arrived. A great number of Rothschilds came to dinner, Solomon and his wife, Amsel, of Frankfort, James and his wife, of Paris, and two of their children.

Sept. 28th. All of us went to see the house of Count Schönborn at Reichartschausen, charming enough but badly situated and exposed to the overflowing of the Rhine. Count Seufft returned, and in the evening at 10 o'clock Count Harrach arrived with telegrams from London which should satisfy the Prince. M. Brunnow's Mission, sent by the Emperor of Russia with the object of coming to an understanding with the British Government over the Eastern question, has produced an excellent effect.

Oct. 1st. Left by steamer with the Rederns and Princess Hermione for Cologne. We embarked at 7.30 at Geisenheim and arrived at our destination at 4.30. There we saw in the Cathedral a fine picture and a beautiful reliquary containing the heads of the three Magi who came to worship Our Lord, and the Treasury where there is a staff the handle of which is said to have belonged to St. Peter. Later we saw the church of St. Peter, famous from the fact that Rubens, who was born in the town and was baptised in this church, painted for it his Crucifixion of the saint, one of his masterpieces. In the evening the ladies wished to go on to Brussels. I was against this, which much annoyed Princess Hermione, to whom I said that she could do as she liked as regards herself but that so far as I was concerned I did not think myself at liberty to go there without Prince Metternich's permission.

Oct. 2nd. We left for Coblenz by way of the Rhine. Stopped at Königswinter and climbed up to the ruin of Drachenfels, situated on one of the seven hills whence one has a very fine view. We dined very well at a nice little inn on the banks of the river, and arrived at Coblenz at 9 o'clock in the evening, putting up at the Hotel Belle Vue, where one is very well looked after; it is expensive, but the food is good.

Oct. 3rd. Went to Sayn, where Count Roos Waldeck has a charming country house, and visited the celebrated iron foundry which is carried on by the Prussian Government. From there we went to Neuwied, where we inspected several of the Herrnhuter establishments. There are about five hundred of these and they occupy two whole streets. The things of all kinds which the inmates make are sold for the profit of the community, and those who actually manufacture them receive a modest salary for their labour. There are many pensioners attached to these establishments, among others forty English men and women. But this does not constitute them as Herrnhuter. They are taught morality and the art of making the things they sell. Even Catholics are received here and are brought up in their own religion by priests domiciled here for that purpose.

Oct. 4th. Visited the fortress of Ehrenbreitstein, so famous for its position, which is practically impregnable. It is admirably kept and defended by advanced forts, one on the right bank of the Rhine called Fort Francis after our late Emperor, and the other on the left in the angle made by the junction of the Rhine and the Moselle which here flows into that river, called Fort Alexander. The bridge over the Moselle is a fine one, and it is said that its foundations date from the time of Drusus.

The Archduke Maximilian, the Duca d'Este, the Hereditary Prince of Modena, and Prince and Princess Metternich arrived here at 3.30 by the steamer.

Oct. 6th. Left Coblenz at 8 o'clock by steamer and arrived at Geisenheim at 3.30. It rained heavily all day so that we could not take advantage of the various lovely views, one more beautiful than another, which we passed.

When we arrived at Johannisberg we heard that Princess Metternich's father was dead. She was not told the news, which was brought by Count Elz. In Johannisberg I discovered Ettinghausen, the Professor of Physics of the University of Vienna, a man of great talent and learning. He had just returned from Paris whither Daguerre's discovery had taken him. Prince Metternich having received a daguerrotype and the Professor having a dark room, the latter has already taken several pictures which have been most successful.

Oct. 7th. Made an excursion to the Kloppe with the Rederns. The reigning Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin came this evening to pay a visit to the Prince.

Oct. 8th. Went to Schlangenbad with the Rederns. The place is a dreary one and only famous for the character of its waters, which possess the properties of softening the skin. They spring from the rock and have a temperature of 23° Réaumer. The Dowager Grand Duchess Stephanie of Baden came to dine at Johannisberg. Buol and Dietrichstein also arrived, and Madame Mayendorff came yesterday. We sat down thirty to dinner. The reigning Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and his wife, a daughter of the King of Prussia, paid a visit this morning to Prince and Princess Metternich.

Oct. 9th. Read the Paris and London despatches. The latter report that M. Brunnow's propositions, which were at first well received by Lord Palmerston, have met with opposition in the British Cabinet through their reference to the closing of the Dardanelles to all nations in time of peace.

Oct. 11th. King Leopold was to have come to Wiesbaden to take the waters but has postponed his visit. To-day we had confirmation of the death of Count Zichy,¹ father of Princess Metternich, but the latter has not yet been informed of it. I went to Eberbach with the Prince and Princess and the Rederns. It is an ancient abbey which was ceded to the Duc de Nassau together with the Steinberger vineyards, which belong to it.

¹ See Oct. 6th. This was apparently the official confirmation of the news brought by Count Elz.

Oct. 12th. Prince Metternich broke to the Princess the news of her father's death. Although it was not unexpected it has greatly upset her.

Oct. 16th. The Marquess of Lansdowne arrived for dinner, but left soon afterwards. He told me that he was very satisfied with the conversation he had had with the Prince, adding that England united to Austria could do great things.

Oct. 19th. Baron Brunnow arrived at 2 o'clock to-day as well as Count Münch and Prince Wolkonsky, sent here by the Emperor of Russia to condole with the Duc de Nassau on the death of his father. Brunnow had a long talk with me on the question of the moment, that of the East.

Oct. 20th. Left Johannisberg for Frankfort and arrived there at 6 o'clock. I paid a visit to M. Weissenberg, the Councillor to the Legation, whom I found ill in bed. Prince Frederick of Prussia went from Rheinstein to see Prince Metternich at Johannisberg.

Oct. 23rd. Travelled for two nights and arrived at Munich at 4.30 in the afternoon. There I put up at the Golden Stag, where I found Prince Lichnowsky and Count Choteck with his family. I dined with Andlau in the hotel dining room and went with him to a performance where Ole Bull,¹ the Norwegian Paganini, played the violin wonderfully. The theatre is a fine one but too large for comedies, the *nuances* being lost there.

Oct. 24th. Visited the Court chapel, painted in the Byzantine manner on a background of gold. The richness and exquisite taste which characterise this little church surpass anything one can imagine. Hess² and Cornelius have here exhausted the art of their inventive genius. I afterwards saw the Glyptothetica, or Museum of Statuary. The place is admirably designed, and in it are to be seen a variety of beautiful antique objects, among others some groups which once ornamented the front of a temple in

¹ Ole Bull was born at Bergen in 1810 and died there in 1880.

² There were several nearly contemporary German painters of this name. The one referred to here was Heinrich, who was born in 1798 and died in 1863. Peter Von Cornelius was born in 1783 and died in 1867. He worked at Munich from 1819 to 1841.

the island of Ægina, where they were unearthed by Mr. Cockerell, Mr. Forster and Baron Holler. One of the statues of a group representing Niobe lacks the head and arms, but the torso is admirable. There is also a colossal Faun of the greatest period of Greek sculpture. Among modern work is a beautiful Venus by Canova, a replica of the one at Florence; a Paris by the same master, and an Adonis by Thorwaldsen. From there I went to the Pinacothetica or the Picture Gallery, also constructed by the King. The arrangement of the various schools of painting, the manner in which they are lighted, and the whole disposition and magnificence of this gallery, make it one of the finest in Europe. It contains a number of masterpieces, above all of the old German School. Later I visited the Beauharnais Gallery, which, although small, is a very select one. I saw various new buildings in Munich which are most striking.

Oct. 25th. Went to the studios of Schwantaler¹ and Hügelmayer. The former artist did not interest me so much, but the latter has been commissioned to make twelve colossal statues, thirteen feet in height, each formed of masses of beaten and gilded copper. The cost of the metal alone amounts to 2,000 florins and their gilding 3,000, each statue costing when complete 10,000 florins. They have a most imposing effect. The faces and hands are left rough, the rest polished. They are to be placed in the great Throne Room, which is itself superb, the ceiling being gilded as are the capitals of the columns. Around it runs a magnificent gallery. Every part of the new Royal Castle is splendid, the pictures in the various apartments being executed by the first artists such as Schnorr,² Cornelius and Hess. The architect of the Pinacothetica, the Glyptothetica and the Palace is a certain Kleuze. I visited the church constructed at the expense of the community. It is in the gothic style, very simple and charming, but what chiefly distinguishes it are eleven vast stained-glass windows executed in the most beautiful manner. They were made at the Royal Porcelain Factory

¹ Ludwig Schwantaler, a well-known German sculptor, 1802-48.

² A noted German landscape and historical painter (1794-1872).

and were given by the King to the church. I then went on to see Buissert, the inventor of a kind of glass-painting, the loveliness of which is beyond what one can imagine, on account of its delicacy, purity of colouring and finish. From there I visited Kaulbach,¹ the famous painter, and the Jesuits' Church to see Thorwaldsen's monument erected to the memory of Prince Eugène Beauharnais. It is fine, but rather heavy to my taste. A certain Baron Reischach took me to these two places. I also saw the equestrian statue of the Elector Maximilian designed by Thorwaldsen and executed by Rauch of Berlin, as well as the statue of the King Maximilian I., which is, however, too large for its pedestal.

Yesterday I went to the theatre where they performed *Don Giovanni* in honour of Mozart's widow who was present; it was only fairly well performed, but there was a good bass singer, Pellegrini. Madame Mink took the part of Donna Anna, and Dietz, the tenor, made but a mediocre Don Antonio. The King and Queen were present. The theatre is a very fine one, resembling closely the opera-house at Paris; the acoustics are excellent for opera, but the place is too large for ordinary plays.

Neumann left Munich at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 26th, and travelling by way of Rosenheim, Salzburg, and Vöcklabruck, reached Vienna at 7 o'clock in the evening of the 28th. The Metternichs arrived there on the 30th, and on the following day Neumann dined with them to meet Count Montenuova, the son of Marie Louise and Count Neipperg, 'both of whom,' writes the Diarist, 'he resembles, and seems to be a very modest young man.'

Nov. 1st. News has been received from Rome announcing the bad effect produced there by the arrival of the Duc de Bordeaux, who was not received by the Pope. Dined at Prince Metternich's to meet the Duchess of Beaufort.

Nov. 5th. Was present at the re-appearance of Caroline² in *L'Ecole des Vieillards*, a long and monotonous play in which, however, there are some good scenes, notably those

¹ Kaulbach was a pupil of Cornelius, whom he followed to Munich in 1825, dying there in 1874 at the age of sixty-nine.

² Probably the lady referred to as C. in other parts of the Diary.

between Danville and his wife, the latter played by C. with exquisite judgment.

Nov. 6th. Lord Stuart de Rothesay arrived yesterday from Barcelona by way of Genoa, and paid me a visit. He tells me that affairs in Spain are anything but settled and that Cabrera¹ will still give trouble. Later I dined with him and a Count Panni at the Metternichs.

Nov. 12th. Dined at Lord Beauvale's² to-day to meet Lord and Lady Suffield, the latter of whom I knew as Miss Gardiner, niece of Lady Stanhope.

Nov. 16th. Dined at Princess Esterhazy's to meet the Suffields again. In the evening at Madame Molly Zichy's I heard that the Duc de Blacas, who should have left yesterday for Gorizia, had suddenly become so seriously ill that it is feared he will not live twenty-four hours.

Nov. 17th. The Duc de Blacas died during the night of a malady from which he has suffered for the past two years without its cause being known. He was sixty-nine. A model of devotion and fidelity to the Bourbons, he followed them in their exile everywhere, from Louis XVIII., whom he accompanied to England, to Charles X., whom he did not leave till that monarch's death. By his will he requested that he should be buried at Gorizia, at the feet of that unfortunate sovereign.

Nov. 20th. Read a despatch from Constantinople in which it is stated that the Sultan has issued an ordinance announcing (i) that in future no subject of his can be put to death without a previous trial, (ii) new regulations as to taxes and imposts, and (iii) that military service instead of being for life shall be restricted to five years.

I also read a despatch from Lord Palmerston to Lord Granville, charging him to announce to the French Government that as it has been unwilling to join Her Majesty's Government in supporting the Sultan in a stronger and more independent attitude towards his vassal Mehemet Ali, England would consider herself freed from the engagements she had made relative to a *rapprochement* between the Sultan and his vassal (Mehemet Ali), and would revert to

¹ A guerilla chief. He died in England in 1877 at the age of sixty-seven.

² Formerly Sir Frederick Lamb, brother of Lord Melbourne.

her original proposal, which was to oblige the latter to content himself with the Pashalick of Egypt and to agree to restore the whole of Syria.

Nov. 29th. The Duchesse de Sagan died from apoplexy at 10.15 this morning. For the last twelve days she had been suffering from rheumatic and gouty pains. She was in her fifty-ninth year. It was in the year 1809 that I first met her. She was then one of the most beautiful women of her day; rich, elegant, and witty. She long remained lovely, and indeed only ceased to be so three or four years ago. Her vast fortune passes to the Princess Hohenzollern, whom she has made her universal legatee, together with the Duchy of Sagan, which is a title on the distaff side and which will revert to the family of the Duchesse de Talleyrand, sister of the Princess Hohenzollern, if the son of the latter, the reigning Prince of Hohenzollern, has no children. The news of this death, although not unexpected, has much upset Prince Metternich, who had lived much in the society of the late Duchess.

Dec. 1st. Dined at Prince Metternich's with Lord and Lady Suffield and the Emmanuel Zichys, who are leaving to-morrow for Milan, and later heard, at the young Pereiras, de Beriot, who played a *rondo* with variations, with the most consummate taste and art.

Dec. 3rd. I saw at Prince Metternich's to-day a new invention for stuff materials, the designs of which are in glass wire so brilliant that one would take them for embroidery in gold or silver. It is a French invention.

Dec. 5th. A messenger arrived at the Russian Embassy to-day announcing that the Emperor Nicholas has sent an order to M. Brunnow to return to London in order to come to an understanding with the British Government on the affairs of the East. Prince Metternich tells me that he is going to send me there immediately, in order that I can act conjointly with M. Brunnow in this serious matter. Gratifying as this mission is it frightens me on account of its responsibility and also because it will necessitate a journey at this bad season of the year.

Having received full instructions from Prince Metternich and dined with C., Neumann left Vienna on the morning of December

9th with Dr. Brunner, who was to accompany him on his mission. He travelled day and night, and so urgent was the need for haste that the courier Wolff, who overtook him at Neumarkt, was sent forward to arrange for relays of horses. On the 13th he reached Frankfort, left Mayence on the 14th, and travelling all night arrived at Liège by way of Cologne on the following day. At Calais he met Baron Brunnow, and although, there being no packet available, they were unable to cross the Channel that day, 'we employed our time well,' writes the Diarist, 'in discussing the business which had brought us together.' They arrived at Dover on the 18th. 'I dined at Sittingbourne,' says Neumann, 'and arrived at Chandos House at 11 o'clock at night. I had quitted it on August 11th, 1833, and I experienced a singular sensation on returning to it,' and he adds, 'I had left there twenty years of memories, the best of my physical and political life.'

Dec. 19th. Went to see M. Brunnow, and as a result of our conversations we agreed to send a messenger to Vienna. Dined at The Travellers' Club and during the morning saw my old friend Madame Batthyany, whom I found greatly changed and in a deplorable state of health.

Dec. 20th-21st. Worked at the despatch for my messenger (Steitel), whom I sent off on the 21st at 8 o'clock at night. I received an invitation from Lord Palmerston to go and see him at Broadlands, where he is with his wife, who was Lady Cowper and whom he has just married.

Dec. 23rd. Left for Broadlands at 9 o'clock in the morning by the railway which took me as far as Basingstoke, forty-six English miles covered in two and a quarter hours. From there I posted, lunching at Winchester, where there is a fine Cathedral, and arrived at my destination at 4.30. I found a new mistress in the house, the former Lady Cowper, who received me like an old friend. It is only eight days since she was married to Lord Palmerston. He greeted me most delightfully. The house-party consists of his brother, Mr. Temple, Lord and Lady Ashley, the latter a daughter of Lady Palmerston by her first husband, and Baron Brunnow.

During his three days' stay at Broadlands Neumann's time was chiefly occupied in discussing the Eastern question with his host and Brunnow, and they appear to have been much in accord regarding it. The Diarist gives, however, no details of the talks he had,

and on the 26th he left with Brunnow for London, dining on the 29th with the French Ambassador, after which he went to Holland House where he was most cordially received by both Lord and Lady Holland. On the last day of the year he sent off Wolff, the messenger, with the first-fruits of his negotiations, 'a laborious but important despatch' as he describes it. He closes his record for the year with the following remark :

' Thus ends the year 1839, leaving me with one of the most important missions of the moment, since it should contribute to the termination of an extremely grave affair which has occupied the Cabinets of Europe for years, and the solution of which has hitherto been impossible owing to the diversity of interests involved. God grant me the necessary skill to bring this great task to a successful and honourable issue.'

1840

Jan. 1st. This morning I saw Brunnow, who cannot show me sufficient gratitude for the assistance I have given him. In the evening there was a *soirée* at the Duchess of Gloucester's, where there were present Princess Augusta her sister, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Dorset, Lady Bathurst and her daughter Lady Georgiana, Lady W. Russell, etc. The Princesses and the Duke of Cambridge received me with particular kindness.

Jan. 2nd. Went to Drury Lane to see the pantomime, a form of amusement in which the English delight. The house is charming and decorated in exquisite taste.

Jan. 4th. Went to King's College in Somerset House, where I saw some experiments in magneto-electricity in connection with the telegraph. The times of despatch and of arrival over a distance of forty leagues are practically instantaneous. A similar telegraph has been installed for a distance of twenty English miles along the northern railway.

Jan. 5th. Dined at Lord Holland's with Lord and Lady Tankerville, Lord and Lady Palmerston, Lord John Russell, Lord Morpeth and Lord Normanby. Had a talk before dinner with Lord Holland over the Turco-Egyptian

matter, and after dinner with Lord Palmerston on the same subject.

Jan. 6th. Left at 10 o'clock in the morning by railway to Basingstoke for Strathfieldsaye, the Duke of Wellington's, whom I had not seen for six and a half years. I found him changed, but his mind is still active and his ideas clear. I found there Baron Brunnow and Lord and Lady Wilton; Colonel Arbuthnot came later with his wife.

Jan. 9th. Leyden, the messenger, has arrived with despatches from Vienna, dated the 1st of January, containing full powers for me to negotiate and conclude an arrangement concerning the Turco-Egyptian affair. Dined with Planta, my oldest friend in this country, and a party consisting of his wife's family.

Jan. 11th. Had an interview with Lord Palmerston at the Foreign Office in order to communicate to him the despatch I had received by the messenger Leiden, with the contents of which he was very pleased.

Jan. 12th. Dined at Gunnersbury with the widow Rothschild; the beauty and luxury of this house surpass anything I have seen.

Jan. 14th. Had my audience with the Queen. She is gracious but speaks little, although her voice is charming. If she were taller she would be beautiful. There were several other Ministers to be received. She was in morning dress, without her ladies, Lord Palmerston alone being there to present us to her. I dined at Lord Fitzroy Somerset's to meet Lord W. Russell, Alava, and Lord Burghersh. The Guards were under arms in the evening as a gathering of Chartists was anticipated.

Jan. 16th. Was present at the opening of Parliament by the Queen, who read her Speech in a very clear voice which could be heard throughout the Chamber. She announced her intention of marrying Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg, second son of the reigning Duke. She is the third sovereign I have seen seated on this throne, the first having been George IV.

Jan. 17th. Dined at Sir John Beckett's, one of my old friends, with the Dukes of Wellington and Rutland, Lords Lyndhurst, Lonsdale and Abinger, formerly Sir James

Scarlett. Yesterday an amendment to the Speech from the Throne was moved by the Duke of Wellington in which he proposed adding the word 'Protestant' after those of 'Prince Albert.' In the House of Commons Mr. Buller set down a motion for the 28th with the object of expressing want of confidence in the present Government.

Jan. 18th. Went to see the Thames Tunnel, which had made great progress and will be completed this year.¹ Dined at Lord Palmerston's to meet Baron Brunnow, M. and Madame Sebastiani,² Lord and Lady Tankerville, and Lord and Lady Ashley.

Jan. 19th. Had a conference with Lord Palmerston and Baron Brunnow. The first presented to us a scheme for a Convention with the Porte with the object of bringing about an arrangement between it and Mehemet Ali, which, however, did not meet with our approval.

Jan. 20th. Drew up with Baron Brunnow's assistance a project to be laid before Lord Palmerston as an alternative to his.

Jan. 21st. Carried our scheme to Lord Palmerston and went into it with him in a three hours' discussion on its various points.

Neumann at this time was much occupied over the subject for which his journey to this country had been specifically made. On the 22nd, 23rd, and 24th he records working on a voluminous despatch concerning it which was sent off to Vienna by the messenger Leyden on the 26th, while on the 30th an extra messenger, who had been despatched by Prince Metternich in order to be at Neumann's disposal, arrived. In the intervals of these labours the Diarist notes dining at the Palmerstons; spending an evening at Lady Normanby's, where he saw 'a whole new generation of very pretty girls, Lady Fanny Cowper being the outstanding beauty;' and paying a visit to Mr. Grant's³ studio, whose pictures he thought approached nearer those of Lawrence than did any English painter's of the time.

On February 5th he dined with Lord Londonderry, who asked him to find out what had become of his letters to the Duchesse de Sagan; and later paid a visit to Lady Jersey, 'whom I found,' he writes, 'looking very charming in spite of her fifty years.'

¹ It was not opened till 1843.

² Sebastiani was at this time French Ambassador in London (see p. 207).

³ Afterwards Sir Francis Grant, P.R.A.

Feb. 8th. Dined at Sir Robert Peel's with Lord and Lady Douro and several members of the Diplomatic body. I saw there a picture by Landseer representing a little girl of eight holding a dog in her arms. This painter is in no way inferior to Sir Thomas Lawrence, so far as charm is concerned.

Feb. 10th. Was present at the marriage of the Queen with Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg. The ceremony, a very simple one, took place in the Chapel of St. James's Palace, and was conducted by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The words of the Prayer Book are remarkable, and among others are these phrases: 'Albert, wilt thou have this woman to be thy wedded wife,' and 'Victoria, wilt thou have Albert to be thy wedded husband.' The married couple left for Windsor at 4 o'clock. At 8 o'clock I had an audience of the reigning Prince of Saxe-Coburg, Prince Albert's father.

Later there was a diplomatic dinner at Lord Palmerston's at which I was present, and an evening party at the Duchess of Sutherland's to which, however, I did not go, being too tired. To-day I heard of the death of Count Clam, which took place on January 30th—an irreparable loss.

Feb. 12th. Dined at the Marquess of Anglesey's with the Duke and Duchess of Richmond, his daughter, still more beautiful than any of her sisters in spite of the fact that she has been married twenty-four years and has ten children; Lord and Lady Palmerston, and Lady Fanny Cowper, a daughter of the latter by her first marriage, one of the most beautiful girls in London, were also there. Thence I went on to Lady Normanby's, where there was an evening party.

Feb. 13th. Went to the British Museum, where I saw the Elgin Marbles again with great pleasure. They are the most lovely relics of antiquity and caused Canova to remark that before seeing these marvellous fragments he had never known the resources of an art which has been revived since without producing anything equal to them.

Feb. 16th. Count George Esterhazy has arrived with a despatch dated February 7th, authorising me to leave at the same time as Baron Brunnov.



LADY FANNY COWPER
(FRANCES ELIZABETH, VISCOUNTESS JOCELYN)
From a drawing by J. R. Swinton, dated 1848

Feb. 18th. Prince Albert, the Queen's husband, to-day held a Levée. He has both a good appearance and manner.

Feb. 19th. The Queen held a Levée which was very crowded, the Tories appearing in full force. Her Majesty was very gracious and said something amiable to everyone. In the evening Lady Londonderry gave a ball.

Feb. 20th. Went to the National Gallery where there are three Correggios of the greatest beauty. One of them cost 4,000 louis and represents Christ in the Desert. The others were sold by Lord Londonderry, who had purchased them from Madame Murat. The first is an exquisite Ecce Homo, the other a Venus. There are also two Raphaels, two splendid Guidos, some fine Claudes and Poussins, and some charming Hogarths. There are also several works by Sir Joshua Reynolds and Sir Thomas Lawrence. This gallery, although small, is a very select one. Dined with the Duke of Cambridge and various members of the Diplomatic body, my neighbours at the table being Baron Brunnov and Munchausen.

Feb. 22nd. The fall of Soult's Ministry is announced. It was the result of a majority in the Chamber of Deputies on the question of a provision for the Duc de Nemours. Dined at the Burghershs with the W. Russells, Brunnov, etc.

Feb. 27th. Dined at the Palace with the Queen. There were also there the Duchess of Kent, the reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg, Lord and Lady Carlisle, Lord and Lady Minto, Lord Melbourne, and a numerous suite. I gave my arm to Lady Carlisle. Music was played during and after dinner, but it was mediocre enough. Afterwards we seated ourselves at a round table at which were the Queen, Prince Albert, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, the Duchess of Bedford and the ladies who had dined with us. At 11 o'clock the Queen dismissed the company. In the evening there was a ball at Lady Normanby's. To-night M. Guizot arrived in London.

Feb. 29th. Dined with old Madame Rothschild; paid a visit to the Misses Berry,¹ and passed the evening at

¹ They were then living at No. 8 Curzon Street, where they remained till their deaths in 1852, Mary dying in the November of that year, and Agnes in the previous January.

Lady Palmerston's, where I found M. Guizot, the Duca di Cassano and his Penelope, and Lady Ailesbury.

March 1st. Dined at Mr. Rowles's. After dinner Louis Bonaparte put in an appearance, which caused me to fly as quickly as I could.

March 2nd. To-day I had a long conversation with Lord Lansdowne concerning the Turco-Egyptian affair. News of a new Ministry formed by M. Thiers has been received. Met Baron Bülow, the Prussian Minister, who has just arrived from Berlin; and I received a letter from C. in Vienna which has caused me great grief.

March 4th. Dined with the Queen Dowager (Adelaide) who received me with the greatest kindness. There were present the Duke and Duchess of Buckingham, Lord and Lady Mahon, Lords Aberdeen, Fitzgerald and Seaton (Sir John Colborne)¹ who commanded the forces in Canada, and M. and Madame Dedel. Afterwards I went to Holland House where I found Lord Melbourne, Alava, and M. Guizot, who speaks English very well. The memoirs of Thibau-deau² were discussed, and Alava highly praised Thiers's Ministry. Lord Holland told me he had read with great interest an *exposé* of our Cabinet's action with regard to the Turco-Egyptian affair. I retorted that he ought to have found in it sufficient arguments to convince him of the necessity of bringing this unfortunate affair to an end.

March 5th. To-day Lady Jersey, who is still remarkable for her beauty, celebrated her fifty-third birthday. The Duchess of Cambridge dined there, as did the Duke and Duchess of Montrose.

March 6th. The Queen held a Levée at which I had a long talk with Lord Palmerston. Dined at the Duke of Devonshire's with the Duke and Duchess of Montrose, the Duke and Duchess of Beaufort, Lord and Lady Jersey, Lord and Lady Cadogan, Lady Ailesbury, Lady Stanhope and Mr. and Mrs. George Anson. The table service was of great magnificence, the groups of massive silver being of

¹ Sir John Colborne, after having quelled the Canadian rebellion in 1839, was in that year raised to the peerage as Baron Seaton (1778-1863).

² Comte Antoine Thibau-deau, the French politician and historian (1765-1854).

most exquisite workmanship. The dinner was given in honour of the Duchess of Cambridge.

March 8th. Paid a visit to Sir Robert and Lady Peel, and saw his fine collection of pictures, all of the Dutch and Flemish Schools. Among them is the famous 'Chapeau d'Espagne' ¹ which cost £3,000; a Gerard Dou entitled 'The Game Seller,' a very famous work; twelve Van der Velde's and some magnificent Cuyps and Paul Potters.

March 11th. Received despatches from Vienna dated March 4th brought by M. Philippsberg. At dinner at Madame Rothschild's I took in Lady Seymour, the most lovely woman in England whom they call 'The Queen of Beauty.' ²

March 13th. Dined at Mr. Hope's with his mother Lady Beresford, the Duke and Duchess of Montrose, Lord and Lady Colchester, Sir J. and Lady Beckett, and the painter Landseer, the most famous delineator of animals at the present day. There was later a ball at Lady Palmerston's where Brunnow told me that he had received his appointment as Minister Plenipotentiary here; that he had instructions not to leave, and that Count Orloff would go in the meanwhile with the Hereditary Grand Duke to Darmstadt.

March 16th. There was a small ball given by the Queen to which I was invited. There were very few people there. Her Majesty danced with the Duke of Beaufort, Lord Dalmeny, Prince Ernest of Coburg, and with her husband. From there I went to a ball at Lord Lyndhurst's.

March 17th. Paid another visit to the Misses Berry, and went to an evening party at Lady Ailesbury's.

March 18th. There was a Levée held by the Queen to-day. She spoke a few civil words to me, as she has had the kindness to do whenever I have met her. I had a talk with Lord Palmerston concerning the hope that our Court would afford material help against Mehemet Ali. There was a ball in the evening at Lady Jersey's, where I met the Duchess of Cambridge and the Duke of Wellington.

¹ Better known as the 'Chapeau de Poil,' by Rubens, now in the National Gallery.

² She was a Sheridan, and presided over the Eglinton Tournament.

March 25th. The messenger Rettich has brought me despatches dated March 17th which announce that Prince Esterhazy will arrive here at the end of April. Went to the Haymarket Theatre where I saw Macready in a bad piece by Bulwer called *The Sea Captain*,¹ and Power, an excellent comic actor, in *On his Last Legs*. I had an interview to-day with Lord Palmerston.

March 27th. Another interview with Lord Aberdeen with regard to the expediency of effective assistance on our part against Mehemet Ali.

March 28th. Lord Aberdeen came to see me to-day and told me that he had seen the Duke of Wellington, who had told him that we ought not to refuse naval help, but that we could not be expected to send troops for disembarkation in this (the Turco-Egyptian) affair.

March 31st. Nouri Effendi, the Ottoman Envoy, who has come over to be present at the conferences over the Turco-Egyptian matter, arrived yesterday, and came to see me to-day. He told me that he was instructed to be guided by me in his actions in this matter.

April 1st. Saw Lord Palmerston concerning the differences between England and the King of Naples regarding the monopoly of sulphur. Dined with Lord Lynedoch, an old man of ninety-two who possesses all his faculties, and is the same who took San Sebastian by assault in the Peninsula War. He was then known as Sir James Graham, an intrepid and distinguished officer. Several episodes and anecdotes of that memorable war were related, among others the famous retreat of Wellington in the face of the whole of Soult's army, 95,000 strong, whilst the Duke had no more than 45,000. A certain man named Sodre, a secretary to the Duke, was mentioned as having apparently been the laughing-stock of the whole English army.

April 2nd. Lady Lansdowne gave a ball this evening, which was honoured by the presence of the Queen and the whole Court.

April 3rd. Nouri Effendi sent me his interpreter to show me the draft of a note which he was anxious to address to our Government. It was so badly drawn up

¹ See Thackeray's criticism of this play in his *Epistles to the Literati*.

and in so undiplomatic a manner that I had to draft an entirely new one.

April 6th. I recast the Ottoman Plenipotentiary's note to us. Later I was present at the Queen's Levée and dined at de Horsey's with the Zichys and Lord Hertford, going on afterwards with them to Covent Garden to see *The Beggar's Opera*.

April 7th. There was a concert at Madame Rothschild's to-day where Grisi, Persiani, Rubini, Lablache, and Tamburini sang. I had never heard Grisi¹ before. She did not entirely come up to my expectations, but it is impossible to judge anyone on a first hearing. The men had lost nothing of the fine qualities of their voices. Rubini is always the first of tenors, and there is not another Lablache.

April 9th. The Queen held a Drawing Room. Afterwards there was a meeting at Brunnow's for the purpose of settling with him and Bülow a scheme for a reply to be sent to Nouri's note received on the 7th instant. I sent our draft to Lord Palmerston.

April 11th. Received Lord Palmerston's reply to our draft, in which he has made certain alterations. In the evening I heard Rubini in *Lucia di Lammermoor*.

April 13th. Had a conversation with M. Guizot concerning the Eastern affair. He told me how far his Government could go with us in the matter, and that it thought it right that Mehemet Ali should give up Adana, the Taurus, and the Holy towns in Candia. Went to Holland House and had a talk with Lord Holland over the Neapolitan affair, on our Commercial Treaty (England and Austria), and the Eastern question.

April 17th. Dined at Holland House with Dedel, Bülow, and Lord Palmerston, who told me that he had accepted the good offices of France for adjusting the differences with Naples; that a period of six weeks had been fixed during which the measures for reprisals against Naples should be suspended in order to terminate the differences, but that in the event of an accommodation not being arrived at these should be renewed.

¹ Giulia Grisi, 1811-1869. Married the Marquis de Melcy (1836) and later (1856) the tenor Mario. For a portrait of her see p. 266.

April 18th. Paid visits to Bülow, M. Guizot, and the Turkish Ambassador, and discussed the Eastern affair with them. Dined at Brunnow's, and afterwards went to see the Misses Berry, where I met Guizot again, M. Pigou, Lady Seymour and her sister, Mrs. Norton.

April 20th. Left at 2 o'clock by the Southampton railway for Strathfieldsaye, where I found the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Augusta, Lord and Lady Mahon, Lord and Lady Wilton, Lord and Lady Douro, M. Brunnow and Count Nesselrode, son of the Chancellor.

April 21st. The singer Grisi, with Tamburini and Poggi, arrived and performed in the evening. Many of the county people of the neighbourhood came in. The singers dined with us, and the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge seemed to find this quite natural.

April 24th. Returned from Strathfieldsaye by the railway from Reading, which is better than that from Southampton. We did the thirty miles in an hour and a quarter. I met Grisi and Poggi, who had lost the 10 o'clock train and had been obliged to wait. We travelled to London together.

April 25th. Saw M. Guizot, who told me he had received authority to make a reply to the Ottoman Plenipotentiary. Went to hear the opera *I Puritani* sung by Rubini, Lablache and Grisi, which gave me great pleasure. Rubini is admirable in it. He sang his last song with a wonderful degree of expression.

April 26th. I ought to have dined at Holland House, but the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge sent a command for me to do so with them. We were *en famille*. In the evening I went to Lady Jersey's; in the morning I had been to Lord Hertford's villa in the Regent's Park.

April 30th. Was present at the Italian Opera where a great *fracas* took place. The public called for the manager, Laporte, and asked him why he had not engaged Tamburini. He excused himself very indifferently and would not make any promise to do so. This made the confusion complete. The ballet could not be performed, and the curtain was not lowered till half past one o'clock in the morning.

May 2nd. Again I went to the Italian Opera, where



ANTONIO TAMBURINI

IN *Don Giovanni*

b. 1800, d. 1876

From an engraving

there was another similar disturbance, until indeed Laporte promised to engage Tamburini.

May 4th. Had a long conversation with Lord Palmerston, Brunnow, and Bülow. Dined at Mr. Montefiore's¹ to meet the Duke of Cambridge. There was a concert after dinner, at which Grisi, Persiani, Rubini, Lablache and Tamburini, the first singers now on the stage, performed.

May 5th. Had an interview with Lord Palmerston, M. Guizot and Bülow. Dined at the Club.² Afterwards I went to the Opera, where *Othello* was performed, with Tamburini, whom the manager Laporte had been forced to engage, in the caste. Grisi, Rubini and Lablache all took part in the opera, which I have never heard done better, except so far as the rôles of Desdemona and Othello were concerned, in which Pasta and Garcia and Donzelli were finer.

May 7th. Went with Lady Palmerston to the Exhibition of Pictures (Royal Academy) where there are some fine Landseers, two delightful Wilkies, some Grants, the new fashionable portrait painter, and a portrait of the Duke of Wellington by Lucas.

May 9th. A frightful murder was committed on the night of last Tuesday, the victim being Lord William Russell, brother of the late Duke of Bedford. He was assassinated in his bed,³ his head being almost severed from the body. The murderer has not yet been discovered, but his Swiss valet, who had only been in his service a few months, is suspected.

Went with Lady Willoughby to see, at the Horticultural Gardens, a *glinecæa* in full bloom and having literally thousands of flowers. Dined at Lord Lowther's with Lord Hertford, Stuart de Rothesay, the Zichys, de Horsey, and R. Wilson. Lord Lowther's house is charming, being decorated and furnished throughout in the style of Louis Quinze.

May 14th. A Drawing Room was held by the Queen

¹ The well-known Sir Moses Montefiore (1784-1885).

² The Travellers'.

³ In his house in Norfolk Street, Park Lane. See entry for the following June 20th for the trial of Courvoisier the murderer.

to-day, at which M. Guizot told me that no reply would be sent out from his Embassy until the sentiments of the Pasha (Khedive) of Egypt concerning the solution of the Turco-Egyptian matter were known.

The examination of Courvoisier, suspected of having murdered Lord William Russell, is going on, but at present nothing has been discovered which might prove him to have been the culprit, although he appears to have stolen various things from the deceased.

May 15th. Dined with Mr. Stanley in Grosvenor Square to meet the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, Lord and Lady Douro, and Lord and Lady Eliot.¹

May 17th. Dined with Lady Blessington, where, after dinner, Liszt, Ole Bull, and Batta the famous 'cellist played, and Lablache and Rubini sang.

At this time Neumann again met his old friends the Johnstones, whose names occur in the earlier part of the diary, with some frequency. He found them little changed, he writes, and they greeted him with all their old friendliness. On May 25th they left London for Staffordshire, and he saw them off. On the same day he makes an 'interesting announcement.'

May 25th. There was a Drawing Room for the Queen's birthday to-day. There is no doubt that Her Majesty is *enceinte*. I presented to her Count Hardegg and his son. Dined at Lord Palmerston's and spent the evening at Lady Lansdowne's, where I met again my good friends the Throckmortons. She has not changed at all and still preserves her amiable expression.

In the meanwhile there are entries of interviews with the new Turkish Ambassador and others with whom Neumann was brought into official contact at this time over the seemingly interminable affair of Turkey's relations with its vassal state Egypt. As, however, no details are given, such entries have little or no value, and the following passages from the diary for June are quoted as being of more general interest.

June 1st. Yesterday I dined with the Duke of Cambridge and took in Princess Augusta. To-day I dined at the Wiltons' with the Duchess of Cambridge, the Beau-

¹ Eldest son of the Earl of St. Germans. He married Jemima, daughter of the 2nd Marquess Cornwallis.

forts, the Duke of Wellington, the Peels, Powerscourts, Fitzroy-Somersets, etc. I heard from Thierry at Frankfort of the death of the King of Prussia,¹ who died at 4 o'clock in the morning of May 26th at the age of seventy.

June 2nd. Taglioni made her re-appearance in *La Gitana* this evening. She is more graceful than ever, and remains, as always, the only true model of her special art.

June 6th. Went down to Cassiobury with the Duchess of Cambridge, her daughter Princess Augusta, her son Prince George, Miss Kerr, her lady-in-waiting, Lady Mahon, and the Lebzeltens. We found among others assembled there Lady Stanhope and her daughter, and Lady Rendlesham. Lord and Lady Essex, who own this beautiful place, showed us over it. It is very splendid and the gardens and park are magnificent. We returned to Town in time for dinner.

June 10th. A young man of eighteen, named Oxford, attempted to shoot the Queen and Prince Albert. He fired a pistol twice point blank at them. Providence alone saved them. The Queen was driving along Constitution Hill at the time. The culprit was arrested and taken to the police station.

June 11th. Oxford to-day underwent an examination in the presence of all the Ministers. He was accused of high treason and is confined in Newgate. In his lodgings was found a list containing twenty-six names, mostly of soldiers. It is believed that he belongs to a band of Chartists.

June 20th. The trial of Courvoisier, accused of the murder of Lord William Russell, ended to-day, after three days of proceedings, in the middle of which a most unexpected fact came as if sent by Providence to the aid of the prosecution. A few days before the murder Courvoisier left a parcel at Madame Piolaine's, who keeps a tavern called The Port of Dieppe, in Leicester Place, Leicester Square. She only knew him under the name of John. He had been in her service for some time before as a waiter. A friend of Madame Piolaine read in a French newspaper some details of the murder and among others

¹ Frederick William III. (1770-1840).

that certain pieces of silver were missing. This reminded him of the parcel left at Madame Piolaine's, and he spoke to her about it. She at once sent for a lawyer, the packet was opened, and in it was found the missing silver. Madame Piolaine was taken to the prison, where she saw and recognised among a number of men Courvoisier, who had left the parcel at her hotel. This fact served to prove who was the assassin, and Courvoisier, without acknowledging it, did not deny it. The paper in which the silver was wrapped up was recognised by a print-seller named Molteno in Pall Mall as having served as the covering for a framed engraving representing 'The Vision of Ezekiel' which he had sent to Lord W. Russell on April 27th. In short these providential and circumstantial proofs were such that the jury found Courvoisier guilty, and the Judge, Tindale, pronounced sentence of death on him. Subsequently Courvoisier confessed that he had killed his master because the latter had discovered him in the act of robbery and had told him that he would dismiss him the next day.

June 21st. Had a conference at Lord Palmerston's with Brunnow and Bülow. We came to the decision to prepare a basis of agreement between the Sultan and his vassal. We are to meet next Sunday to go further into this matter.

June 22nd. The Queen gave a ball at which I had a long talk with Lord Melbourne concerning our conference yesterday at Lord Palmerston's.

June 23rd. Went to the Opera, where *Lucrezia Borgia* was given. Madame Grisi filled her part to perfection, but Mario as Gennaro was unsympathetic, besides he was suffering from a cold.

June 25th. Dined at Lord Grey's with Alava, Trecchi and M. Pisani. Lord Grey talked to me about the present Ministry, blamed the indolence of Lord Melbourne, the vanity of Palmerston, and taxed the whole of the Government with incapacity.

July 2nd. Dined at Downshire Cottage with Hope and Prince Tufakin. In the evening I went to Lady Grey's, whither I took the physician Weber, who sang delightfully with Mrs. Stevenson, a daughter of W. Hamilton.

July 8th. A conference at Lord Palmerston's with Bülow and Brunnow to-day. The first told us that the Privy Council had decided to march *en quartette*, that is to say without France, in the Turco-Egyptian affair.

July 9th. Had another conference at Lord Palmerston's, who told us of the project of a convention which he was instructed to make with us and the Turkish Ambassador, with the object of assisting the Sultan. Dined at the Willoughbys' with Prince George of Cambridge, Madame de Lieven, M. Guizot, the Chesterfields, and Lady Palmerston, etc. I sent Valentine Esterhazy as messenger to Vienna, to announce that the British Cabinet had resolved to act independently of France in the Eastern affair.

A few further notices of conferences, and so forth, one of which was so protracted that Neumann was obliged to forgo his dinner, bring us to July 15th, on which day the matter was at length completed, and Neumann is able to enter in his diary the following note: 'After seven months of labour and anxiety we, that is to say Lord Palmerston, Barons Bülow, Brunnow and I, to-day signed the Convention with the Turkish Ambassador, Chekib, for the pacification of the Levant.' The next day messengers were sent off to Vienna and Constantinople with the news.

July 18th. Was present at a concert given by the pupils of the Academy, when they played a Military Symphony composed by Lord Burghersh, and very well done it was. Dined at Sir Robert Peel's with Princess Lieven, Lady Jersey, Wilton and Alice Peel. In the evening there was a party at Lady Palmerston's. Lord Palmerston repeated to me a conversation he had had with M. Guizot on the subject of the Convention which we signed on the 15th.

July 19th. I made a number of visits this morning, to the Zichys, Lady Clanricarde, Lady Willoughby, and Lady Euston, all of whom I found at home. Dined at Mr. Hobhouse's, Secretary of State for India and a Cabinet Minister, with the Hollands, Clanricardes, Tankervilles, etc., and ended my evening at Lady Jersey's, where I ought to have dined with the Duchess of Cambridge to celebrate the birthday of her daughter Princess Augusta.

July 20th. Dined at my friend Planta's, and went on to a ball given by the Queen, where the Duc and Duchesse de

Nemours were present. In the morning I had a long talk with Lord Palmerston.

July 21st. Paid a visit to Madame de Lieven, who spoke to me about the conclusion of the Eastern affair in such a manner as to try to make me believe that she rejoiced at the result, whilst really she is greatly annoyed on account of the trouble it will cause M. Guizot.

July 22nd. Brunnow has confided to the Duke of Wellington the fact that we had concluded an arrangement with Chekib Effendi. The Duke repeated this to others, and thus the secret, hitherto so well guarded, has been let out.

July 23rd. Had conversations with Lord Aberdeen and Sir Robert Peel on the state of the Eastern question. I obtained from them promises that they would not oppose what we had done. Lord Aberdeen, on the contrary, exhibited the utmost satisfaction at its conclusion.

After a dinner at the Duchess of Cambridge's on the 26th, where he met the Princess Sophia 'who is blind,' he writes, and the Duchess of Gloucester, 'all these princesses being remarkable for their politeness,' Neumann leaves London for Liverpool.

July 27th. Left for Liverpool by the London and Birmingham railway. The distance is two hundred and eleven and a half miles, and it took nine and a half hours. I arrived before 8 o'clock at Mosley Hill, belonging to Mr. Lawrence, where I found the Johnstones. In the train I met Mr. Pullen, the son of the lawyer whom I knew formerly and who has been dead several years.

July 29th. Went with Emily and Sophia Johnstone to Liverpool to see the Town Hall, where there is a statue of Mr. Canning by Chantry. It is very good and very life-like. It cost 3,000 guineas. We visited the cemetery, which contains a fine monument to Mr. Huskisson by Gibson,¹ an English sculptor living in Rome. The statue is excellent and Gibson was paid 800 guineas for it.

July 30th. Went over to Liverpool again with the Johnstones and Mrs. Lawrence, and saw the steamship

¹ John Gibson (1790-1866). He was a pupil of Thorwaldsen and Canova in Rome in 1817. His 'Tinted Venus' is famous.

President, of 600 horse-power, the largest which has hitherto been constructed and which is about to leave for North America. It contains two hundred berths, and has a capacity of 1800 tons.

Aug. 1st. Left Mosley Hill at 3 o'clock and Liverpool at 4 by steamer in order to cross the Mersey, and landed at Birkenhead, where I took a post-chaise and drove to Chester, where I dined. I then left at 8 o'clock in the evening with the mail, and arrived at Bangor at 3 o'clock in the morning. There I put up at the Castle Hotel, although the Peryn (Penrhyn) Arms is much better and is situated on the river.

Aug. 2nd. At 8 o'clock I went to see the famous iron bridge which connects England with the Isle of Anglesey. This magnificent structure is 625 feet long and rests on seven arches, but the span in the centre—240 feet—is without any support. Left Bangor by the mail at 10 o'clock in the morning and passed through the beautiful Vale of Llangollen in Wales, where the road is excellent. On leaving Bangor I caught sight of Penrhyn Castle, built of slate, whose owner Mr. Penrhyn owns a mine which brings him in £60,000 a year. Passed through Shrewsbury, where I found letters from Lady Acton and Mrs. Cornwall inviting me to visit them here, but I continued my journey to Birmingham, where I arrived at 11.30 p.m., catching the midnight train to London and getting there at 5 in the morning. On leaving my carriage I saw Lebzeltern, who had got out of another compartment, having been pursuing me with despatches since Saturday evening. By the way on the 30th of July I visited Manchester, where I inspected the works of Messrs. Sharp & Roberts, constructors of railway engines, which are on a great scale, a million of money having been expended on them. I also saw a cotton mill.

Aug. 6th. Had an interview with Lords Melbourne and Palmerston. The latter appeared quite at his ease and is indifferent to the warlike movement which M. Thiers is inaugurating in France. All the same it is not to be altogether disregarded.

Aug. 7th. News has been received that Louis Bonaparte had made an attempt on Boulogne with forty of his

followers, all of whom were apprehended. Some of them who tried to save themselves by swimming to the vessel which had brought them were either drowned or shot.¹

Aug. 10th. This morning I went to Windsor Castle and saw there the gold plate consisting of 150 pieces ornamented in the most magnificent manner. It is valued at a million sterling.

Aug. 11th. The Queen prorogued Parliament in person, and read her Speech most admirably. Reference is made in it to the pacification of the Levant, and it states that Her Majesty is engaged in concerting measures to this end with the Emperor of Austria, the King of Prussia, the Emperor of Russia and the Sultan. Dined with Palmerston *en partie carrée*: Lady Palmerston, Lady Fanny Cowper, he and I.

On August 16th Neumann left London for Buckland Park, where he visited Lord Barrington's place Beckett: 'very fine,' he says, 'in the Elizabethan style.' On his return he found a letter from King Leopold of the Belgians asking him to go and see him at Buckingham Palace. 'I had,' he notes, 'a long conversation with His Majesty on the Eastern affair, which is much occupying his attention at the moment.' On August 25th he again leaves Town.

Aug. 25th. Left for Middleton to stay with Lord and Lady Jersey. It is a place where I have spent many happy days in the past. The daughters of the house are now tall and pretty. Lady Sarah is out and Lady Clementine will be in a couple of years, that is to say when she is seventeen, which is the usual English custom.

Aug. 27th. Went over to Blenheim with Lady Jersey and saw this fine place again with much pleasure. It is a monument of national grandeur, which cannot be said of that of the Duke of Wellington (Strathfieldsaye). The palace is being thoroughly repaired, having been left by the late Duke in a sadly neglected state. It contains some fine pictures² by Vandyck, two Raphaels, one of

¹ The famous and abortive descent on Boulogne, which resulted in Napoleon III. being imprisoned in Ham till 1846.

² For a critical account and description of the Blenheim pictures, and those of other great houses mentioned by Neumann, the reader should refer to Waagen's *Art Treasures of Great Britain*, which deals with them at about this period.

them a beautiful Fornarina, a magnificent Virgin by Carlo Dolce, a Murillo and a portrait of the famous Duchess of Marlborough, the friend of Queen Anne. It shows how beautiful a woman she must have been. Walked with Lady Jersey in the Duke's private garden, which contains a hundred acres of pleasure grounds and in which are many fine trees, cedars among them. There are two hundred acres of public pleasure grounds, and to keep these three hundred acres in order eighteen men are constantly employed to mow the lawns only.

Aug. 29th. Left Middleton for Buckland. Lady Jersey and her daughters, Lady Sarah and Lady Clementine, accompanied me as far as Oxford, where we visited New College to see the beautiful window painted after the designs of Sir Joshua Reynolds. We lunched with Mr. Sneyd, one of the dons of All Souls. It was a great pleasure to visit Oxford again, which contains so many memorials of the Middle Ages.

Sept. 6th. Having been obliged to return to London on the 1st I took leave to-day of Madame Lieven, who goes to Paris. At her house I met M. Guizot, who spoke of the latest news received from Alexandria. Mehemet Ali has replied to the Sultan's offer, conveyed to him by Riffat Bey, that he will defend with the sword what he has conquered by the sword. The Ambassador added that if the Pasha (Khedive) allows his troops to pass the Taurus and an alien army invades Asia Minor, it will mean a situation of the utmost gravity.

Having stayed a couple of days with Palmerston at Broadlands, and dined on his return with Baron Brunnow and the *personnel* of the Russian Embassy, Neumann met M. Bourqueney, the French *Chargé d'Affaires*, on the 18th, who told him that if the Russian and English squadrons entered the Sea of Marmora, French vessels would also do so for the protection of the Sultan.

Sept. 19th. Had a long conversation with Lord Palmerston, who told me about one he had had with Guizot, who had brought him the proposals made by Mehemet Ali to the Sultan: that is to say the acceptance of the principle of hereditary rule in Egypt and the retention of a lease of Syria, but the restoration of Adana, Candia, and the fleet ;

that if this offer was not accepted those who refused it would incur a grave responsibility. Guizot added that if Ibrahim Pasha marched on Constantinople and the Anglo-Russian squadrons concentrated there, France would consider it her duty, in order to protect that capital, to take precautions against such an event. Lord Palmerston told him that he would accept the consequences.

On the 22nd Neumann again went to Middleton, one day going over to see Sir Robert Peel at Drayton Manor, and on another to the musical festival at Birmingham, which lasted for five hours and chiefly consisted of the performance of works by Haydn and Mozart. At Drayton he took the opportunity of having a long conversation with Peel on the Turco-Egyptian *imbroglio*, on the allied convention, and the attitude of France, which Peel blamed. The latter promised the Diarist that in the event of war being brought about by the imprudence of France, Austria might count on the support of the Conservative party in this country. On his return to London (on the 28th) the Diarist was much occupied in conferences with Palmerston and others, and on the 8th of October had a sad duty to perform—the burial of an old friend.

Oct. 8th. Attended the funeral of Madame Batthyany at Kensal Green Cemetery to-day. She was a friend of thirty years' standing, in which were incorporated many memories of my youth and later years of my life. She expired during the night of September 30th of a cancer in the womb. But she died in her sleep without pain in consequence of the doses of opium administered to her. She was ignorant till the last of the nature of her disease.

Oct. 9th. Heard from Paris that the Chambers had been convoked for the 28th inst. The excitement in Paris is great in consequence of the capture of Beyrout.¹ M. Guizot told me this morning that he did not see how it would be possible to prevent the war-party getting the upper hand.

Oct. 16th-18th. Have passed the last few days in constant conferences with Lord Palmerston and Brunnow; and on the 17th I dined with the latter to meet Baron Capelle, who has been sent over to announce the accession

¹ It was bombarded by the British fleet (Sept. 10th-14th), 1840, and occupied by the allies.

of the Prince of Orange in consequence of the abdication of his father King William.

Oct. 22nd. Lord Holland, at whose house I dined last Sunday, the 18th instant, was yesterday at 10 o'clock seized with a stoppage of the bowels of which he died this morning at 6.30 a.m. Socially he was one of the most agreeable of men, full of humour and charming gaiety ; he was also a mine of information and anecdotes which he related with much wit. As a politician his Whig principles were very violent, his house being the rendezvous of the most determined supporters of this party and the centre of that Anglo-French idea in the Cabinet of which he was a member.¹

Oct. 23rd. Received the courier Gamera, who brought news from Rear Admiral Bandiera at Beyrout, announcing under date of September 27th that they had already armed 14,000 Maronites² in order to fight against the Egyptians under Ibrahim Pasha, who of the 8,000 men he commanded had already lost 4,000 by desertion. Seyde had been taken with the 2,000 men who were defending it. The Archduke Frederick, commanding a warship, had disembarked there and had entered the town at the head of the troops of the Austrian Navy. This news gave great satisfaction to Lord Palmerston to whom I communicated it and with whom I dined, together with M. Guizot. In the evening Lord Palmerston received the newspaper *Le Siècle* of the 22nd, announcing the resignation of M. Thiers.

Oct. 25th. Read in the *Observer* that Mr. Rowles, to whose house I often went, had shot himself the day before yesterday. I was staggered, for he was a brave and honest man.

Oct. 28th. Left Town for Brighton with Lebzeltern by the stage coach named after the Duke of Beaufort. Arrived at 6.30 at the Bedford Hotel, where I found Lady Jersey, with whom I dined at Lord Westmorland's, an old man of eighty and quite blind. Lord and Lady George Seymour and Mr. James Morier, the author of *Hajji Baba*, were also among the guests.

¹ He was Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and was sixty-seven at the time of his death.

² A section of the Syrian population settled chiefly round Mount Lebanon.

Oct. 29th. Met my friend Mrs. Mab¹ again. It was delightful to see each other after being separated for thirteen years. Dined at Sir Matthew Tierney's with Lady Jersey. He was George IV.'s doctor.

Oct. 31st. Returned from Brighton in a post-chaise which went very badly. Before leaving I saw Mrs. Mab again; her daughter, who had been ill, was a little better. Passed the evening with Brunnow. The new French Ministry has been completed under the leadership of Marshal Soult, M. Guizot being Minister for Foreign Affairs.²

During the first half of November Neumann was largely occupied with his political duties, his conferences with Palmerston and Brunnow continuing, but being now interspersed by more mundane affairs in which dinner parties predominated. On the 16th he had a conversation with Prince Esterhazy, who told him that it was contemplated to send him temporarily as Minister Plenipotentiary to St. Petersburg, 'which,' he adds, 'will not suit me at all, as I want to remain in one place at a time as a fixture.' On the 21st he has an interesting announcement to make.

Nov. 21st. The Queen gave birth to a princess at 1.50 this morning at Buckingham Palace, three weeks before it was expected, but everything went off satisfactorily. This is a great event for this country as well as for Europe.

Nov. 22nd. The Queen and her baby have had a good night and are going on well.

Nov. 24th. Left Town for Strathfieldsaye by the Great Western Railway, meeting Rogers the poet, with whom I made the journey of forty miles in two and a half hours. I found Prince Esterhazy, Brunnow and the Wiltons there. The Duke read me a letter he has addressed to King Leopold, in which he says he approves the principle and object of the Convention of July 15th and states that St. Jean d'Acre cannot be left in the hands of Mehemet Ali.

Nov. 26th. Left Strathfieldsaye for Middleton, where I found Mr. Spencer, the same who was formerly attached to Lord Cowley's embassy.

Nov. 27th. Went over to Oxford with Lady Jersey and her daughters. We lunched with Lord Seaham, second

¹ ? Maberley.

² See Raikes' *Diary* for details of the political changes in France at this time.

son of the Marquess of Londonderry, who is at Balliol. There were also there the Marquess of Blandford, eldest son of the Duke of Marlborough; Lord Ward, nephew of Lord Dudley who was Minister for Foreign Affairs and died in a madhouse (this young man will inherit a fortune of £80,000 a year); Lord Henry Lennox, third son of the Duke of Richmond; and Lord Edwin Hill, son of the Marquess of Downshire. All these young nobles thus not only learn the humanities but also come to know each other, and thus form connections which continue and often bear fruit in after life. The aristocratic feeling is not lost sight of by them, for these youthful students who are nobles wear a silk gown and a gold tassel on the cap which is also made of silk and velvet, whilst gentlemen who are not ennobled wear a stuff gown and an ordinary tassel.¹

Nov. 28th. News has been received of the capture of St. Jean d'Acre, which took place on November 3rd after a cannonade of three hours by the combined English, Turkish and Austrian fleet. A bomb blew up the powder magazine together with an Egyptian regiment of 1,200 men. The fire from the vessels was so terrible that a great number of the Egyptian ships were disabled as well as a large number of guns, and the artillerymen were unable to serve them. The loss to the allies is only eighteen men killed and some forty wounded, whilst the Egyptians lost six thousand men. It is one of the greatest feats of arms carried out by the English Navy and may be added to many others which place it incontestably in the first rank.

Dec. 2nd. Had an interview with Lord Palmerston and Brunnow. The former remarked to me that the capture of St. Jean d'Acre has ended the material question. The political aspect of it, that of Egypt, will be easily arranged if Mehemet Ali makes his submission.

Dec. 4th. To-day is my birthday. I have reached my fifty-ninth year and I enter on the thirty-seventh of my diplomatic career. In six years I have completed three important transactions: In 1834 that of the Agnatic arrangement between the elder and younger branches of

¹ These distinctions have long been abolished, of course, but readers of *Verdant Green* will remember an amusing reference to them in that facetious work.

the Nassau family ; in 1838 I negotiated a treaty of commerce with England, the most advantageous that my Government has ever concluded ; and finally on the 15th of July of this year I signed the treaty for the adjustment of the Turco-Egyptian affair—transactions the most correct in principle, and the most disinterested on the part of those engaged in it, that have been concluded for a long time, and which in spite of this have excited the anger of France to the highest degree because she did not wish to be identified with a matter which she thought she could prevent and render nugatory by holding herself aloof.

Dec. 8th. News has arrived from China, where the English have taken the Island of Chusan ; from Cabul, where they have defeated Dost Mahmoud ; and from Alexandria, where Commodore Napier has on his own initiative concluded an arrangement with Mehemet Ali by which the latter agrees to evacuate Syria and to restore the Turkish fleet.

Dec. 9th. Lord Palmerston assembled the representatives of the signatories to the Convention of July 15th in order to communicate to them the news he had received from Vice-Consul Larking at Alexandria, announcing the conclusion of an agreement between Mehemet Ali and Commodore Napier. The despatches of the latter have not yet come to hand.

Dec. 17th. Had a conference with Lord Palmerston. While I was with him a warrant arrived for his signature for the committal to Bedlam of a girl named Jones who yesterday evening got into Buckingham Palace with a long sword in her hand and insisted on seeing Prince Albert. The doctors say she is mad.¹

Dec. 20th. Dined at Brunnow's with Alava, who is always interesting concerning the war in Spain, where he was with the Duke of Wellington in all his battles from 1810 to the Peace of Paris. He told us that at the Battle of Vittoria, after the whole of the French infantry had been routed, all the artillery, consisting of 300 pieces of cannon,

¹ Was she a relation of the notorious boy Jones, who was constantly breaking into the Palace, although with no sinister intent ? See p. 164, and also Raikes' *Journal* for March 25th, 1841.

and all the baggage had been abandoned, and that the English army considered the battle ended, when the Duke stopped the forward movement of the army and said : ' The battle is not yet won. There is a corps of 10,000 cavalry still intact ; ' and they thereupon disposed of them.

On December 24th Neumann went to Melton to stay with the Wiltons, ' who have a charming place in this headquarters of fox-hunting,' he writes. With them he visited Belvoir, of which he writes that : ' it is one of the finest castles in England, a miniature Windsor, and in the same style and architecture, and inside equally magnificent in its proportions.' From there he went to stay with Mr. Hall at Holly Bush ; and on the 30th to Broadlands, where he found among other guests Lord John Russell, Mr. Macaulay and Mr. Luttrell.¹ While here he learnt that the Porte would not recognise Napier's convention and had raised its demands, ' having the foolishness to refuse the principles of heredity to Mehemet Ali.'

¹ The noted wit and sayer of good things, and author of the *Advice to Julia*.

SECTION IV

THE DIARY FROM JANUARY 1841 TO DECEMBER 1842

Jan. 1st-3rd. Returned from Broadlands with Lord John Russell, with whom I discussed the Turco-Egyptian affair at length. The Duchesse de Canizzaro, one of my old friends, with whom in the past I have spent many agreeable moments both in town and at her country house at Wimbledon, died this afternoon after an illness lasting only thirty-six hours.

Jan. 11th. Left with Valentine Esterhazy for Badminton, the country seat of the Duke of Beaufort. Lady Georgiana Codrington was there. It is a fine place extremely well and even grandly kept up. It is twenty-two years since I visited the father and mother of the present duke here. The house-party was a large one, consisting of Prince and Princess Lieven, Lady Glengall and her daughter Lady Henrietta Butler, now Lady Belfast, Edward Montague, now Lord Rokeby who is much in love with her; Lord and Lady Granville, Charles Standish, Charles Greville and Lord Granville Somerset, brother of the present duke. The Prince de Rohan, now Cardinal de Rohan, was one of the guests at dinner. The Cardinal having drawn a design of his castle of Roche sur Yon, Mr. Sneyd wrote under it the following distich :

‘ Le beau château, la belle campagne,
Le château est en France, la terre en Espagne ’ ;

in allusion to the poor state of the French châteaux and to the ephemeral and dilapidated possessions of the aristocracy of that country. The former Duchess of Beaufort, who is still alive, was once very fond of society. Now she has become very *dévoté*, as have all her daughters, and lives

in retreat with one of them who married Sir Walter Farquhar, head of the bank of that name, and also very religious although still young.

Jan. 13th. Inspected the Duke's kennels and stables, where there are forty hunters and nearly as many carriage horses. In the evening General Alava arrived.

On his return to London on the 14th Neumann was again immersed in diplomatic business, but in the intervals went about in society as usual; one day visiting Lord Hertford, whom he found 'very impotent, speaking and articulating with difficulty;' on another calling on Lady Holland and in the evening on the Misses Berry, with whom he found Lady Stuart de Rothesay and her daughter Louisa, 'one of the most beautiful girls in England.' The chauvanistic attitude of the Porte was causing the Foreign Office much trouble at this time, and was delaying that settlement of the Turco-Egyptian question which a passage in the Queen's speech at the opening of Parliament on January 26th had rather optimistically stated as being on the eve of conclusion.

Jan. 29th. Drafted a memorandum with the object of taking up a firmer attitude with the Porte, which still refuses to concede the principle of heredity to Mehemet Ali. Discussed it with Bülow and Prince Esterhazy and resolved to send it to Lord Palmerston.

Jan. 30th. Had a conversation with Lord Palmerston at the Foreign Office, and in the evening at his house from midnight till 3 o'clock in the morning, in order to examine my memorandum, which has now been backed by a note from him.

Jan. 31st. Went again to Lord Palmerston's in order to sign the note which we have presented to Chekib Effendi. This has for object the insistence on the question of heredity. This morning, however, we received despatches from Vienna dated the 24th and from Constantinople dated the 13th stating that the Porte had at last conceded the point in dispute. We did not make known this news, not wishing to stop the despatch of our note, which will in any case produce a good effect.

Feb. 7th. The cold has been so great during the whole week that I went nowhere, and passed all my evenings with the Johnstones *en famille*. To-day I saw Peel, who expressed his anxiety concerning the state of France and

told me that that country could not be permitted to continue the warlike attitude she had lately assumed; that M. Guizot would be more dangerous with his 'armed peace' than M. Thiers with his fantastic projects.¹ On the 5th instant the Duke of Wellington had another seizure in the House of Lords. It was less severe than the one he experienced last year, but at his age it gives rise to anxiety. He is now, however, much better.

Feb. 10th. The Princess Royal was christened to-day at Buckingham Palace by the Archbishop of Canterbury.² King Leopold came over to be present at the ceremony, and the Duke of Wellington stood godfather on behalf of the reigning Prince of Coburg. Prince Esterhazy was the only member of the Diplomatic body present, with the exception of the Belgian and Saxe-Coburg Ministers.

Feb. 13th. Had a private audience of King Leopold, who kept me talking a long time about current affairs and the means of bringing France into the European concert. Dined at Chandos House with the Duke of Cambridge, and in the evening went to a *soirée* at Lady Palmerston's.

Feb. 16th. Went with Bülow to the House of Lords to hear the trial of Lord Cardigan, charged with fighting a duel in September last with a Captain Tuckett, the latter being wounded although not seriously. The Wandsworth magistrate had caused Lord Cardigan to be arrested, but the latter demanded to be tried by his peers, the crime being regarded as a felony and subject to deportation or imprisonment or loss of property or even death, according to the seriousness of the case. An error in the information as to the identity of Captain Tuckett caused a verdict of not guilty to be unanimously given by the House of Lords. The general opinion is that the duelling law, however just it may be from a moral and religious point of view, is not the less difficult to combine with the sentiments of wounded honour.

¹ Raikes, for November 8th, 1840, indicates this, and records the making of the fortifications round Paris and the vast army which Soult and Gérard had ready in that city. See Raikes, too, under same date for an account of Wellington's seizure.

² Howley.

Feb. 20th. Dined at the Palace with the Queen, King Leopold, the Duchess of Kent, the Dukes of Wellington and Cleveland, Lord Torrington and Lord Jocelyn, eldest son of the Earl of Roden. The last has just come back from China, where he has been with the expedition against that country. The Queen was very gracious to me, as was Prince Albert. King Leopold spoke to me after dinner as to the necessity of coming to a conclusion with France. We were interrupted by the Lord-in-Waiting, Lord Poltimore, who told us the Duchess of Kent was waiting for us to play whist with her, which I had the honour of doing with her, the King, and the Duke of Wellington. Afterwards I went to Lord Palmerston's.

Feb. 24th. Had a conference with Prince Esterhazy, Bülow and Brunnow, with regard to the convention to be made with France. We all agreed to divide the business under two heads, one a protocol which should declare the Turco-Egyptian affair closed, the other an arrangement with France over the closing of the straits. Yesterday I received by courier a letter from Prince Metternich dated February 15th, telling me that there would soon be certain diplomatic changes in which I should be involved. There was a great dinner to-day at Chandos House, where Lord Melbourne, the Palmerstons, Lord John Russell and others were present. Immediately after it Lord John and Lord Palmerston left for the House of Commons, where they were discussing Lord Morpeth's bill relative to the registration of the vote in Ireland in opposition to a bill on the same subject presented by Lord Stanley.

Feb. 26th-28th. I have passed the greater part of these two days in conferences in order to arrive at a conclusion of the Turco-Egyptian affair. Lord Palmerston raises difficulties, pretending that there are still certain clauses of the Convention of July 15th to be fulfilled, and so forth.

March 1st-2nd. Continued the conferences with Lord Palmerston, and arrived at the point of formulating a protocol based on what has already taken place in the Turco-Egyptian affair, and we decided not to wait for the firman of Mehemet Ali's reinvestiture in order to regard the matter as finally settled.

Having at length reached a settlement of this long drawn-out and complicated matter by the signing of a protocol with the Turkish ambassador on March 5th, Neumann turns to other less arid matters, dining, for instance, with the Plantas to meet the Duke of Cambridge who, he says, 'played the violin *en prince* after dinner;' and going on the following evening to Covent Garden to see *London Assurance*, 'a gay piece but without other merit, written by a young actor named Lee Morton.'

March 7th. Dined at the Duke of Wellington's with Prince Esterhazy, Barons Bülow, Brunnow, Bourqueney, Moncorvo, General Alava, Count Björnstjerna¹ and Lords Aberdeen, Mahon, and Strangford. The Duke drank to the Great Powers of Europe and particularly those represented at his table, to the good feeling between them, and the maintenance of peace. Prince Esterhazy replied by thanking him and saying, that he proposed the health of him whose great deeds were part of history but whose constant efforts on behalf of peace belonged to the present and were recognised and appreciated by all the sovereigns of Europe. In the morning I paid visits to Mrs. Cornwall, Lady Euston and Mrs. Stanley, meeting at the last house Madame Vespucci, who claims descent from Amerigo Vespucci. She has all the qualities of an adventuress but the beauty of the fifteenth century. Titian would have asked her to sit to him.

March 16th-17th. A boy named Jones, aged seventeen, but not looking more than twelve or fourteen, was found hidden in the apartments of the Queen at Buckingham Palace for the third time. He had already been punished once for the same thing, in fact it is only three weeks since he was placed on the treadmill. He has now been sent back to it for three months. One cannot understand the motive of this third visit to the Palace; he says himself it was curiosity that impelled him.

March 23rd. Baron Bülow was operated on the day before yesterday for a growth on the head which was very dangerous. The operation was a success and he is going on well.

March 24th. There was a Levée to-day, and later a

¹ Swedish ambassador to Great Britain, 1828-1846. *B.* 1779, *d.* 1847.

concert at Mrs. Dyce's, who is a daughter of Lord St. Vincent. She married last year Mr. Dyce, born in the East Indies and whose mother was a Begum, that is to say, a Princess ruling a province or other territory. Mr. Dyce is copper coloured but is apparently very rich.

March 25th. Baron Bülow is better, although they were obliged to operate again the day before yesterday, and Sir Benjamin Brodie, one of the principal surgeons here, told me that no really alarming symptoms were present, although the case was undoubtedly serious. Went with Mrs. Dyce and Emily Johnstone to hear Beethoven's *Fidelio* at Drury Lane. Haitzinger and Mdlle. Hainefetter took the principal parts. The former has hardly any voice left, and the latter has exchanged hers for mere noise.

April 8th. News has arrived from China announcing that the quarrel with England is ended. The Chinese have ceded the island of Hong Kong to England, have paid her six million dollars, and have established commercial relations on the footing of perfect reciprocity.

April 10th. Dined at the Johnstones' with the Duc de Canizzaro.¹ Alava came in in the evening and told us that on one occasion at Ferney Voltaire was persuaded by his secretary, M. de la Grange, to get up one morning to see the sun rise. Having done so he was so overwhelmed by the beauty and grandeur of the sight that he threw himself on his knees and exclaimed, 'Lord, I recognise thy power,' and then added as he rose, 'but as to your Son and his Mother, that is an altogether different matter.'

April 11th. Paid a visit to Bülow at Richmond, and went with him to Hampton Court, where I saw a new room just opened, which was Cardinal Wolsey's dining hall. It is ornamented with superb tapestries worked largely in gold thread, the designs of which are magnificent. Bülow told me that once, sitting at the side of William IV. in Richmond Park where Lord Erroll owns a house which the King gave him the use of during his lifetime, he saw in the centre of the garden a raised bank whence the towers

¹ He had come to England from Palermo in order to take possession of his late wife's property.

of Westminster Abbey can be discerned. Henry VIII. was seated on this bank with Lady Jane Seymour on the day on which Anne Boleyn was beheaded. The King had ordered that a red flag should be hoisted at the Tower of London to give the signal of the deed being accomplished to Westminster, where another red flag was to be displayed. As soon as the King, who kept his eyes on Westminster, saw the signal, he rose, took a ring from his finger, and placing it on that of Lady Jane Seymour said, 'Now you are Queen of England.' He married her a few days later in the chapel of Hampton Court.¹

April 17th. The Italian Opera re-opened to-night with *Norma*, sung by Grisi, Lablache and Mario, and *Lucia di Lammermoor*, sung by Persiani, Rubini and Tamburini. The last is beginning to shout instead of sing, and Rubini has become rather tremulous. But in spite of this his art and expression leave him easily the first of tenors.

April 20th. Passing through Berkeley Square to-day I met a gentleman whom I did not know but who said to me : 'I thank you, Sir, for all the kindness you showed to my poor daughter.' I replied, 'I am afraid you mistake me for someone else. I am Baron Neumann.' 'No,' he replied, 'it is all right.' 'With whom have I the pleasure of speaking?' I asked. 'My name is Digby,' he answered. It was Admiral Digby, father of Lady Ellenborough, who was divorced in consequence of her adventure with Prince Felix Schwarzenberg. For several years Admiral Digby did not see his daughter, but was now reconciled to her : the tone of voice in which he pronounced the words 'my poor daughter' proved that he still suffered from the pain she had caused him.

April 21st. Commodore Napier has arrived in England, having disembarked at Liverpool on the 19th and been entertained at dinner by the merchants of that city to the number of six hundred. He made a long speech, during which he discussed at length the campaign in Syria and pronounced a high eulogium on Mehemet Ali, adding that

¹ The little eminence mentioned is certainly known as Henry VIII.'s Mound, and is in the grounds of Pembroke Lodge, once Lord Erroll's, but the rest of the story is probably imaginary. For one thing, Henry was at Wolf Hall, Savernake, at the time.

he was quite right to reject the conditions which the Sultan wished to force on him.

The remaining entries for this month are not of any special interest; interviews with Palmerston, a second visit to the Opera, where *Norma* was again given and *La Sonnambula*, which gives Neumann another opportunity of praising his favourite Rubini; and the defeat of the Government on Lord Morpeth's Irish Registration Bill, being the chief topics mentioned.

May 2nd. There was a dinner at the French *Chargé d'Affaires*' this evening to celebrate the birthday of Louis Philippe. The principal guests were the Dukes of Wellington and Beaufort, Sir Robert Peel, the Marquesses of Lansdowne, Anglesey and Normanby, Lords Melbourne, Palmerston, and John Russell, and Prince Esterhazy, as well as the European *corps diplomatique*; there is no American Minister. An acquaintance of mine, Sir Rufane Donkin,¹ an English general, has hanged himself from his bed as the result of an illness. He was seventy-eight and had married *en secondes nocces* Lady Anna Maria Elliot, sister of the present Lord Minto.

May 9th. Conference at Lord Palmerston's, where we drew up a collective note to Chekib Effendi, in which we advise the according of heredity to the eldest of Mehemet Ali's family, beginning with Ibrahim Pasha.

May 13th. Mdlle. Loewe made her *début* in *La Straniera*. She achieved a triumph. Her voice in the middle notes is pleasing, but in the higher ones she is rather piercing. She is an admirable actress.

May 15th. At the Opera yesterday I met the Duchess of Cambridge, returned from Italy where she has passed the winter. She received me with much kindness. Wolff the courier has arrived with despatches announcing that the Porte has agreed to the representations at Constantinople by modifying the firman of February 13th.

May 18th. Dined with Lord Grey *en famille*. He told me that the Ministers could not dissolve Parliament and that they would have to resign. From there I went to Lady Jersey's, where Mdlle. Rachel recited some scenes from *Andromaque* and *Cinna*.

¹ Lt.-General Sir Rufane Shaw Donkin, K.C.B., b. 1773.

May 19th. The Ministry were beaten yesterday on the sugar tax by a majority of 36. Dined at the Duke of Cambridge's with the Duchess of Gloucester, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Bishop of London, the Duke of Wellington and the Burghershs. The Duchess, who is suffering from rheumatism, was unable to appear at dinner. From there we went on to the concert of Ancient Music,¹ where Mdle. Loewe sang with much success.

May 20th. It was thought that the Ministers would resign after the defeat they experienced yesterday, but they have announced that they wish to continue the discussion on the Budget. It is generally supposed that if they continue in a minority they will dissolve Parliament.

May 24th. Sir Robert Peel has stated in the House of Commons that on Thursday he will bring forward a motion that the Ministry, not being able to obtain the consent of the House to the measures they have proposed, no longer possess the confidence of Parliament and are retaining their posts in contravention to constitutional custom.

May 29th. Went to see Donizetti's new opera *Fausta*; it had but a slight success in spite of the efforts of Grisi, Tamburini, and Mario. There was later an evening party at Lady Palmerston's, who told me that Sir Robert Peel had made a mistake in proposing a vote of censure on the Government, that he ought to have been satisfied with his majority over the sugar tax and that he would have had a still larger one on the question of cereals.

May 30th. Called on Mrs. Stanley, who said that if the Government had a majority on Sir Robert Peel's motion Parliament would be dissolved about June 15th, but that should it be against them the dissolution would take place at once.

June 1st. I dined yesterday at Norwood with the two Loewe sisters and Liszt. On returning our coachman overturned us and only by a miracle did we escape being hurt. The horses got out of hand and ran away, and we were thrown out by the shock. Liszt received a contusion on the head, the two sisters were luckily unhurt, and I was equally fortunate. The coachman had his shoulder

¹ These were held at this time in the Hanover Square Rooms.

dislocated and received several slight wounds on the head.

June 4th. The debate on the vote of censure against Ministers ended by a majority of one in favour of the Tories. Lord John Russell said he would announce on Monday what steps the Government would think well to take in the circumstances.

June 14th. Dined at Dulwich with Bülow; Lady Holland and Dr. Allen,¹ one of the governors of the College, were there. Dulwich College is endowed with £10,000 for the education of twelve boys between seven and fourteen years of age, as well as for the support of fourteen old women. It possesses a fine picture gallery which was bequeathed by Sir Francis Bourgeois. Among other works it contains two remarkable Murillos, some Cuyps, a St. Sebastian by Guido, a greatly esteemed picture, two by Rubens, and some other excellent works of the Flemish school.²

June 16th. Prince Nicholas Esterhazy has left for Vienna, whither his father is sending him for several months before giving his final consent to his marriage with Lady Sarah Villiers, the eldest daughter of Lady Jersey.³

June 18th. The anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo. It is twenty-six years since I was at a ball given by Sir George Talbot when the news was received of this great event. The joy it excited was lessened by the losses which it brought to many English families. Whoever has had the opportunity of meeting as often as I have the hero of that memorable day knows that he is as eminent for his moral qualities, the nobility of his character and the elevation of his mind as he is for his military genius, which places him in the ranks of the greatest leaders who have ever lived.

June 19th. Attended a performance of *Lucrezia Borgia*

¹ This was the well-known librarian of Holland House, of whom many good stories are told.

² It is characteristic of the varying fashion in pictures that Neumann makes no mention of the chief gems of the collection, Rembrandt's 'Girl at a Window' and Velasquez's 'Philip IV.' Sir F. Bourgeois, and Desenfans, who left him many of the pictures, are buried in the mausoleum attached to the Gallery.

³ They were married in February 1842 (see p. 181).

fairly well sung by Grisi who, however, acts with less fire than does Ungher. Mario as Gennaro is not as good as Mariani, and Tamburini is altogether going off.

June 20th. Met the Duke of Wellington at Lady Wilton's. He told me that he had invited Prince Albert to his banquet for the celebration of the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, but that the Prince had not come, the Queen, or rather her Ministers, probably having prevented him. The Duke wanted the young Prince to meet the old general officers of that famous army which, after having reaped so many laurels in Spain, had wrought on the field of Waterloo the immortal crown which adorns the head of him whose genius always led it to victory. How different it was with William IV., who notwithstanding the great fault he committed in keeping back for a time from his people the Reform Bill, which the interests of the country required, possessed the gift of tact and delicacy. Being on his death-bed on June 18th, 1837, and consequently unable to be present at the Duke's banquet, he caused to be brought into his room the banner which the Duke of Wellington, as well as the descendants of the Duke of Marlborough, are obliged every year to place in the Armoury at Windsor in recognition of the lands they hold from the nation, the former at Strathfieldsaye, the latter at Blenheim. King William ordered this flag to be placed in such a position that he could see it lighted up by the setting sun, and at the very moment when all the warriors who were to be at the banquet had assembled at the Duke's house. It was a poetical idea of the dying monarch, who thus desired to be with them at least in spirit. He died two days later.

The Queen prorogued Parliament in person. I was present. Her Majesty appeared calm, but a nervous movement of the right hand showed she was not so. In her Speech she indicated the dissolution of Parliament.

There follows the record of a number of dinner parties, one of which was at Lady Blessington's at Gore House; an audience with King Leopold; and references to the elections then in full swing, Westminster, which had hitherto always been a Whig stronghold, being won by a Tory, Captain Rous, a brother of Lord Stradbroke.

On July 1st Neumann heard Liszt play again at Lady Ailesbury's and observes that the musician did not arrive till a quarter to twelve at night, although he knew that the Duchess of Cambridge, who had dined with Lady Ailesbury, was there specially to hear him. At another dinner Neumann meets Count D'Orsay, who was not, however, a man he seems to have cared for, and on July 9th he records paying a visit to the Surrey Zoological Gardens, a place inaugurated in 1831 and lasting, under changed conditions, till 1877.

July 13th. To-day at the Foreign Office we signed the protocol and the convention which close the Turco-Egyptian affair. My mission here thus ends after nineteen months of negotiations. It is the fourth transaction I have concluded since 1835. The first was an Agnatic arrangement between the King of the Netherlands and the Duc de Nassau ; the second the Treaty of Commerce with England ; and the last two the Conventions of July 15th, 1840, and July 13th, 1841. By the latter of these France re-enters the normal state from which she departed through the former. I know few Austrian diplomatists who, having accomplished so many transactions successively, have been so slightly rewarded as I. On the other hand I know many who *have* been rewarded without having rendered any service at all.

July 14th. To-day I was present at a great lunch at Sir Robert Peel's, given to celebrate the marriage of his eldest daughter with Lord Villiers, eldest son of Lord Jersey. Prince George of Cambridge, Princess Augusta his sister, a great number of the principal personages in society, as well as the relations of the young couple, were present. Prince George proposed the health of the bride and bridegroom, and Sir Robert Peel replied in a speech full of tender affection. I dined at Gunnersbury with the Rothschilds and was later at a *soirée* at the Duchess of Sutherland's, the great apartments of whose magnificent and quasi-royal residence were illuminated.¹ It was like fairyland.

Having seen Taglioni in a new ballet ('not a success,' he writes) on the 15th, and visited the Haymarket Theatre with the Duchess of Cambridge on the 16th, to see Charles Kean and Ellen Tree ('not

¹ Stafford (now Lancaster) House, to-day used as the London Museum.

so good as Miss O'Neill in this part' is the Diarist's verdict), Neumann dines with Lady Palmerston on the 17th and learns from her that 'the Queen detests the Tories and that it was a great sacrifice for her to be obliged to lose the Whigs.' On the 19th he hears of the failure of the banking house of Geymüller of Vienna, 'which,' he writes, 'causes me great anxiety lest the reaction of this should affect other houses, notably that of Schüller, in which I have a considerable amount of money.' On the 22nd he goes to Windsor.

July 22nd. Invited to Windsor, where were the Queen of the Belgians, Prince Esterhazy, Lord and Lady Uxbridge and the latter's daughters by her first marriage, Lord Surrey, Lady Littleton, Lord Headfort, Madame Villain XIV.,¹ General Goblet and M. Van der Weyer. I took Madame Villain XIV. in to dinner, she being placed next to Prince Albert, I being next the Queen of the Belgians. These arrangements, which are made by Queen Victoria, are announced to the guests by the gentlemen-in-waiting before dinner. The Queen of the Belgians was very chatty. She possesses all the affability and kindness of the queen her mother.² She recalled the fact that during my visits to Twickenham twenty-five years ago, when the Orléans family were living there, I used sometimes to take her on my knee.

July 23rd. Walked in the gardens surrounding the castle, where the Queen and Prince Albert often take exercise. I also saw again the apartments in the old part of the building, which are very fine and perhaps more complete than those in the new. The gallery which surrounds the latter is, however, magnificent and unique of its kind on account of its length and the number of fine pictures, busts and *objets d'art* which it contains. There are between forty and fifty works by Canaletto of the greatest beauty, and a charming portrait of Lady Melbourne, mother of the present Prime Minister, painted in oils by Cosway. I also saw the private library, where I examined a Bible with Mary Stuart's autograph which she gave to Henri, Duc de Guise, and a copy of Shakespeare's works which once belonged to Charles I., and bears the autograph

¹ For the origin of this title see vol. 1, p. 237n.

² Marie Amélie, wife of Louis Philippe.



LOUISE MARIE D'ORLÉANS
SECOND WIFE OF LEOPOLD I., KING OF THE BELGIANS
From the painting by F. Winterhalter

initials of that unfortunate King, 'C.R.' M. Van der Weyer, who is a great book collector, showed me the library.

I returned to town with Prince Esterhazy and Lord Palmerston after having my farewell audience with the Queen, to whom I was introduced by Lord Palmerston. She spoke a few civil words on the happy termination of the Eastern affair, to which I replied that we owed the result chiefly to Lord Palmerston. The latter introduced me to Prince Albert, who talked familiarly and with much kindness. Finally I took leave of the Queen of the Belgians, who made me sit with her and Prince Esterhazy and talked a long time to us both. The health of the Duc de Brabant, which has kept Her Majesty here, is improving ; at the same time it is not certain whether he will be able to leave on Monday next, the day fixed for his return to Brussels.

July 27th. Went with the Duchess and Princess Augusta of Cambridge to see the exhibition of pictures. The most remarkable are those by Stanfield representing views in the environs of Naples. From there we went to Garrard's the jeweller, who showed us some silver cups which he had been making for Goodwood races.

Aug. 1st. Paid visits to Lady Palmerston and Lady Clanricarde. The former believes that the Tories will not remain long in office, and that the Whigs after their departure will be able to return to power in about a year's time. Dined at the Duchess of Cambridge's *en famille*. The Duke had gone to Bagshot to see his sister the Duchess of Gloucester. We played at a game the object of which is to name three competitors as husband for a young lady. He who wins is supposed to marry the lady at the end of the year. The accompanying list, written out by Lady Augusta Somerset, daughter of the Duke of Beaufort and lady-in-waiting to the Duchess of Cambridge, will show if fortune or luck has spoken the truth.¹

Aug. 3rd. Went to Greenwich with the Johnstones, Mr. Vivian Vincent and Captain Meynell. In passing we saw Bedlam Hospital, where Oxford who shot at the Queen and

¹ This list has been lost, but in 1844 Neumann married the young lady who made it.

Prince Albert is shut up. He is nothing less than a mad-man. His greatest punishment, however, is to be considered one and to be incarcerated with other lunatics.

Neumann was now about to return to Austria, and the following days were largely occupied by him in paying farewell calls, among those he visited being the Duchess of Cambridge and her family, who had always showed him special kindness; the Palmerstons, the Jerseys, Lady Holland, and his old friends the Johnstones; while on the 7th he went down to Walmer in order to take leave of the Duke of Wellington, afterwards sleeping at Dover, whence he embarked on the following day for Boulogne. 'It is,' he writes, 'eight years since I last left England without the hope of seeing it again, then as now with the greatest regret. How can I help loving a country where I have spent so many happy hours, where I have received so many marks of regard and true friendship, and where I have gained all the success with which my long career has been crowned?'

On his journey he stayed ten days in Paris, seeing there *inter alia* Guizot and Madame Lieven, Generals Sebastiani and Flahault, the Granvilles, at the Embassy, the Duc Décazes and Alexander Humboldt the famous scientist. The changes in the city itself struck him forcibly, and he considered that the Place de la Concorde had been improved by the erection of the Obelisk¹ in its midst and its famous fountains, although he thought the gilding on the latter in bad taste. He also saw the additions made to the Hotel de Ville, 'which immensely improve it,' he writes. It need hardly be said that Neumann visited the theatres and the Opera, witnessing at the latter a ballet in which Carlotta Grisi shone, 'uniting the grace and lightness of Taglioni.' On August 21st he left Paris, arriving at Johannesburg three days later.

Aug. 24th. I was received with open arms by Prince and Princess Metternich. The former talked at first of business, and told me he wished to send me back to London; that Prince Esterhazy was quitting the Embassy, and that the choice of a successor lay between Prince Felix Schwarzenberg and Count Colloredo. Against the former is the unfortunate affair of his trial, which would render his nomination difficult if not impossible.

As the Metternichs were leaving for Cologne on the 28th Neumann betook himself to Frankfort for a few days, whence he went over to Wiesbaden, meeting there the Marquess of Douglas, the Apponyis,

¹ The obelisk of Luxor, which was set up in 1833.

and Prince Troubetzkoy, as well as Strangways the English Minister, the Duchesse de Talleyrand, and other friends. On September 14th he again set off somewhat unexpectedly for England from Iberg.

Sept. 14th. Left for London, whither Prince Metternich sends me again in order that I may carry on the affairs of the Embassy in the absence of Prince Esterhazy, as a confidential agent at that Court. I embarked at Bingen on one of the Cologne Company's steamers. On it I met the Countess Valentine Esterhazy and Miss Frazer, as well as Baron Frankenstein. Roger Altenburg, a natural son of Victor Metternich and Madame de Castries, was also on board, returning to his mother from a visit to Johannisberg. I travelled all night in order to catch the first train from Liège to Brussels, but the service in Prussia and Belgium was so bad that I arrived behind time and had to wait for the second train which did not start till an hour later.

Sept. 15th-16th. Arrived at Brussels at 5 o'clock and went to the Hôtel Belle Vue. Paid a visit to the church of St. Gudule, which contains some fine stained glass and a wooden pulpit admirably carved. I also saw the Hôtel de Ville, which is very fine, as well as the new boulevards. Went to look for the Rue Pepinière, where I passed the early years of my childhood. I think I recognised the house I lived in with my mother. Why is it there is nearly always a sentimental interest attaching to the earliest remembrances of one's youth? I went by the railway to Antwerp, a fine city. The cathedral possesses the famous 'Descent from the Cross' by Rubens. The church of St. Jacques is also worth seeing, as is the Museum, in which are some splendid things by Rubens, and other celebrated works of the Flemish School. The Docks also repay a visit, although since the separation from Holland the basins which used to be full of shipping are now practically empty. Paid a visit to my old colleague, as *chargé d'affaires* at Stuttgart, Comte de Rumigny, now French Ambassador at the Court of King Leopold.

Sept. 17th. Left this morning with Charles Hügel by the railway from Courtrai to Calais, where we did not arrive till 2 o'clock in the morning, having taken the route by

Ypres, which is longer than that by Ostend, but at the same time being recompensed by seeing the Hôtel de Ville at Ypres, which is a noble structure.

Sept. 18th. Left Calais at a quarter to eleven o'clock, the weather being so fine that we reached Dover in three hours. I was there received with the honour accorded to Ministers Plenipotentiary, and had a salute of seventeen guns.

No sooner was Neumann in London again (he reached Chandos House at 12.15 on the 19th) than he saw Sir Robert Peel, Lord Aberdeen and the Duke of Wellington, with all of whom he had long conversations during subsequent days. On the 23rd he went down to Kew to dine with the Duchess of Cambridge, and on the following day to Osterley Park to see Lady Jersey, who discussed with him the approaching marriage of her daughter with Prince Nicholas Esterhazy. On the 27th he sets off for the Isle of Wight, crossing over in Lord Wilton's yacht the *Zarifa*, which was awaiting him at Southampton. Two days later he was back in London.

Oct. 1st. Dined with the Duchess of Cambridge at Kew. To-day I also had a visit from Sir Robert Gordon, who is going as ambassador to Vienna, whilst Lord Cowley goes to Paris and Sir Stratford Canning to Constantinople in that capacity. Paid a long call on Lady Clanricarde.

Oct. 2nd-4th. Went down to Holly Bush, where I found the Johnstones. We visited Alton Towers, belonging to Lord Shrewsbury, one of whose daughters married Prince Borghese and died in Rome last year, as did her two sons;¹ the other, who is still alive, married Prince Doria. Alton Towers is a modern house built in the gothic style, but of great beauty. It contains two galleries leading one from the other and extending to a length of five hundred feet. The chapel (a Roman one, the family being of this faith) is panelled in a very charming manner. The gardens are magnificent and kept up in the utmost perfection, in spite of the fact that their owners are often absent.

Oct. 6th. Went to Sudbury, a property belonging to Lord Vernon but now occupied by the Queen Dowager (Adelaide), where I wrote my name in the visitors' book.

¹ The Princess died on Oct. 27th, 1840, and as a matter of fact her three sons all died within a few weeks of their mother.

Oct. 7th. We left for Chatsworth by the train from Burton to Derby, getting out at Ambergate. Thence we travelled by omnibus to Matlock, a beautiful valley, and so to Chatsworth, where I met Hügel, with whom I saw the famous hot-house for tropical plants. It is 61 feet high, 280 long and 125 wide, and is heated by hot-water pipes which are six inches in diameter and extend to six English miles in length. This whim has already cost the Duke of Devonshire £40,000,¹ and outside is not even yet finished. We wandered about the park and the house, which is very fine, particularly the statue gallery, where there are examples of all the modern sculptors, Canova, Thorwaldsen, Tenerani, Bartolini, etc. We also went to see old Haddon Hall,² a semi-ruin which belongs to the Duke of Rutland. We returned to London by train, arriving there at 5 o'clock in the morning.

There follows a number of entries almost entirely occupied with notices of dinner engagements and the names of those Neumann met at them. As the latter, illustrious as they frequently are, are but a repetition of those we already know to have been the Diarist's friends, there is no need to particularise them, as no important information political or otherwise is appended. On the 21st he goes to stay for two nights at Kew Cottage with the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, and on his return learns of the death of the Duc de Canizzaro at Como.³ On the same evening he went to the Haymarket to see *The Lady of Lyons* by Bulwer-Lytton, 'a feeble piece, the principal part being badly played by Helen Faucit,' is his comment. 'Afterwards,' he adds, 'they gave *Foreign Affairs*, translated from the French, *La Jeunesse de Richelieu*, and *The Boarding School*, both pieces indifferently rendered, the actresses being common and vulgar.'

Oct. 29th-30th. A conference on the 29th with Lord Aberdeen and on the 30th with Sir Robert Peel. The latter had this morning received news from America that Captain Macleod had been acquitted, which removes the

¹ This was, of course, the famous construction of Sir Joseph Paxton, which has since been destroyed. Neumann stayed at Chatsworth again from Sept. 25th to Oct. 2nd, 1848, when he abates his estimate of the cost of the conservatory.

² Since been made habitable and occupied by the present Duke of Rutland.

³ See Raikes, who says he is reported 'to have been poisoned by overdoing the homœopathic system.'

fear of war.¹ Dined with Peel this evening, Lord Fitzgerald, Lord Ellenborough, Prince Castelcicala, Sydney Herbert, and Sir George Cockburn being the other guests.

Nov. 1st. Went with the Count and Countess Creptovics to Tottenham Park, the seat of the Marquess of Ailesbury, where I found the Damers, the Beverleys and Lord and Lady Ernest Bruce.

Nov. 2nd. With Lady Ailesbury, who drove me to an ancient seat called Littlecote, belonging to a Mr. Popham. They say a terrible crime was committed here when the place belonged to a Mr. Darell, who died leaving his wife *enceinte*. When her child was born the brother of her dead husband sent for an *accoucheur*, whose eyes were bandaged and who in this state was brought to and from the house. But the *accoucheur* cut off a piece of the bed-curtain, which he carried away with him. The child was killed and burnt in the fireplace; but the *accoucheur* caused enquiries to be made and by means of the piece of bed-curtain the crime was discovered. The criminal was tried, but the only witness being a Catholic servant his evidence was inadmissible, and the Judge, a Popham, gave a verdict in favour of the assassin. A little time after, the latter broke his neck hunting, and was found to have left his fortune to Judge Popham. It is said that it was on this condition that the judge spared the ruffian's life. Walter Scott has made use of this story in his *Rokeby*.

On the night of October 31st a great fire occurred in London. The arsenal containing 200,000 guns was destroyed. The loss is estimated at a million.

Nov. 3rd. Went to see Lord and Lady Bruce (he is the eldest son of Lord Ailesbury) at a charming house called Savernake, situated on the Marquess's estate. Lady Pembroke, Lady Bruce's mother, and Lord and Lady Malmesbury, were with them. I drove Lady Beverley in a phaeton, Lady Ailesbury drove Lady Gore, and Lady Louisa Percy and Madame Creptovics went together in a *calèche*.

Nov. 4th. Walked in the garden and the park, both

¹ This was the case of a British subject, Alexander McLeod, tried in New York State for his share in the burning of the steamer *Caroline* in Niagara River in 1837.

very fine, as is the whole estate, which covers 40,000 acres, partly consisting of forest and partly of land under cultivation, the latter producing a rent roll of between £30,000 and £40,000 a year.

Nov. 5th. Left for Badminton, where I found only the family of the Duke of Beaufort, consisting of Mr. and Lady Georgiana Codrington and Lady Augusta Somerset.

Nov. 9th. Returned to Town and learnt *en route* that the Queen had been delivered at 9.50 last night of a Prince, who at his birth bears the title of Duke of Cornwall until he is created Prince of Wales.

Nov. 11th. Wrote my name at Buckingham Palace, and was introduced by Lord Delawarr, the Great Chamberlain, to Prince Albert. I was shown the new-born Prince, who is a fine child.

Again follows a rather arid array of entries of dinner parties and the names of guests. It is a pity Neumann could not record something more of one of these, notably when on the 14th he dined with Lady Holland, and there met such a constellation of knowledge and wit as Sydney Smith, Luttrell, and Macaulay. But he was not all the time in London. On the 22nd he went to stay with Sir George Warrender at Cliveden, whence he proceeded on the 29th to Warfield Park, Sir John Walsh's place in Berkshire, and on returning 'found a great part of the country under water as the result of the heavy rains, the Thames had broken its banks as far as the little town of Maidenhead, where people were going about in boats.' How little things have changed! On December 4th we have a personal entry.

Dec. 4th. To-day I reached my sixtieth year. Up to now God has given me good health and a certain amount of happiness, for which I thank Him daily. He has also permitted me to accomplish with satisfaction and success the important and difficult duties which have been confided to me; and although I have not been rewarded in proportion to my great services I do not the less thank Providence that it has allowed me to acquit myself adequately.

Dec. 8th. Visited the Cattle Show, which proves the perfection which the fattening of animals has reached in this country.¹

¹ At this time the Smithfield Club's Cattle Show was held at the Horse Bazaar in Baker Street. A print of the show here in 1839 was published by Messrs. Fores of Piccadilly. In 1841 Prince Albert and the Duke of Cambridge were elected members.

Dec. 13th. To-day we proceeded to the exchange of the ratifications of the Convention of July 13th with regard to the customs on the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles with Fuad Pasha, the Turkish *chargé d'affaires*.

Dec. 15th. The courier Springer arrived to-day with despatches from Vienna dated the 4th. The return of Prince Esterhazy is announced as likely to take place at the end of this month, which will decide mine to Vienna.

Dec. 24th. Dined at Kew with the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge to celebrate Christmas Eve. There was a Christmas tree for the Princess Mary.¹ Princess Augusta, Prince George of Cambridge, and each of us, that is to say Lebzeltern, Edmund Mildmay, James Macdonald and I, received charming albums.

1842

During January Neumann was obliged, for some reason not stated, to leave Chandos House and return to his old quarters at No. 10 Duke Street close by. A few days later he hears from Prince Esterhazy, who had been stopped on his way to England by an attack of gout at Ratisbon, to the effect that he fears he will be unable to reach this country in time to attend the christening of the Prince of Wales, which event took place on the 25th.

Jan. 25th. The Prince of Wales was baptised to-day in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The King of Prussia,² who had arrived on the 22nd, and Prince Ferdinand of Coburg were the godfathers. He received the names of Albert Edward. So far as foreign Ministers were concerned there were only four invited—M. Van der Weyer, the Belgian Minister, M. Gersdorf, of Coburg, Count Kilmansegge, representing Hanover, and Baron Moncorvo, Portugal; and the French Ambassador. The King of Prussia was created a Knight of the Garter after the christening.

Jan. 27th. The King of Prussia this morning received the *Corps Diplomatique* at Buckingham Palace. He told me that he wished particularly to speak to me after the

¹ The late Duchess of Teck, mother of Her Majesty Queen Mary.

² Frederick William IV., who had succeeded to the throne in 1840.

Levée, and I had a conversation with him then of over half an hour's duration.

Feb. 1st. Dined at the Duke of Wellington's with the King of Prussia, the French Ambassador, the Brunnows, Dedel, Van der Weyer, Wilton, the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, and the Westmorlands. The Duke proposed the health of the King, who thanked him, saying: 'I thank you, Duke of Wellington, and Duca della Vittoria,' emphasising the second title, 'for the honour you have done me. Being your guest is one of the happiest moments of my life.'

Feb. 2nd. There was a dinner at Cambridge House¹ for the King of Prussia. When the Duke proposed his health the King interrupted him, and said: 'You are, Sir, Colonel of a regiment of the guards which has for its device *Nulli secundus*. Allow me to apply that title to the Queen, who should in every case come first.'

Feb. 4th. The King left to-day and embarked at Woolwich where, on taking leave of Lord Aberdeen, he said to him with tears in his eyes, 'I recommend Germany to your care.'

Feb. 5th. Arranged with the lawyers of the Esterhazy and Jersey families the articles of the contract of marriage. In the evening I went to Covent Garden, then to the Duchess of Cambridge's, the Beauforts' and the Wiltons', and afterwards to a *soirée* at Lady Palmerston's, where all the old Ministers were assembled.

Feb. 7th. At the Jerseys' to-day I signed the marriage contract of Prince Nicholas Esterhazy with their daughter Lady Sarah Villiers. The principal signatories were the Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Beaufort, the Duke of Rutland, Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg, Lord Aberdeen, Sir Robert Peel, Lord Westmorland, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Lyndhurst, Counts Gustave Batthyany, Emmanuel Zichy, and myself.

Feb. 8th. The Catholic marriage of Prince N. Esterhazy and Lady Sarah Villiers took place to-day at Chandos House, and was celebrated by the Catholic Bishop Griffiths

¹ Now the Naval and Military Club, and at this time the residence of Lord Palmerston, who had first gone there in 1835.

in the presence of most of those who had signed the marriage contract. Afterwards the young couple went to St. George's (Hanover Square), where the Protestant ceremony took place. There was later a 'breakfast' at Lord Jersey's.

Feb. 19th. Sent off the courier Gamera carrying the ratification with England of the treaty concluded on December 20th between Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia and Russia for the suppression of the slave trade. France not being ready to make the exchange asked that the protocol should be left open, which was agreed to. Received from Lisbon the news that on the 14th Dom Pedro's charter had been proclaimed. A new ministry under the leadership of the Duke of Ternira was formed. Dined at the Beresfords' with the Dawsons, the Becketts, etc. There was an evening party at Lady Palmerston's, where several Tories were present.

Feb. 22nd. Went to Drury Lane with Lady Ailesbury, Douro and Miss d'Este. They played Handel's opera *Acis and Galatea*, the music of which is more suitable for a church than a theatre, and two pieces, *The Prisoner of War* and *The Windmill*, very middling. The Keeleys, husband and wife, were the only amusing part of the performance.

Feb. 23rd. Received a letter from Prince Esterhazy written at Nuremberg, in which he tells me that his health will not allow of his coming to London, and that he is returning to Vienna. I communicated this information to Lord Aberdeen, who told me that he hoped that I should be accredited in the meantime as Envoy Extraordinary here.

Feb. 27th. Received to-day the courier Leineweber with despatches from Constantinople. He brought me also my credentials appointing me Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of St. James's. Certainly this honour has not unduly elated me; on the contrary I should have preferred a permanent not a provisional appointment. All the same it is a feather in my cap to have merited this distinction.

Feb. 28th. Lord Aberdeen, whom I informed of my nomination, replied by a charming note, saying that he had written to his brother at Vienna urging him to persuade



LADY SARAH FREDERICA VILLIERS
WIFE OF NICHOLAS PAUL, PRINCE ESTERHAZY
b. 1822, *d.* 1853

Prince Metternich to send me credentials as Minister without delay, seeing that a provisional appointment could be no more useful to him (Prince Metternich) than it would be agreeable to himself (Lord Aberdeen). Left this morning by rail for Badminton with Count Anthony Esterhazy, Baron Kneschuk, whom we met at the station, Mr. Culling-Smith, the Duchess of Beaufort's father, and a Captain Taylor whom we picked up at Slough. In the evening the Duchess of Cambridge arrived with Princess Augusta, but the Duke was prevented from coming by an attack of gout.

March 4th. Went to Bath with the Duchesses of Cambridge and Beaufort, Dedel and Kilmansegge. We visited the house of Mr. Beckford, the former owner of Fonthill Abbey, whence he has brought a part of the rare and curious contents. He is a very peculiar man, but full of knowledge of the fine arts, both literature and painting. His library alone is said to be worth £80,000.

On his return to London on the 5th Neumann was much occupied with social engagements, the political horizon being for a time fairly clear, and we find entries of dinner parties occupying no small space in the Diary for this month. On March 10th he presented his credentials to Queen Victoria, who received him 'with much kindness.'

March 11th. Sir Robert Peel brought forward his financial scheme, of which the income tax is the principal feature. He showed great ability in explaining it, and the project was received without opposition, although there will be some during the ensuing discussion.

March 16th. The Queen held a Levée, at which I presented Count Anthony Esterhazy as *attaché*. Sent off the courier Leineweber, and with him my servant, to Vienna, in order that the latter may look after my things there.

March 19th. Dined at the Palace, the other guests being the Duke and Duchess of Somerset, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Marquess of Anglesey, Lord Aberdeen, and Lord and Lady Villiers. Her Majesty was particularly gracious after dinner, spoke to me for a considerable time, and among other things of the marriage of Prince Nicholas Esterhazy; said that she could quite understand that his father was

not particularly pleased at it because of the grandmother of the young Princess having been a daughter of Child the banker.

The rank of a foreign minister is after the Dukes and before the Marquesses. Consequently I took in the Duchess of Somerset, and was told to sit opposite the Queen. After Her Majesty had left the table with the ladies Prince Albert invited me to sit next to him, which is a great distinction. Afterwards I went to an evening party at Lady Palmerston's, where I ought to have dined.

April 5th. Prince Nicholas Esterhazy has left. He was on the point of being arrested for debts, which he has had to pay hurriedly in order to avoid a scandal. Fresh disasters have occurred in Afghanistan, where 13,500 English troops have perished through the treason of Akbar Khan, son of the Khan of Cabul, who has deposed Dost Mahmoud.¹

April 6th. Saw Mdlle. Plessy in the part of *Mademoiselle de Belle Isle*, a rôle created for Mdlle. Mars, whom she imitates to perfection. Her acting is less subtle, less concentrated and less polished, but with the exception of her inimitable model Mdlle. Plessy is as good as I have seen and is the finest exponent of a talent which can never be quite equalled. The only advantage she has over her model is youth and beauty, which were lacking in recent times to the other in those parts that required these adjuncts.

April 26th. Discussed with Mr. Murphy, the Mexican *chargé d'affaires*, a treaty of commerce between Mexico and Austria. I heard for the first time La Frezzolini in the part of Beatrice da Tendu. She is a charming singer, and although her voice has not any great power or compass in the lower register it is pure and correct, and her method is perfect. The Londonderrys gave a ball to celebrate the coming of age of their eldest son, Lord Seaham.

May 12th. There was a fancy dress ball given by the Queen to-night. Her Majesty represented Philippa, wife of Edward III. She was surrounded by her court, all of whom were in the costumes of the period. The Duchess

¹ The British army was annihilated in retreating through the Kurd-Kabul Pass. General Pollock ended the war later in the year.

of Cambridge represented Anne of Brittany, and the Duke of Beaufort her husband. Their court consisted of eighty outstanding people of the day from Italy, Spain, Germany and France. Quadrilles were danced, the different sets being Scottish, Russian, Greek and Crusaders. The whole thing was very magnificent. The Duke of Wellington appeared as an Austrian field-marshal.¹

May 13th. Sent off the courier Dörr with the Prussian and Russian ratifications of the treaty for the suppression of the slave trade. Two great calamities have occurred : at Hamburg, where a fire consumed a quarter of the city ; and on the Versailles railway, where the carriages overturned by the locomotive caught fire and more than fifty people were burned to death, being unable to get out of the compartments in which they were imprisoned.

May 19th. There was a Drawing Room to-day in celebration of the anniversary of the Queen's birthday, which, however, actually takes place on the 24th. The Duke of Wellington gave a fancy dress ball, but I was not able to get there on account of the crowd.

May 20th. To-night there was a Court concert. The music was indifferent. The Queen told me that she would engage Poggi, whom I had recommended to her through Madame Lehzen, for her next concert.

May 24th. There was a ball at the Duke of Sutherland's, where people came on from the Queen's ball in their costumes and uniforms. The whole *coup d'œil* was magnificent and was not a little increased by the beauty of the house, which is perhaps the finest in Europe. Yesterday Count Mensdorff and his four sons arrived in London. They are cousins of the Queen through her mother, who was a sister of the reigning Duke of Coburg and of King Leopold, etc.² They disembarked at Woolwich, whence they went straight to Claremont, where the Queen was present to receive them.

¹ There is an account of this famous ball, with illustrations of the costumes, in the current *Illustrated London News*.

² Queen Victoria's mother was Princess Victoria of Saxe-Coburg who, when she married the Duke of Kent, was the widow of Prince Leiningen ; the Leiningens and Mensdorffs, etc., were thus step-cousins of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

May 30th. As the Queen was returning to the Palace at 6 o'clock to-day a young man of twenty, named John Francis, fired a pistol at her. The shot went wide, and the man was immediately arrested. The previous day, when the Queen was coming back from the chapel of St. James's, Francis had attempted to shoot her, but apparently no one except Prince Albert noticed anything. At the same time the first outrage was announced to the Ministers, who deliberated in council regarding it and came to the conclusion, in which Prince Albert agreed, that the Queen could not remain a prisoner in her own palace, and that she should incur the risk of going beyond it, a risk she ran as here stated on the Monday, in spite of the precautions that had been taken. Prince Albert was the only other occupant of the Queen's carriage, as she was unwilling that any of her ladies should be exposed to the danger to which she was herself. Prince Albert, however, suggested that the two equerries, Colonels Arbuthnot and Wylde, should ride on each side of the carriage in order to protect the Queen. It is about two years ago that, at nearly the same place (Constitution Hill), the man Oxford made a similar attempt, with this difference that he fired towards the wall separating Buckingham Palace Gardens from the roadway with his back to the Green Park, whereas John Francis fired towards the park, leaning against the wall, so that if the pistol was loaded with shot the charge was lost in the Green Park. The Queen's presence of mind and courageous bearing were remarkable. I heard of this shocking event at Lord Wilton's, where I was dining with the Duchess of Cambridge, the Duke and Princess Augusta, the Dukes and Duchesses of Beaufort and Sutherland, the Londonderrys and the Chesterfields. There was to have been a small evening party at the Palace, but it was put off.

May 31st. Went to see Baron Stockmar and Count Mensdorff to ask them to express to Prince Albert the respectful sympathy which I felt in consequence of yesterday's event. Was also at Lord Aberdeen's, who had just come from a Council meeting, where it was decided to proceed against Francis on the charge of high treason. Addresses were moved in the two Houses by the Duke of

Wellington and Sir Robert Peel, and unanimous votes were passed expressing to the Queen their horror at the recent attempt and their joy that it has pleased Providence to preserve her precious life. Her Majesty drove in the Park as usual in an open carriage and was received with enthusiasm by the public, as she was at the Opera, where she went the same evening.

June 1st. The Queen held a Levée, which was very crowded, and addresses were presented by the House of Lords and the House of Commons on the occasion of the attempted assassination of Her Majesty. Lt.-General Count Mensdorff received the Grand Cross of the Bath, which was conferred on him by the Queen in a Chapter of the Order.

June 2nd. Dined at Brunnow's with Stuart de Rothesay, the Cannings, and others. The Queen gave a small dance. Her Majesty was kind enough to discuss with me last Monday's event. I expressed my astonishment at the way in which she faced the danger that threatened her. She replied: 'By remaining at home I could not have prevented the danger from existing. I could not possibly be a prisoner in my own palace.' What a fine courage she has!

June 11th. Went to the Flower Show at Chiswick, the weather being perfect. Over two hundred different varieties of roses were exhibited, and much beautiful fruit. Yesterday I dined at the Duke of Devonshire's, and in the evening went to the Duchess of Cambridge's.

June 13th. Saw the new Turkish Ambassador, Ali Effendi. Dined at the Ste. Aulaires' with the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, and a large and distinguished company. I made the acquaintance of M. de Barante,¹ the French Ambassador at St. Petersburg.

June 23rd. Dined at Richmond at the Duchess of Buccleuch's, where were present the Queen and Prince Albert, the Queen Dowager, the King and Queen of the Belgians, and all the royal family. The *fête* was beautiful but the weather was cool.

¹ This was the famous diplomatist and historian of the House of Burgundy and other periods of French history (1782-1866).

June 29th. Yesterday news arrived that Lord and Lady Waterford¹ had been thrown out of their phaeton in Ireland, and that the latter had been stunned, having fallen on her head. They had hardly been married a month. Beauty, wealth, rank, all were here united, but all are equal in the face of the blows of Providence.

July 14th. I learnt in the city, at Rothschild's, of the death of the Duc d'Orléans. When returning from Neuilly to Paris the horses attached to his carriage ran away. He jumped out, fell on his head, became unconscious and never recovered, dying four hours later. The horses were stopped only a short distance beyond, so that had he remained in the carriage nothing would have happened to him. The King and Queen and Madame Adelaide, who were following, found him dying in the house into which he had been carried.

July 22nd. Received from Mrs. Johnstone the sad news of the death of her daughter Emily, who expired yesterday at about 1 o'clock at the house of her aunt at Mosley Hill. We were engaged, when an inflammatory fever attacked her about five months ago, and she was never able to recover the strength she then lost. For many years I had a deep affection for her whom I have just lost and who will never be replaced in my heart. The Lord have pity on her soul.

July 29th. I was present at the sad and heartrending ceremony of my poor Emily's funeral. I followed the coffin with her brother and Mr. Lawrence, her excellent uncle at whose house near Liverpool she died. A son of the latter performed the ceremony. She was buried in the cemetery on the Harrow Road, called Kensal Green, in the same vault in which was interred the wife of Colonel Johnstone, who died in childbirth last year. I had followed to the same cemetery on October 1st, 1840, my old friend Countess Batthyany. Poor dear Emily, God have mercy on her soul. I was not worthy of her, that is why she was

¹ Henry, the 3rd Marquess. He married the Hon. Louisa Stuart, second daughter of Lord Stuart de Rothesay, on June 8th of this year. The accident here recorded had no fatal effects, as Lady Waterford (the famous artist) lived till 1891, although curiously enough the Marquess was killed by a fall from his horse in 1859.

carried off. May His will be done, and may she be blessed for ever.

July 31st. To-day I saw the Johnstones, who are still plunged in a profound and heartrending grief. Sophia has set down a record of the last moments of that peerless girl who has been snatched away from me to my eternal sorrow.

Aug. 3rd. Dined with the Duke of Wellington and the larger part of the *corps diplomatique*. The good Duke proposed the health of the Powers friendly and allied to England. M. Van der Weyer, as the senior member of this body, replied by proposing the health of the Queen, and M. Brunnow added that of the Duke.

Aug. 13th. Trouble has broken out in Manchester and the district. The workmen have risen against the masters in several factories, their wages having been reduced.

Aug. 16th. The troubles have somewhat lessened on the arrival of armed forces. At the same time the men have not returned to work. Dined with the Palmerstons and Lord and Lady Beauvale (*née* Adine Maltzahn). I had not seen the latter since her marriage, and I found her thinner. In the morning I was present at the christening of the daughter of M. Van der Weyer, the Belgian Minister. Queen Victoria was one of the godmothers; she was represented by Lady Canning, one of her ladies-in-waiting; Baron Stockmar represented King Leopold. The baptism took place in St. George's (Hanover Square), where I have been witness at three weddings at different times, those of Lord Canterbury, Colonel Forester with Miss Caroline Elliot, and Prince Nicholas Esterhazy with Lady Sarah Villiers; and where I had hoped to celebrate my own. Every day I feel more and more my irreparable loss.

Aug. 17th. Went down to Tottenham Park to stay with Lord and Lady Ailesbury. I found there the Mahons, Lord and Lady Seymour, Mr. and Mrs. Sheridan, and Anthony Esterhazy. But society has no longer any charm for me. She who was its ornament, and whom I loved from her childhood, no longer lives. Alas! I am condemned by eternal decree to bewail her ceaselessly. I did not deserve such perfect happiness.

Aug. 20th. Left for Windsor, where I found Sir Robert

Peel, Lord Aberdeen, the reigning Duke of Coburg, and Prince Leiningen. The Queen was, as always, extremely gracious, as was Prince Albert. I had the honour to make up a four at whist with the Duchess of Kent, the Duke of Coburg and Sir Robert Peel.

Aug. 21st. Walked this morning on the Terrace at Windsor, where the Queen and Prince Albert, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, Prince Leiningen and the Duchess of Norfolk were also. In the evening after dinner everyone sat at a round table with the Queen, and as it was Sunday and cards were not permitted, we passed the time by forming words from movable letters. The Queen gave me the word *Herzog* during this game.

Aug. 23rd. The industrial troubles in the manufacturing districts are calming down. I dined at the Athenæum, as the Travellers' is closed for two months.

Aug. 25th. Dined with the Johnstones. Poor Sophia has returned from Brighton, where she has been passing several days. The sight of all the objects which recalled her sister to her memory has plunged her into a profound sadness. The love which existed between these two sisters had something at once holy and touching in it.

Aug. 30th. Received despatches to-day announcing the approaching arrival of Prince Esterhazy, who is coming to take leave of the Queen, but informing me that I am to continue my duties as Minister and Envoy Extraordinary. The Queen left yesterday for Scotland and embarked at Woolwich on the yacht *Royal George*, Captain Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence. The weather was stormy all day, and must have made Her Majesty's journey uncomfortable.

On September 8th Neumann went with Prince and Princess Louis Liechtenstein to stay at Badminton, remaining there till the 12th, and four days later he left London for Johannisberg, where Prince Metternich desired to meet him. On arriving at Dover a curious incident occurred which the Diarist thus records: 'A Mr. St. Quentin, High Sheriff of Yorkshire, was also to have crossed over, but being affected in his mind he could not be persuaded to embark. It appears that he presided this year at a criminal trial at which (it was a case of a murder committed some time ago) the skull of the disinterred victim was put in as evidence, and while examining the gruesome relic several of its teeth fell out, which so affected the

imagination of Mr. St. Quentin that he went out of his mind, and insisted on always holding in his hand one of the teeth.' Neumann continued his journey by way of Aix-la-Chapelle, Cologne and Bingen, where he took the steamer, and met the Metternichs at Iberg.

Sept. 20th. The Prince told me that he had in view the following diplomatic changes: Count Colloredo to be ambassador at St. Petersburg; Count Dietrichstein at London; Prince Schwarzenberg at Berlin in place of Count Trauttmansdorff, who is to be recalled; Count Seufft at Turin; Count Louis Bombelles at Florence, and myself at the Hague. I do not desire this post. After the grievous loss I have sustained everything is indifferent to me outside the country of art, Italy, where I had hoped to take my Emily to live with her there, with or without a diplomatic appointment. The change at Berlin, with all the consequences that would ensue, would be difficult in view of the fact that the King of Prussia has recently expressed his desire that Count Trauttmansdorff should remain there. Prince Metternich had just entered on grave political questions when Prince Charles of Bavaria arrived and interrupted our conversation.

Sept. 22nd. Prince Metternich asked me if I would be willing to undertake for three years a temporary post at Constantinople. I thanked him for his kindness but desired that he would keep a more restful position for me.

Sept. 24th. Had another conversation with Prince Metternich with regard to the length of my stay in London, which it seems may be prolonged till next spring. What will happen in the following May, God knows, and after all I am indifferent, since the object which interested me no longer exists.

On September 27th Neumann sets out on his return to England, being kept at Calais by bad weather from the 29th till October 2nd, when he was able to cross comfortably, although an indifferent sailor, through the expedient recommended by Captain Coghlan (who had commanded the vessel which had carried him to Brazil), of eating a grilled mutton cutlet with plenty of pepper! On arriving he went to Walmer, where he was received 'with open arms' by the Duke of Wellington. The next day he proceeded to London.

Oct. 4th. Prince Esterhazy came to see me early in order to consult me on what he ought to do, the Queen and Prince Albert wishing him to continue as ambassador here. I told him that having for the third time desired to give up the post, and having himself demanded his recall, it would be contrary to his dignity to go back on a resolution taken in Vienna, since his recall had been agreed to. He then left with the Archduke Frederick¹ for Drayton, to stay with Sir Robert Peel. I later saw Lord Aberdeen, who told me the Queen was very anxious that Prince Esterhazy should remain, and that she had asked him (Aberdeen) to write on the matter to his brother Sir Robert Gordon, the English Ambassador in Vienna. I urged Lord Aberdeen to do this by a private, and not an official, letter.

Oct. 12th. Left for Willey, Lord Forester's place, which is charming and well situated, but the house is sacrificed to the vestibule, which is extremely fine. I found Lady Jersey, the De Horseys, and others there.

While here Neumann paid visits to other friends in the neighbourhood, one day going to Mr. Whitmore's place, Apley, 'one of the finest possessions I have seen,' he writes, 'full of beautiful points of view, well wooded and traversed by the Severn;' on another to Aldenham, where he had been in 1825 to see Lady Acton, the mother of its later possessor Sir Richard; and on the 15th he accompanied the De Horseys and Miss Selina Forester, 'as charming as she is pretty,' to see Coalport 'where they manufacture china, better known under the name of Colebrook Dale.' On the 25th he went to stay with Lord Lyndhurst, the Lord Chancellor, at Turville Park. It was the house in which General Dumouriez had died, in the room occupied by the Diarist, who adds that he was buried in Henley church. The Johnstones were now domiciled at Richmond, whither Neumann went to see them on November 5th, being back in London on the 9th, when the Archduke Frederick returned from a tour he had been making in Scotland. Neumann was more or less in attendance on the royal visitor at this time, and there are several entries in the Diary recording sights he showed him.

Nov. 13th. The Archduke came to hear mass at Chandos House, and I dined with him to meet Lord Haddington, Sir George Cockburn, and Prince Castelcicala, the Neapolitan Minister.

¹ Who had been staying in this country since September 12th.

Nov. 14th. Conducted the Archduke to see the centrifugal railway where a man descends in a chariot, returning on his course and mounting on the opposite side. There was a dinner at Kew at the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge's, for the Archduke and his sister. I there first saw the Hereditary Prince of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, who is engaged to Princess Augusta.¹

Nov. 16th. The Duke of Wellington gave a dinner in honour of the Archduke, at which M. de Ste. Aulaire refused to be present or indeed anywhere where the Archduke appeared, as he was unwilling to give him precedence in consequence of the protocol of 1826, which laid down the rule that only the sons and brothers of a king should take precedence of an ambassador.

Nov. 19th. News has been received of a frightful tempest accompanied by a water-spout which has overwhelmed the island of Madeira and caused great damage, about six hundred houses having been destroyed. Several ships were also cast ashore.

Nov. 22nd. It is reported from China and Afghanistan that peace has been concluded, under the walls of Nankin, with the English representative, Pottinger.² China pays seven million dollars (five millions sterling), opens five ports to English commerce, cedes Hong Kong in perpetuity, and gives up to England the islands of Chusan and Kolangso until the conditions of the treaty are fulfilled. The English troops have entered Ghuzni and Cabul in triumph, and the prisoners of both sexes who were in the hands of the Afghans have all been recovered except the captain.

Nov. 28th. The United Service Club gave a great dinner of one hundred and twenty-five covers to the Archduke. It was presided over by the Duke of Cambridge, who proposed the health of the Emperor and the Archduke, and said that the Club felt flattered at the honour the latter had done it in being its guest; that he was already associated with the military power of England in the taking

¹ They were married at Buckingham Palace on June 28th, 1843. She was, of course, her present Majesty the Queen's aunt.

² Sir Henry Pottinger (1789-1854). He signed the Treaty of Nankin, which opened the Chinese ports, on August 29th, 1842.

of Acre, where he had distinguished himself, and that he could do no better than follow in the glorious footsteps of his illustrious and venerable father, the Archduke Charles. Lord Aberdeen replied to this speech in the name of the Archduke, saying that he thanked the President and the Club for the honour they had done him. He then added that the intimate association which so happily existed between Austria and England indicated that in the event of a war in which these two powers might be engaged, the Archduke would no doubt again range himself at the side of the English navy.

Nov. 29th. The Corporation of the Trinity House gave a dinner to-night to the Archduke. This establishment is composed of old captains of merchant vessels and of the Royal Navy, who in virtue of their long services and experience are best able to judge the most suitable points on the English coast at which to place pilots and danger signals. Their duty is also to assist commercial navigation, especially when associated with long voyages. This institution has saved the lives of many sailors and has preserved many vessels from shipwreck. The dinner was presided over by Sir John Pelly, Deputy Master. The Master is the Duke of Wellington. Among the guests were Sir Robert Peel, Sir James Graham, Lord Haddington, Lord Fitzgerald, Mr. Goulburn, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Gladstone, Vice-President of the Chamber of Commerce.¹ After the health of the Queen, the Queen Dowager, and Prince Albert had been drunk, those of the Emperor and the Archduke were proposed. Lord Haddington replied on behalf of the latter and took the occasion of making most flattering allusions to him, as did later Sir Robert Peel and Lord Fitzgerald. My health was drunk and I replied in a few words.

On November 30th Neumann went to Strathfieldsaye, where he remained till December 3rd, having been to a meet of the hounds which the Duke of Wellington and the Archduke, who was also staying here, attended. On December 7th he again went down

¹ Gladstone became Vice-President of the Board of Trade, and had the chief share in working out the Tariff revision adopted at this time, on joining Peel's Ministry in 1841.

there for a couple of days to meet a large house party, among them being the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge and their daughters, the Duchess of Gloucester, and the Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. He travelled back to Town in the royal saloon at the invitation of the Duchess of Gloucester.¹ In the evening he accompanied the Archduke Frederick to the Haymarket Theatre and then on to Drury Lane.

Dec. 14th. Left for Portsmouth with Baron Breuner. On the railway I met Lt.-General Sir Alexander Woodford, who was going to Portsmouth. I arrived at Gosport and was taken on to the frigate, where I found the Archduke, who was suffering from a headache which prevented him dining with Admiral Codrington,² with whom however Breuner and I did.

Dec. 15th. Went on board to see the Archduke, who received me as a Minister of the Emperor, the marines under arms, and the band playing. On leaving I was given a salute of fifteen guns. The Archduke followed me when I left, and, overtaking me, we went together to see the Arsenal, where we examined the wonderful machines for making wood-blocks invented forty years ago by Brunel the engineer.³ They are so remarkable that they admit of no improvement. A pulley is cut from a block and finished in fifteen minutes. We then visited *The Victory*, a vessel of the line of one hundred and four guns, on which Admiral Nelson was killed; and the *St. Vincent* of one hundred and twenty guns, the Admiral's flagship. Dined with Sir Hercules Pakenham, commanding the land forces; the Archduke and a large part of his suite were present.

On returning to Town after having seen the Archduke off, Neumann started the next day for Drayton Manor to stay with Sir Robert Peel. He there found a very political party, consisting *inter alios* of Lord Fitzgerald, Goulburn, Freemantle, First Secretary to the Treasury, Bunsen, the Prussian Minister, and Everett, the

¹ She was the daughter-in-law of George III.'s brother, who married Maria Countess Waldegrave, a niece of Horace Walpole.

² Sir Edward Codrington (1770-1851), was at Trafalgar and commanded at Navarino.

³ In an earlier part of the Diary (vol. 1, p. 5) Neumann describes a visit to see this invention.

DIARY OF PHILIPP VON NEUMANN

United States Minister, as well as Lord Ripon, then President of the Board of Trade. On the following day Lord Aberdeen arrived, and Neumann records how Sir Robert Peel 'read prayers to the household, including all the servants male and female, a custom which exists in many English households and which produces the best kind of effect on this class (the domestic).' On the 19th he, in company with some of the house party, visited Lichfield Cathedral, 'which is very fine, dating from the year 1100 and 1300.' There are, he adds, 'two monuments by Chantrey, one a statue of Bishop Ryder, the other of the two children of Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, one of whom was burnt to death and the other died of consumption. The latter monument is beautiful and was greatly admired by Canova.'¹ Returning to London on the 22nd Neumann, after attending various diplomatic conferences in Town with Brunnow, Bunsen and Van der Weyer, left again on the 27th to stay with the Jerseys at Middleton Park where, he writes, on the 31st 'we passed from one year to another with much shaking of hands, etc.,' adding 'for the last twenty-nine years I have closed and begun many of them here.'

¹ This famous piece of sculpture was exhibited in the Academy in 1817. It was once alleged that Stothard, a friend of Chantrey, had furnished the design, but the former merely made a drawing of a model of Chantrey's which was submitted for approval before execution.

SECTION V

THE DIARY FROM JANUARY 1843 TO DECEMBER 1846

1843

NEUMANN remained at Middleton Park till the 3rd of January, when he went to Badminton, returning to London on the 10th, having heard in the interval that the Archduke Frederick had set sail on the 1st from Spithead, and that Lady Codrington, the mother-in-law of Lady Georgiana Codrington, had died suddenly on the same day. There are no entries in the Diary till the 20th, on which day a tragic event is recorded :

Jan. 20th. Dined with Lady Lyndhurst and went with her to the French Comedy. One of my friends, Mr. Edward Drummond, was shot in the back as he was going from the Treasury to his brother's bank, by a man named Macnaughton. The man was arrested, but nothing could be got from him as to the reason for his crime. It is thought that the shot was meant for another victim. Mr. Drummond, although private secretary to Sir Robert Peel, is the quietest and least politically-minded man in the world.

Jan. 22nd. Dined at Kew with the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge. The courier Steidl arrived, bringing the Grand Cross of St. Stephen for Prince Albert.

Jan. 23rd. Dined with the Johnstones. It was the anniversary of the eve of poor Emily's departure for the country. That was the last time I saw her, then full of health and more beautiful than ever. The felicity of joining my existence with hers would have been too great. During the whole of my life I have never been more than partially happy, and it is only by hard work that I have managed to exist up to now.

Jan. 25th. Mr. Drummond died this morning at 10.30.

Sir Robert Peel at once conveyed the news to the Queen. Prince Albert was out shooting. Her Majesty sent to inform him of Mr. Drummond's death, whereupon the Prince stopped the shoot and returned to the Castle.

Feb. 2nd. Parliament was opened by Commission, the Queen having been advised by Locoek, her *accoucheur*, to avoid all possible fatigue.

Having dined on the 12th at Holland House to meet *inter alios* Mrs. Norton, Sydney Smith and Rogers, Neumann the next day went down to Melton to stay with the Wiltons, whence on the 21st he proceeded to Grimsthorpe, 'the magnificent seat of the former Duke of Ancaster, whose family is extinct,' then belonging to Lord Willoughby. On the 24th he was back in London.

March 4th. The trial of Macnaughton who killed Mr. Drummond began yesterday and ended to-day. The depositions of the witnesses comprised those of several doctors, who stated that he was suffering from mental hallucinations, and that it was while under the influence of these that he shot Mr. Drummond; in consequence the jury brought in a verdict of not guilty. Macnaughton is recognised as being perfectly sane on every point except that which leads him to believe himself the victim of persecution. The verdict has caused general surprise.¹

March 11th. A man named Dillon, formerly an officer in the Royal Navy and serving against smugglers, sent some letters of a menacing character to Mr. Goulburn. Dillon has been arrested as well as a man named James Stevenson, who is a monomaniac, holding that the English throne should not be occupied by a woman, and asserting that it was necessary to destroy the Queen and her Prime Minister, Sir Robert Peel.

March 15th. To-day I handed to Prince Albert the Order of St. Stephen, on the part of the Emperor (of Austria).

March 17th. Dined at the Palace, where I met the Clanwilliams, the Palmerstons, Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, the former just created President of the Board of Trade, Lord Jersey and Lord Rosebery. I took in the Duchess of Kent, with whom I had the honour of playing whist after

¹ See Raikes' *Diary* for Jan. 26th-28th. There is little doubt that the assassin mistook Drummond for Peel.

dinner. The Queen and Prince Albert both very gracious.

March 24th. Learnt at the French Theatre of the death of one of my best friends, Lady Louisa de Horsey. She succumbed to scarlatina in three and a half days, under the treatment of a homœopathic doctor. Her husband and daughter are plunged in dreadful grief, the former bitterly reproaching himself for having allowed his wife to follow the prescriptions of a doctor the efficacy of whose special kind of treatment has not been sufficiently tested.

Till April 4th, when he left Town for a short visit, Neumann has little to record beyond being present at the *début* of Fornasari in Donizetti's *Belisarius*, on March 25th; seeing Mdle. Plessy in *La Fille de l'Avoct* on the following day; and presenting Count Teretti, 'Bailli of the Order of Malta,' and Lieut. Trelawny, 'of the Reuss Hussars,' at the levée held by Prince Albert for the Queen, on the 29th.

April 4th. Left for Belvoir Castle with Kilmansegge, to stay with the Duke of Rutland. I met on the train Mr. Assheton Smith,¹ a well-known hunting man. At Belvoir I found the Duke and Duchess of Beaufort, the Wiltons, the Duke and Duchess of Montrose, the Ansons, and the Prince of Taxis.

April 5th. We went to the races at Croxton patronised by the Duke. I accompanied Lady Adeliza Manners, daughter of the Duke, and Kilmansegge; the rest of the house-party were also there. In addition to the professionals there were some gentlemen jockeys, Lord Wilton, an excellent horseman, and Lord Maidstone among them. The former rode two winners, first on a mare of his own, and then on a horse belonging to Lord Chesterfield. As the weather was uncertain I did not go to the races again, but spent the time looking over the castle and the mausoleum erected to the late Duchess by her husband, the present Duke. It was designed by Wyatt, and is effective through the way in which the light is arranged so as to enter from above; the monument of the Duchess shows her mounting to heaven attended by four of her children, who receive her as angels in a cloud.

April 8th. Returned to London yesterday. To-day I

¹ Master of the Tedworth Hounds, 1826-1858.

went to the Opera, where *La Sonnambula* was performed, Mario singing better than he did last season. Lord Hope-toun, who was present yesterday at a long sitting of the House of Lords, returned to his house in a hackney-cab. On opening the door he was found dead from a stroke of apoplexy.

There follow a number of entries chiefly concerned with dinner parties, at Mrs. Maberley's in Connaught Place, and Lady Wilton's for instance, and a visit to the Opera where Grisi appeared in *Norma* after an absence of two years ('become very fat and her voice very thin,' says the Diarist), and then on the 19th Neumann goes down to Strathfieldsaye, where he found Sir John and Lady Shelley,¹ Algernon Greville with his two daughters, Mr. Arbuthnot and Lady Douro.

April 20th. The Crown Prince of Würtemberg arrived with Count Zeppelin, his aide-de-camp, Baron Hügel, the Würtemberg Minister in London, and his physician.

April 21st. Went for a drive with Lady Douro, Mrs. Damer, and Sir John Shelley. The Duke received this evening the news of the death of the Duke of Sussex. Sir Robert Peel writes that by his will the Duke desires to be buried in a cemetery and not at Windsor.² This prince has died, as he lived, with revolutionary ideas.

April 22nd. Colonel Gurwood, the editor of the Duke of Wellington's despatches, arrived. In the evening I played whist with Lady Shelley, M. Dedel and Colonel Damer. The young people danced.

April 23rd. Went with Lady Douro, Mrs. Damer and Dedel to see Bramshill. It was built by Prince Henry, son of James I., and is famous for a death that took place there. One of the ancestors of the present owner, Sir John Cope, was married, and on the wedding day the party played at blind-man's buff. The young bride hid herself in a chest the lid of which fastened with a spring, and could not be opened by her. She was stifled and her skeleton was not discovered till many years later.³

¹ Lady Shelley's *Diary* (vol. 2) should be consulted for social matters at this period, especially concerning the Duke of Wellington.

² He was buried at Kensal Green. He was a patron of art and literature, and was President of the Royal Society 1830-9.

³ The well-known incident which gave rise to the song *The Mistletoe Bough*.

The day after Neumann returned to Town the Queen gave birth to a daughter¹ 'at 4 o'clock in the morning of the 25th;' and the Diarist is able to state that Her Majesty was going on well. Among other matters he heard was that 'the English Cabinet would not be willing to await indefinitely the resolution of that of the Tuileries relating to the conclusion of a commercial treaty;' and that Turkey was about to give way to the Russian demands concerning Serbia.

Amid a long list of social engagements which do not call for recapitulation, Neumann records (on May 11th) the death of Lord Fitzgerald, President of the Board of Trade,² 'a serious loss to the Ministry,' he says; and the fact that on the 17th, on the occasion of Prince Albert holding a Levée, the Duke of Cambridge would not attend, 'considering it beneath his rank and dignity to do so!' On the 21st May he hears the following interesting anecdote:

May 21st. Went to Lady Jersey's, where Ste. Aulaire told us that he had, at her desire, accompanied the Empress Marie Louise to Blois. One morning M. Ménéval, the Empress's secretary, received a letter from Fontainebleau announcing that the Emperor Napoleon had poisoned himself. The Empress told him to send the letter without delay to the Emperor of Austria, her intention being to take refuge at his Court. Ste. Aulaire said that as a matter of fact the Emperor *had* swallowed some poison contained in a ring, which he had always carried about with him ever since the Russian campaign, when he had been in great bodily pain. The Emperor at the same time asked Count Turenne, his keeper of the wardrobe, for his pistols. The latter demanded of the Duc de Vicenza (Caulaincourt) what he should do, and if he should deliver them loaded to the Emperor. The Duke replied in general terms: 'Do what the Emperor wishes, and give him his pistols.' As a matter of fact Turenne placed them on the Emperor's night-table. The latter slept soundly all night and got up in the morning as if nothing had happened; and there was no longer any question of suicide. In the meanwhile Prince Paul Esterhazy and Prince Wenzl Liechtenstein were sent to the Empress Marie Louise with the Emperor of Austria's reply asking her to go to him, but this was not approved of

¹ Princess Alice.

² 'He was a constant adherent of Peel and the Duke. Here is one more of the old Sudbourn party gone.'—Raikes for May 13th.

by her *entourage*. For a moment she seemed to hesitate, on which Prince Wenzl said that if she did not wish to, no one would force her ; but she then replied that she had resolved to rejoin her august father.

May 24th. Prince Metternich writes me that the only son of his daughter, Countess Sandor, died on the 15th from scarlet fever. The Serbian affair, which has given us much trouble, is now ended. Went to Chiswick to the Duke of Devonshire's, where there was a great crowd. Last night I dined with Mrs. Rothschild, and from there went to Uxbridge House,¹ where there was an amateur concert, Lady Sandwich, Norries and Henry Greville being the performers.

May 27th. Dined with Sir Robert Peel ; the Duke of Wellington, the Jerseys, Wilton, Lady Ailesbury, Van der Weyer, Brunnow, Dedel, Castalcicala, and the De la Warrs being there. Sir Robert spoke to us of an original letter written by Bonaparte in reply to one addressed to him by Talleyrand during the negotiations with Lord Whitworth in Paris. This letter was given by Talleyrand to the Duke of Wellington, who in turn gave it to Sir Robert Peel. Walter Scott mentions it in his *Life of Napoleon*. Here is the letter, copied literally :

‘ St. Cloud.

‘ I received your letter, which was forwarded to me at Malmaison. I desire that the conference should not dissolve in a cloud of words. Show yourself cold, stand-offish and even rather haughty !!! If the note contains the word *Ultimatum*, let him realise that that word means war, and that such a manner of negotiation is that of a superior to an inferior. If the note does not contain this word, arrange that he inserts it, by telling him that we must know on what grounds we stand ; that we are tired of this state of uncertainty ; that no one will ever get from us what they obtained during the last years of the Bourbon dynasty ; that we are no longer the same people who received a commissioner at Dunkirk ; and that the ulti-

¹ In Burlington Gardens. It stands on the site of old Queensberry House, and was built 1790-2. It was the Marquess of Anglesey's town residence and he died here in 1854. It is now the western branch of the Bank of England.

matum being inserted, the rupture will be complete. Frighten him as to the result of this. If he is immovable, conduct him into your drawing-room; and as you are taking leave of him, say: "But are the Cape and the Island of Goree evacuated?" Soften a little towards the close of your conversation, and invite him to return before writing to his Government, in order (say) that you may be able to tell him the impression it has made on me, and that the effect could be diminished by the assurance that the Cape and Goree had been evacuated.'

N.B.—It is significant here that Bonaparte had already received news of the evacuation.

M. de Ste. Aulaire, who was present at our conversation, told us that a Madame de Castellane, in Paris, owned a collection of rare autographs, and among them three specially characteristic of their writers. The first is from Henri IV. to the Duc de Crillon, and runs: 'My dear friend, my wife has just given birth to a son. Come and congratulate me. I am sure that you will love and look after him like another father;' the second, from Louis XV. to the Duc de Richelieu, is in these terms: 'My dear Richelieu, they say that the command of the army has been taken out of your hands. I knew nothing about it, but I have not liked to ask him (Choiseul). I send this by messenger, so that you may let me know;' the third is from Bonaparte to one of his marshals, who had told him that a district in Spain was in a state of insurrection. He immediately replies by ordering him to have ten of the leading inhabitants seized and shot out of hand.

May 30th-31st. Left Town with Sir George Hamilton for Deepdene, Mr. Henry Hope's place, and the next day went to Epsom Races with the Duke and Duchess of Montrose. Cotherstone, a horse owned by Mr. Bowes, won the Derby. The crowd was immense. I met the Beauforts, Chesterfields, Wilton, etc.

On June 3rd Neumann returned to London, and his Diary for some time is filled with bare records of social events. A certain Princess Grassalkovics had arrived in London, and Neumann takes her about to various places, including the Flower Show, Kenwood,

and so forth, besides meeting her at dinner at the Wiltons among a royal and distinguished company. On June 22nd he had an audience of the Duchess of Kent, 'who desired me to interest Prince Metternich in according some mark of the Emperor's favour to Count Mensdorff, the Duchess's brother-in-law, in return for his fifty years of service.'

June 24th. There was a luncheon party at the Chesterfields', at which the Duchess and Princess Augusta of Cambridge were present. The latter, on the eve of her marriage, took leave of me in the most gracious way. Went to the Opera. *Linda di Chamouni* was performed, which in my opinion does not merit the reputation it has gained. There was a new and very charming ballet, *Undine*, performed by Cerito. The ballet is in the style of *La Sylphide*, with the difference that Taglioni is no longer here to take part in it.

June 25th. Dined at Brunnow's with the Prince and Princess of Oldenburg, the latter, sister of the reigning Duc de Nassau, I saw much of at Biberach in 1834, when I was sent there to negotiate the agnatic arrangement between the late Duc de Nassau and the King of Holland. The Princess was kind enough to recall that time with gracious condescension.

June 28th. Was present at the marriage of Princess Augusta of Cambridge with her cousin the Hereditary Prince of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. The ceremony took place in the chapel at Buckingham Palace in the presence of the Queen and the whole Court. The Duchess of Cambridge, the bride's mother, was greatly affected. After the wedding there was a large gathering in the Queen's apartments. The young couple appeared and received the congratulations of the guests. They greeted me with most touching kindness.

Yesterday there was a luncheon at Syon Park,¹ the Duke of Northumberland's, where all society was invited. The mansion, the park, and above all the hot-houses, are magnificent. The King of Hanover, the Queen Dowager, and the Duchess of Gloucester, were present. In the evening a ball was given by the French Ambassador.

¹ This famous place was erected in 1760 near the site of a residence dating from 1547. The lion on the roof used to surmount Northumberland House, Charing Cross.

July 1st. Was present at the second performance of *Don Pasquale*, an *opera bouffe* by Donizetti. It is full of charming airs, though rather noisy ; Grisi, Mario, Lablache, and Fornasari all helped to make it a success.

July 5th. Dined with the Queen and the King and Queen of the Belgians. I was placed by the side of the latter, having taken in her lady-in-waiting Madame Villain XIV. Her Majesty (Queen Victoria) and Prince Albert were exceedingly gracious to me. Later there was a small concert. From there I went on to Lady Brownlow's, where I met the Duchess of Cambridge, with whom I was to have dined.

July 6th. This day the birthday of the Queen was celebrated. There was a Drawing Room, a diplomatic dinner at Lord Aberdeen's, and a ball at the Duke of Wellington's. I have received the news that the Emperor has bestowed the Grand Cross of the Order of Leopold on Count Mensdorff as a recompense for his fifty years' services. The Duchess of Kent, who had interested herself in the matter, was greatly pleased on hearing the news.

Notes of dinners at Mrs. Rothschild's at Gunnersbury, Lord Aberdeen's (to meet the King of Hanover), Mr. Grenfell's, the Duke of Beaufort's, the Jerseys', Lady North's at Putney, an excursion to Greenwich with Princess Grassalkovics, and a banquet at Brunnow's for the King of Hanover and the Duchess of Gloucester, follow ; and on July 19th Neumann goes to stay the night at The Priory at Reigate, a seat of Lord Abercorn's. The 21st was the anniversary of Miss Emily Johnstone's death, and the Diarist pays a visit to her grave at Kensal Green, spending the evening with her family.

July 24th. Ball at Court. I presented Princess Grassalkovics and the Countess Aglaë Murray to the Queen, who had sent Lord Ernest Bruce to ask me if I would like these ladies to be invited.

July 28th. Dined with the Queen, taking in the Duchess of Northumberland. I was placed next to Princess Clementine, wife of Prince Augustus of Coburg, a very amiable lady, full of common sense. After dinner they danced. There were very few invited. Prince Albert danced in turn with Princess Grassalkovics and Countess Murray.

July 29th. This morning I saw Lord Aberdeen and the French Ambassador, with whom I had conversations concerning Spanish affairs.

July 31st. Went the round of the shops with Princess Grassalkovics and then with her and Lady Jersey to see Lord Westminster's pictures. Dined with Lord and Lady Carrington, and later went to a Court ball.

Aug. 5th. Went to the Opera, in the Duke of Wellington's box. He was greatly amused because his daughter-in-law, Lady Douro, had brought two bouquets to throw to Cerito and Elssler, the rival dancers. However, the Duke was so delighted with Elssler's dancing that he himself threw one of Lady Douro's bouquets to her.

Aug. 7th. The papers to-day report the news that on July 30th Espartero had taken refuge on an English warship, the *Malabar*, lying in Port St. Marie, near Cadiz. Dined with the Wiltons and went with them to Astleys' afterwards. The Duc de Palmella has arrived from Lisbon.

Aug. 9th. There was a concert at the King of Hanover's, the last function of the season. Yesterday the Prince of Coburg and Princess Clementine embarked at Woolwich for Tréport. On the 6th instant the Prince Alexander of Orange arrived, and I wrote my name at his hotel; later he paid me a visit in person.

Aug. 11th. Went to the Isle of Wight with Lady Chesterfield, Lady Seymour, Mrs. Anson, Lord Powerscourt and Lord Forester, by the Southampton railway. We arrived at Cowes at 4 o'clock, having taken five hours to do the eighty-four miles. Went on board Lord Wilton's yacht the *Xarifa*, on which I slept.

Aug. 12th. There was a collision between the *Xarifa* and the *Theresa*, belonging to Lord Desart, although both were at anchor. The bowsprit of the latter caught in the mainsail of the *Xarifa*, tore it, and damaged the rigging, and itself broke in half. Nevertheless we went for a short sail, but there was little wind.

Aug. 14th. Returned to Town with Sir James Graham. Dined at the Duke of Hamilton's with the Duc de Palmella, the Jerseys, Lady Mansfield and Lord Aberdeen.

The dinner was given to meet Lady Douglas, *née* Princess Marie of Baden, daughter of the Grand Duchess Stephanie, but she had not arrived. I found London already very empty, my most intimate friends—the Beauforts, the Wiltons and Lady Ailesbury—having left. The Duke and Duchess of Cambridge went off to Germany this morning.

Aug. 19th. Marshal Sebastiani,¹ formerly ambassador in London, arrived yesterday, and came to see me to-day. He talked to me a great deal about Spanish affairs. Coming from the Château d'Eu, and the Prince de Joinville and the Duc d'Aumale being expected here, it is probable that he has been sent over to act as a mentor to these young princes, being at the same time instructed as to what sort of language he should employ when speaking of the affairs of the Peninsula.

Aug. 21st. The Prince de Joinville and the Duc d'Aumale have arrived in London to pay their respects to the Queen, and, as it is thought, to invite her to the Château d'Eu.

Aug. 23rd. Espartero² arrived with his family, General Vanhulen, and an immense suite. He disembarked at Woolwich, and declined all kinds of honours that might have been rendered him, not as Regent, but as a foreigner of distinction. Dined at Lord Aberdeen's with the Duc de Palmella, Marshal Sebastiani, the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Buccleuch, and Sir Robert Peel. I asked Lord Aberdeen if the Queen had, as stated, determined to go to Eu. He neither affirmed nor denied it, which leads me to think it is probable she will.

After having been on a short visit to Lord Ailesbury at Tottenham Park, from the 26th to the 30th, Neumann returned to London, hearing there of the sudden death of Mrs. William Cowper, one of Lady Palmerston's daughters-in-law, and on September 5th again left town for Turville Park to stay with Lord Lyndhurst.

Sept. 8th. Went with Lord and Lady Lyndhurst and Miss d'Este to Clifden, Sir George Warrender's place, and

¹ He was sent as ambassador to London in 1835, and remained here till 1840. He was an intimate friend of Louis Philippe, although he had once commanded Napoleon's troops in Spain. Raikes calls him 'a mild, amiable man' (1772-1851). See also vol. 1, p. 240*n*.

² Baldomero Espartero, Duke of Vittoria. He fought against the Carlists 1833-9, was Regent of Spain 1841-3, and Prime Minister 1854-6 (1792-1879).

thence to Taplow, to the Marquess and Marchioness¹ of Thomond's. The weather since I have been in the country has been delightful, and is excellent for getting in the harvest, which is always a good thing for the Ministry.

Sept. 9th. Saw Henley Church, in which General Dumouriez is buried, he having died at Turville on March 14th, 1823. In the evening, having returned to Town, I dined with Lady Holland, where I met Signor Marliani, who figures in Spanish affairs and did so formerly in Italian matters, over which he became severely compromised.

Sept. 12th. Went this evening to Lady Blessington's, where I saw a portrait of her in oils painted by d'Orsay—a speaking likeness. Winterhalter, who was there, admired it immensely.

Sept. 13th. Passed the evening with the Moriers. There are six sisters, all possessing great talent for music and drawing.

Sept. 14th. Left by the 11 o'clock train for Derby, where I stayed, putting up at a very fine hotel near the station called The Midland Hotel. I had as travelling companions the daughter of David Morier, the British Minister in Switzerland, and her sister-in-law Mrs. Young. On the journey I read a comedy by Dumas, *Les Demoiselles de St. Cyr*, a feeble work, as it seems to me, but which if well played might prove a success.

Sept. 15th. Arrived at Temple Newsam, belonging to Mrs. Meynell Ingram. It is a fine place, dating from the time of Elizabeth. There I found the Johnstones, Brook Greville, Lady Louisa Bromley and her daughters.

Sept. 16th. We went to see Methley, a property belonging to Lord Mexburgh; it is an old house and of its kind pretty.

Sept. 18th. Visited several of the Leeds factories, among others a cotton mill belonging to a Mr. Marshall. It possesses a workshop vaulted and supported by iron columns, covering two acres. Silk is also produced from cocoons brought from Lombardy, which, after having passed through various carding machines, yields the finest silk in skeins, which they send to Lyons.

¹ She was a niece of Sir Joshua Reynolds.

Returning to London on the 19th Neumann went three days later to stay with Lord Wilton at Heaton Park.

Sept. 25th. Went to Manchester to see a cotton spinning mill and a factory where they make the bands for carding the cotton, wool and silk. The machine, which introduces the threads on to strips of steel or india-rubber, is remarkable, and quite impossible to describe. It is enough to say that it does the duty of fingers with more precision and perfection, and with a celerity which fingers could never attain.

Sept. 28th. Went to Liverpool with Lord and Lady Ernest Bruce, who embarked there for Glasgow. We lunched on board the yacht *Xarifa*, belonging to Lord Wilton, with John Moore, Mr. Palk, Captain Meynell and Captain Turner of the yacht. A Mrs. Blackburn¹ with her three daughters came to meet us and lunched with us. The commercial activity of Liverpool is immense.

Among other excursions made by Neumann from Willey Park (Lord Forester's), whither he had gone on September 30th, were to Aldenham, to Hawkstone, the property of Lord Hill, 'nephew of the late Commander-in-Chief;' to see Orlando Forester, a brother of Lord Forester, at Broseley; and to Appley Park. Nothing is set down but the bare records of these visits, and after returning to London on October 6th the Diarist leaves the next day for Hatfield, where he went, he says, specially to meet the Duchess of Gloucester.

Oct. 10th. Went over to Bocket Hall, belonging to Lord Melbourne. I had not been there for twenty-seven years, at which time Lord Melbourne's mother, a very superior woman, was alive. There is a very fine portrait there of George IV. when he was Prince of Wales, painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds. The Queen and Prince Albert have also given Lord Melbourne their portraits painted by Winterhalter.

Oct. 11th. Returned to Town, and in the evening went to Drury Lane, where a ballet called *La Peri* was performed by Carlotta Grisi and Petipas, both artistes of the first order.

Oct. 12th. On the 7th instant the Government issued a proclamation in Dublin prohibiting a great Repeal meeting

¹ In a previous entry Neumann speaks of visiting the home of Mr. Blackburn, 'a Protestant clergyman,' so probably this was his wife.

which was to have taken place at Clontarf on the following day. O'Connell obeyed the order, and published on his side a declaration urging the repealers to return home. The most energetic military measures had been taken to prevent the meeting, which were successful.¹

Oct. 18th. Went to Drury Lane to hear the opera *La Favorita*, which I had already heard in Paris, when it was admirably sung by Duprez and Barbailet; here their parts were shamefully cut down. Miss Romer was fairly good, as were the choruses and the dances. Carlotta Grisi danced a *pas de deux* with Petipas exquisitely.

Oct. 28th. Went to Bedgebury to stay with Lord Beresford. At Vauxhall Station I met the Duchess of Gloucester, who invited me into her saloon. Her lady-in-waiting, Lady Georgiana Bathurst, was with her as well as her equerry, Colonel Liddell. At Bedgebury we found Lord Salisbury's daughters, one of whom is married to Mr. Balfour and the other to Mr. Alexander Hope.

On Neumann's return to London on the 31st he records visiting Lord Aberdeen at the Foreign Office, and again having a conference with him the next day. On November 6th he goes to stay with Lord Ailesbury at Tottenham Park, where a large house party, including 'the young Baron de Talleyrand,' were assembled. He returned to London on the 11th and there heard of the arrival of the Duc and Duchesse de Nemours on a visit to Windsor. On the 14th he went to a Diplomatic levée given by them, and found the Duchess greatly improved in appearance; on the 21st and 24th he dined with Lord Lyndhurst.

Nov. 24th. Dined at Lord Lyndhurst's with the Duke of Wellington, Lords Wharnccliffe, Haddington, Abinger, Denman, and the famous lawyer Berryer, for whom the dinner was given. He spoke to me very reasonably regarding the Duc de Bordeaux, who has come to this country to show himself to his partisans, who have also arrived in crowds, among them being M. de Chateaubriand and a certain Marquis Pregnier, who had himself announced at the French Ambassador's and told him that he had come to pay his respects to the Duc de Bordeaux, but that

¹ See Raikes, to whom Wellington read the proclamation at Walmer on October 9th.

he wished at the same time to be presented to the Duc de Nemours, although he had not been to see his father (Louis Philippe). M. de Ste. Aulaire asked him how he reconciled these two extreme points of view. 'Quite easily,' replied the Marquis, 'since the Duc de Nemours, the future Regent of France, will not fail to give up the crown to Henri V.!'¹

Dec. 5th. Returned to London from Badminton and saw Brunnow, Bunsen, and M. de Ste. Aulaire. The presence of the Duc de Bordeaux here has brought over a great number of legitimists. The Duc de Fitzjames presented himself and a crowd of his party to the prince, saluting him as King of France.²

Dec. 7th. Dined with Brunnow, the Duke of Cambridge being there. Lady Jersey arrived yesterday, as well as the Fitzroy Somersets, M. and Madame de Gersdorf, and Prince Soltykoff, the latter from India, where he has been travelling for the last two years.

Dec. 9th. Went to see Balfe's new opera *The Bohemian Girl* at Drury Lane; the music is more noisy than harmonious.³

During the remainder of the month the Diary contains short daily records of dinners, visits to the play, and such like social matters which have no special interest to-day. On the 26th Neumann hears from Metternich to the effect that in the ensuing Spring an ambassador would be sent to fill the post in London which he was carrying on as *Chargé d'Affaires*, and that the position of Minister at Florence would then be allotted to him. On this he makes no comment, but on the 31st he writes: 'This year closes without any remarkable incident so far as I am concerned, except the announcement of a successor here and of the promise of Florence for myself. I shall believe it when I am there!'

1844

The year 1844 was an important one for Neumann, for it was in the course of it that he married Lady Augusta Somerset. He had

¹ The partisans of the Duc de Bordeaux called him by this title. He was later known as the Comte de Chambord.

² The Duc de Bordeaux occupied at this time a house in Belgrave Square.

³ In spite of Neumann's criticism this well-known opera had a great success, not only here but on the Continent.

been for many years a frequent visitor to Badminton and to the Beauforts' town house in Arlington Street, but his attraction to Lady Augusta would seem to have been of but recent date. In the meantime the entries in his Diary continue to reflect the social doings of high society, punctuated by his personal references to political matters and passing events.

Jan. 2nd. This evening I saw *Lucrezia Borgia* at the Princess's Theatre, not badly sung by Madame Garcia. There was also a very charming piece of magic played, the subject being Chinese and the costumes most attractive.

Jan. 3rd. Left for Selby Hall to stay with the Duke and Duchess of Montrose. There I found Lady Jersey and her daughter Lady Clementine, Lord and Lady Bruce, Lord Cantelupe, Mr. Charles Cadogan, Lord Brooke, eldest son of Lord Warwick, Lord Forester, Lord Maidstone and Count Nesselrode.

Jan. 4th. Went to the meet of foxhounds with Lady Jersey and Lady Clementine. The Duchess of Montrose and Lady Ernest Bruce followed the hounds.

Jan. 10th. Went to-day to Bowood, the seat of the Marquess of Lansdowne, where I had been frequently invited before but had never been able to go. The house and park are both fine. I found there Lord and Lady Shelburne (Mdlle. Emilie Flahault), Lord and Lady Barrington, Mr. Milman¹ the poet, and his wife, Moore, the author of so many charming verses, Lady Kerry, the widow of the eldest son of the Marquess of Lansdowne, and daughter of Lord Duncannon, a very interesting woman, and Charles Gore.

Jan. 11th. Walked in the park with some of the house-party, the day being beautiful and as soft as if it were April. I learnt that Miss Fox, sister of the late Lord Holland, was in the house dying as the result of an attack of paralysis which occurred last Sunday.

After going on to stay a night with Sir George Warrender at Cliveden on the 13th, and returning to London, where he dined with other diplomatists and Sir Robert Peel at Lord Aberdeen's on the 23rd, Neumann went down to Albury on the 25th.

¹ The Rev. Henry Hart Milman (1791-1868), Dean of St. Paul's. Neumann had seen his tragedy *Fazio* performed on January 21st, 1831, and found it 'full of great beauties.'

Jan. 25th. Went to stay at Albury Park, belonging to Mr. Henry Drummond. His wife, Lady Harriett, a sister of Lord Kinnoull, is charming, and he is a man of sense and profound knowledge and learning. They had the misfortune to lose their three children from consumption, and now have only two daughters, who are menaced by the same disease.

Jan. 26th. Went with Mr. Drummond and Comte de Croy to Guildford to see a treadmill to which those guilty of theft and other crimes which do not come under the heading of capital punishment are condemned. It is the sort of punishment to which Sisyphus was exposed.

Feb. 1st. Was present at the opening of Parliament by the Queen. The Speech from the Throne included a reference to the friendship existing between Her Majesty and the King of the French but made little mention of that with other Powers.

Feb. 2nd. Dined with the Wiltons, and went with them to see *Richard III.* played by Charles Kean, son of the celebrated tragedian. Here and there he was fairly good, but shows nothing of the talent and genius of his father, whose faults rather than perfections he copies.

Feb. 3rd. Heard the news of the death of the Archduchess Maria Caroline, eldest daughter of the late King of Lombardy. She was engaged to the second son of the King of Sardinia. The Queen also received news of the death of the reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg, Prince Albert's father. Her Majesty, who was to have received an address from the House of Commons on the Speech from the Throne, put this off till another day.

Feb. 10th. The Queen and Prince Albert are living in the closest retirement owing to the death of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg. Her Majesty has dismissed all her ladies-in-waiting for a certain time. There was a great Diplomatic dinner at Sir Robert Peel's, at which the members of the Government were also present.

Feb. 16th. Saw Lord Aberdeen this morning on the subject of the Prince Bishop of Hohenlohe, who had written to the Queen saying that he intends coming to England

this Spring in order 'to direct her mind into the true way of religion.'¹

Feb. 27th. The French Government has disavowed the action of Admiral Dupetit Thouars² who had taken possession of the Island of Tahiti in the name of the King of the French instead of merely maintaining there the French protectorate which had been stipulated for by a treaty between Queen Pomare, the ruler of the island, and the French admiral, in September last.

Feb. 28th. M. Hummelauer, formerly counsellor to the Embassy here, has arrived charged with a mission regarding our commercial relations with the Porte.

March 2nd. The Queen to-day came to Town from Windsor. She is to remain here three weeks, and then goes to Claremont.

March 12th. Returned to London from Badminton, where I have passed six days quietly with the Duke and Duchess of Beaufort. The country air has done me good.

March 13th. The Queen held her first Levée of the season to-day. I presented M. Hummelauer. In the evening I went to Drury Lane with Lady Lyndhurst to hear Duprez³ in *William Tell*. But he is only a splendid ruin, his voice being tired and even worn out in the upper register.

March 25th. There was a Drawing Room to-day, at which I presented Baron Breuner, who is replacing Baron Lebzeltern (named for St. Petersburg) at our Embassy here. There were evening parties at Lady Haddington's and Lady Lansdowne's. Before them I went to hear Duprez in *La Favorita*, one of his best rôles.

March 28th-29th. Left Town for Belvoir, and went to the races at Croxton, where the jockeys were gentlemen. Lord Wilton had an accident, being thrown from his horse

¹ Prince Leopold Alexander Hohenlohe, a German Roman Catholic ecclesiastic. He came into conflict with the civil power as a practitioner of the 'prayer cure' (1794-1849).

² Abel Aubert Dupetit Thouars. He extended the French protectorate over Tahiti and the Marquesas Islands in 1842 and over the whole Society group in 1843 (1793-1864).

³ Gilbert Louis Duprez, a French tenor and composer (1806-1896). In 1845 he published *L'Art du Chant*. His daughter was also a noted singer.

which slipped as it turned; he was badly shaken but otherwise received no damage. At the same time it was thought wise for him to return to Melton.

April 1st. Went to the meet at Watton with the Duke of Rutland, the Duchess of Beaufort and Mrs. Anson. There was a very full attendance, and a fox was found and killed. Later, after having returned to Belvoir, I went on to the Wiltons at Melton, as did the Beauforts, the Chesterfields, and the Ansons.

April 4th. On my return to Town I found a note from Lord Aberdeen, in consequence of which I paid him a visit at the Foreign Office.

April 6th. Prince Metternich writes me to ask which of the two posts I should prefer, Florence or Brussels. I do not hesitate to give the preference to the former.

April 18th. The Queen held a Drawing Room, at which King Leopold was present. I presented a Count Koutousoff and M. Glassenapp, a naval captain and aide-de-camp to the Emperor of Russia, M. Brunnow, not being able to attend the Drawing Room, having asked me to do so.

April 20th. King Leopold held a reception. The Queen of the Belgians was there and was as gracious as ever to me. In the evening I went to the Opera. *Semiramide* was performed, and Grisi sang; but in spite of her great talent she is not Pasta.

April 27th. Dined at the Duke of Wellington's with the Wiltons and the Exeters. The Court of Directors of the East India Company have recalled the Governor, Lord Ellenborough, in virtue of the power they hold to do this, but to the great annoyance of the Government, which is unable to prevent them.¹

The entries in the Diary for May are not of general interest, being but notes of engagements of a social character; those given are the most noticeable.

May 10th. Went to the exhibition of pictures. There are several good ones by Landseer, Grant and Stanfield. In the evening I was at the French play where *Une Nuit*

¹ Lord Ellenborough had been appointed to the post in 1841, and had annexed Scinde and conquered the Mahrattas in 1843 (1790-1871).

d'Orage was performed. Mdles. Plessy and Volnys of the Gymnase acted, both as well as possible.

May 11th. Dined with the Ste. Aulaires, where I met Lady Seymour, Lady Dufferin her sister, Miss d'Este and Mr. Tailour (*sic*), who has travelled much in Egypt and brought back the obelisk of Luxor now set up in the Place de la Concorde in Paris.¹

May 12th. Dined at Lord Brougham's with the Duke of Wellington, the Duchess of Beaufort, the Wiltons, Chesterfields and Lady Essex. After dinner a violinist named Oury played most beautifully, accompanied on the piano by his wife, who is equally talented. A Miss MacTavish, a niece of Lady Wellesley, sang; she possesses a good voice but lacks training.

May 29th. Went to a concert to hear again M. and Madame Oury at their own house. The husband plays the violin admirably, as the wife does the piano. Thalberg was there and executed a fantasia wonderfully. In the evening there was a *soirée* at Lady Brougham's. The King of Saxony arrived yesterday at Dover and went to Buckhurst to stay with Lord De la Warr; His Majesty is not expected in London till Saturday the 31st instant.

May 31st. News has been received of the arrival of the Emperor of Russia, who was not expected till to-morrow or Sunday. It was a question whether he would come at all. However, apartments had been prepared for him at Buckingham Palace some time since.

The Court of Queen's Bench yesterday pronounced sentence on O'Connell. He has been condemned to a year's imprisonment, a fine of £2,000, and sureties in himself for £5,000 and two others in £2,500 each, as a guarantee that he will keep the peace for seven years. His associates have been sentenced to nine months' imprisonment, and fines of £50 to £1,000.

Yesterday the Duke of Beaufort had a fall from his horse in Hyde Park; he was unconscious for ten minutes and was much shaken and bruised.

June 1st. The King of Saxony arrived at Buckingham Palace at 6 o'clock this evening, and the Emperor of Russia

¹ See Raikes, May 10th, 1844, on the subject.

landed at 11 o'clock in the evening at Woolwich, coming from Helvoetsluis, which he had left at 3 o'clock in the morning. His Majesty went to pass the night at Ashburnham House,¹ the Russian Embassy, so as not to disturb the Queen at such a late hour.

June 2nd. Prince Albert went to visit the Emperor of Russia at M. Brunnow's (Ashburnham House). His Majesty later paid his respects to the Queen, after having attended divine service in the Greek chapel. Afterwards he went to see the Queen Dowager, the Duchesses of Cambridge and Gloucester, and the Duke of Wellington.

June 3rd. To-day the Emperor paid various visits, notably to Lords Heytesbury and Clanricarde, who had been ambassadors at his Court, to Lord Anglesey and Sir Robert Peel. At 6 o'clock he left for Windsor.

June 4th. Went to Ascot Races with Lady Ailesbury, Lady Seymour, Jersey, etc. The Court, with the exception of the Queen, attended. Prince Albert accompanied the Emperor and the King of Saxony. It is usual to pay one's respects to the Court here, so I went to the Royal Box to do so. When I passed before the Emperor, His Majesty was good enough to grasp my hand very warmly and to give me news of the Imperial family. It was not possible for me to have there any more lengthy conversation with him. On returning to Town I dined with Sir John Hobhouse.

June 6th. I again went to Ascot, this time with Lady Georgiana Codrington and her sister, Lady Augusta Somerset. The Queen came with her illustrious guests. The crowd was very great, and the acclamations general.

June 7th. There was an evening party at the Palace, where everyone was regularly presented to the Emperor. He again greeted me most cordially and warmly shook my hand. Later I had a talk with Orloff.²

June 8th. The King of Saxony held a Diplomatic reception. There was a luncheon given by the Duke of Devonshire at Chiswick, at which the foreign sovereigns

¹ In Dover Street at the top of Hay Hill. Its site is now occupied by a block of flats.

² Prince Alexei Orloff, Russian general and diplomatist (1787-1861).

and Prince Albert were present. In the evening the Queen visited the Opera with her illustrious guests. They were received with great enthusiasm, 'God save the Queen' being played and the Russian national anthem. The public applauded vigorously, but the Emperor, not wishing to put himself forward in front of the Queen, restricted himself to kissing her hand, and did not come to the front of the box.

June 9th. The Emperor left at 5 o'clock for Woolwich, after having again lunched with the Queen. Prince Albert accompanied him on the pinnacle the *Black Eagle*. The Emperor's idea of a journey to England was a good one, and his visit caused the Queen great pleasure, she showing how touched she was by it.

During this month Neumann met the King of Saxony at various places—at the Wiltons, who gave a ball in His Majesty's honour and where he danced indefatigably; at a Diplomatic dinner at Lord Aberdeen's; and at Buckingham Palace. On the 16th he notes that 'the defeat of the Government on the Sugar Question has caused a great sensation, and there has been a question of their resignation, but the Duke of Wellington, with whom I dined at the Wiltons, told me that matters would be arranged.' That the Duke was right is proved by the following entry:

June 17th. To-day has been a critical one. The existence of the Ministry was at stake. There arrived during dinner reports from the House of Commons which were anything but reassuring. Nevertheless the Government obtained a majority on the Sugar Tax, although not without a moral set-back to Sir Robert Peel.

June 20th. The King of Saxony has left for Scotland, after a tour in which country His Majesty will embark at Edinburgh in order to return to his own country by way of Hamburg.

June 28th. Dined at Lord Aberdeen's with Brunnow, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Marquess of Abercorn, Mr. Everett, Lord Brougham, and Mr. Hallam, author of *The History of the Middle Ages*.

June 30th. Met Sir Robert Peel in St. James's Park and had a long conversation with him concerning Corfu, where the Italian refugees have embarked for Calabria.

The two brothers Bandiera¹ and Colonel Ricciotti are among them.

July 4th. News has arrived that the expedition from Corfu against Calabria, attempted by Italian sectaries, has failed.

July 10th. The sectaries, among whom were the Bandiera brothers, a man named Moro, an officer who had deserted from the Austrian navy, and Colonel Ricciotti, have all been taken after an engagement in which three were killed and two wounded.

July 12th. To-day I saw at Sir J. Walsh's a man named Alexis who was experimented on by mesmerism. The attempts failed and left an impression of mere charlatanism, although some of the things done appeared extraordinary enough. Dined with the Duke of Beaufort to meet the Cambridge family, Lord Anglesey, Lord Normanby, the Palmerstons, Wiltons and Mahons. In the evening there was a concert and ball. Mariani sang very indifferently, Grisi and a Madame Castellani well, Standigl vulgarly as usual.

July 15th. There was a conference to-day at the Turkish Ambassador's. Dined with the Marquess of Salisbury, and afterwards went to a *soirée* at the Duchess of Gloucester's, where the crowd was stifling. I presented Countess Natalie Palffy to the Duchess.

July 23rd. A great dinner at Lord Mansfield's at his villa of Kenwood. The Duchesses of Gloucester and Cambridge, and all the high aristocracy, were there. Returned with the Beauforts and went on with them to the Opera.

There is hardly a day during this month without a record of Neumann's presence at a dinner or an evening party, and this portion of the Diary reads like a paraphrase of Debrett. But mere lists of great names are seldom exhilarating when unaccompanied by comments or anecdotes, so that little is lost by disregarding such entries.

Aug. 1st. News has been received of the attempted assassination of the King of Prussia. A man fired a pistol at him twice just as he was leaving in his carriage for

¹ Sons of Admiral Bandiera and Italian patriots. They were executed by the Neapolitan Government for this attempted rising on the coast of Calabria.

Silesia ; the bullets were found embedded in the vehicle. Luckily the Queen also escaped. She was bending forward bowing to someone. One of the bullets grazed the King without actually wounding him. On the would-be assassin being arrested he said he wished to avenge himself because the King had not replied to several petitions he had addressed to him.

Aug. 2nd. Went with Lady Augusta Somerset and Mr. Culling-Smith to the General Post Office, to see the distribution of the letters. Colonel Maberley, the secretary of the Post Office, showed us everything. From 120,000 to 160,000 letters and 20,000 newspapers are distributed in a little over an hour, to be sent out to all parts of the three kingdoms. This manipulation is wonderful. A steam engine is going the whole time in order to ventilate the two great rooms where this operation takes place.

Aug. 6th. This morning the Queen gave birth to a Prince,¹ at ten minutes to eight o'clock. Only three hours previously she had signed the Commission authorising the passing of fifty bills in Parliament. Dined at Brunnow's with Count Nesselrode.²

Aug. 7th. Went with the Duke of Beaufort to the City to see a house used for the reception of stolen goods and where a murder had been committed. The place was a very appropriate one for the horrors committed there. Dined at Osterley Park with the Jerseys, to meet the Duchess of Cambridge and the Hereditary Prince and Princess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

It will have been observed that Neumann had long been intimate with the Beaufort family, and that recently he had seen more of them than usual. He had, as a matter of fact, been for some time attracted by Lady Augusta Somerset, and on August 17th, having met the Duchess at Binstead in the Isle of Wight, he broached the subject of marriage with her daughter.

Aug. 17th. Left for Binstead, and met George Anson and Lord Lincoln and his children at the station. At the Wiltons' place, Binstead, I found the Duke and Duchess of Beaufort, and the Ansons. I had a talk with the Duchess

¹ Prince Alfred, afterwards Duke of Edinburgh.

² Karl Nesselrode (see vol. I, p. 132) was made Chancellor in this year (1844).

on the subject of marriage between me and Lady Augusta Somerset, the Duke's eldest daughter.

Aug. 19th. Went to Portsmouth with all the house-party to meet the Prince of Prussia,¹ who has come to visit the dockyard and the magnificent warship *Collingwood*, destined to carry to the south seas Sir George Seymour, the Admiral who is to take up that command.

Aug. 28th. Left for Wales with the Beauforts, and went to Troy House, one of their seats near Monmouth.

Aug. 29th. Visited the ruins of Ragland Castle, which was defended by the Marquess of Worcester against Cromwell's general, Fairfax. Then went to see Tintern Abbey, another very picturesque ruin, situated in an extremely romantic valley. We lunched at Windcliff, a charming spot, and then examined Chepstow Castle, which is also ruinous but beautifully placed on the banks of the Wye, the lovely river which runs through that part of Wales. Returned to Badminton at 7.30 p.m. There we found the Prince of Prussia, accompanied by M. Bunsen, Count Königsmark and Captain Meynell, who has been attached to his service as equerry by the Queen. The Wiltons also arrived from Plymouth, where they had been in their yacht.

Aug. 30th. Walked in the Park with the Prince of Prussia and the rest of the house-party. At dinner the Prince drank with me to the health of the Imperial family.

Sept. 5th. Prorogation of Parliament. One of the phrases in the Address from the Throne states that the differences with France concerning Tahiti have been smoothed over. Yesterday the House of Lords gave judgment in O'Connell's favour in the matter of his appeal. The order for his release was immediately sent to Dublin. This morning I accompanied the Duchess of Beaufort and her daughters to Paddington station to see them off to Badminton. Dined at Bunsen's with the Prince of Prussia, Lady Westmorland, etc.

Sept. 7th. There was a farewell dinner for the Prince given by the Prussian Consul, at Greenwich. His Royal Highness could not have been more affable; he drank the

¹ Afterwards the Emperor William I. (1797-1888).

health of the Queen, associating with it both Austria and Prussia, and adding that this alliance was the surest guarantee for the maintenance of peace.

Sept. 9th. Dined with my friends the Johnstones, to whom I announced the probability of my marriage with Lady Augusta Somerset. They took the matter very well.¹

Sept. 11th. Left Town for Badminton, meeting the Duke of Beaufort at the station. I travelled down with him, and while doing so discussed the matter of my marriage with his daughter. He showed himself most friendly and kind, and we arranged the financial preliminaries. The Duke will settle £7,000 on his daughter, paying the interest at five per cent., £350 per annum. I shall add a settlement of £1,150 per annum, thus assuring her of an income of £1,500, of which she will have the use even if she re-marries after my death.

Neumann remained at Badminton during the remainder of the month, making excursions from there to Thornbury, Troy House, Llangattock, one of the Duke's hunting boxes, and so forth, with the Duchess of Cambridge, who was staying there, and others of a large house-party, among whom was Princess Mary of Cambridge, afterwards Duchess of Teck and mother of Her Majesty Queen Mary. He also went over to Doddington Park, Sir William Codrington's place; to Thornbury, near where he saw 'a very beautiful ruin of a house once belonging to the famous Duke of Buckingham;' and to the property of Mr. Holford, 'not very well arranged, although he is extremely rich.'² On the 18th he writes:

The Duchess of Beaufort to-day received a letter of congratulation from the Duke of Wellington on the marriage arranged between his god-daughter and me. The Duke writes thus: 'I heard a report of the proposed marriage of Augusta with Baron Neumann, and am most obliged to you for your letter announcing the same. He is an excellent man. I have known him for many years, and I do not know a better.' Nothing could be more flattering than the testimony of this great man who always says what he thinks *sans phrase*.

¹ It will be remembered that Neumann had been engaged to Miss Emily Johnstone, who died.

² Westonbirt, which the late Mr. Holford rebuilt, as he did Dorchester House, Park Lane.

Oct. 1st. Dined at Brunnow's with the Baroness Seebach, daughter of Count Nesselrode, and Mr. and Mrs. Bodisow, the Russian Minister at Washington ; she is an American and very pretty.

Oct. 3rd. There was a dinner at Brunnow's, at which the Duke of Wellington, Sir Robert Peel, Lord Aberdeen, Lord Stanley, Lord Canning, Dedel, Bunsen and many Russians were present. It was a farewell entertainment to Count Nesselrode, who is returning to St. Petersburg to-morrow. Nesselrode congratulated me on my approaching marriage in the most friendly way.

Oct. 5th. The Count de Ste. Aulaire came to see me and to offer his felicitations on my coming marriage. In the evening I went to Drury Lane to see Dumilotre in the ballet of *Le Corsair*. She is a delightful artiste of the school of Taglioni.

Oct. 7th. Saw *The Confederacy* at the Haymarket. It is an old comedy of Vanbrugh, in which there are some excellent scenes, but much too long. Most of his plays are more calculated to please the gallery than the more refined taste of the boxes.

Oct. 8th. Dined at Kew with the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge. They spoke of the report of the marriage of their son Prince George with the Grand Duchess Olga. They say there is nothing in it, but it is not impossible.¹

King Louis Philippe arrived at 9 o'clock this morning at Portsmouth. Prince Albert, who had gone to receive him, did not expect him to come so early and only got there, with the Duke of Wellington, at 10.20. They left at once for Windsor. The King has brought with him the Duc de Montpensier, M. Guizot, M. Mackau, the Minister of Marine, and a number of aides-de-camp.

Oct. 10th. Received permission from Vienna to go there to arrange my private affairs. In the morning I visited a variety of shops with Lady Augusta.

Oct. 13th. Dined at Hampton Court with Lady Anne Smith, my fiancée's grandmother. She received me like a son and gave me proofs of a most touching affection. The

¹ As is known, it did not take place, the Prince afterwards marrying Miss Farebrother, the actress.

Duke and Duchess of Beaufort, my fiancée and her sisters, Blanche, Rose and Henrietta Somerset, were also there.

Oct. 14th. Dined with my fiancée and her sisters, and went with them to Drury Lane. To-day King Louis Philippe left Windsor. The Queen accompanied him to Portsmouth, but the sea was so rough he was unable to embark.

Oct. 18th. Went to Dover where I met Köller, just arrived from Vienna with despatches for me. They announce my final official nomination as Minister to Florence. This news gives me less pleasure than I expected, especially as I myself desired this post. The fact is that England is the only place I love and I shall probably end by definitely establishing myself here, if my future wife does not object.

On the following day Neumann left for Vienna, arriving at Frankfurt on the 22nd, where he saw the colossal statue just erected to Goethe, and met a variety of friends, many Rothschilds among them. On the following evening he was at Nuremberg, having travelled by such bad roads that he is constrained to remark: 'The King of Bavaria would do better to think less of statues and more of travellers.' On the 24th he arrived at Vienna.

Oct. 26th. Went at 6 o'clock to see Prince Metternich. I found all the family at table, and was received with open arms. After dinner I had a long conversation with the Prince. He asked me which I should prefer, the Cross of a Commander of the Order of St. Stephen or to be nominated a *Conseiller Intime*.¹ I decided for the latter, and he told me he thought I had chosen wisely. I found him in better health than I had anticipated.

Nov. 5th. The Emperor has to-day made me a member of the Privy Council. It is again to my benefactor Prince Metternich that I owe this mark of royal favour.

Having had audiences of the Emperor, the Empress, and the Grand Duke Charles, and having taken the oath as a member of the Privy Council, Neumann left Vienna on the 10th and was back in London on the 16th. The next day he hurried down to Badminton, very tired after his long and rapid journey (he travelled night and day). On the 29th he sent his three horses and his coachman on to Florence.

¹ Or, as we should say, a Member of the Privy Council.

The entries in the Diary are quite short for the time until he was married, mostly consisting of but a few words noting engagements of a political character.

Dec. 4th. The contract of my marriage with Lady Augusta Somerset was signed to-day at the Duke of Beaufort's, in the presence of the Duke of Wellington, the Count de Ste. Aulaire, Baron Brunnow, Lord Jersey, Louis Zichy, Toni Esterhazy, and Breuner, who all witnessed it.

Dec. 5th. To-day I was married to Lady Augusta Somerset by the Catholic Bishop of London, Dr. Griffith. The Duke and Duchess of Beaufort, and all their family, Lady Georgiana Codrington, my wife's sister, and Lady Ailesbury, were present, as well as the Duke of Wellington, Lord Aberdeen, the Count de Ste. Aulaire, Brunnow, Bunsen, Lord Fitzroy Somerset and his daughters, Baron Kneschuk, aide-de-camp to the Duke of Cambridge, who were witnesses and signed the marriage register. From there we went to the St. George's, Hanover Square, to celebrate the Protestant ceremony, the same people being present. The Duchess of Cambridge and the Princesses Augusta and Mary of Cambridge were in a private pew. They afterwards came on to the Duke of Beaufort's to take leave of us. The separation was most affectionate, as the Princess Augusta and my wife are great friends. There was a family dinner at the Duke of Beaufort's. The Wiltons dined with us, which was a source of great pleasure to me. In the evening I took my wife to the Brunswick Hotel, Hanover Square, where I had engaged rooms.

Dec. 8th. Left for Dover at 4.30, quitting England with the greatest regret, but if God gives me life and health I hope to end my days there with my wife, who happily partakes of my feelings in this respect. The weather was atrocious, cold with a violent wind. We arrived at Dover at nine o'clock and put up at The Ship Hotel. Captain Smithell came to see us and told us that the wind was very strong although in the direction of Boulogne, and that if it did not change we should have a bad crossing to-morrow.

As a matter of fact the travellers did not leave till the 10th. They arrived in Paris on the following day and stayed at the Hotel Bristol, in the Place Vendôme. During the three weeks Neumann

and his wife were in Paris they paid a number of visits to friends, the Apponyis, Madame de Lieven, with whom he had a long political conversation, and met Guizot at her house; the Duchesse de Palmella, Madame de Montjoye, and various English friends whom they met in the French capital. They also saw some of the sights—Notre Dame, and so forth.

Dec. 19th. My wife received the news of the death of her grandmother, Lady Anne Culling-Smith, which prevented her from being presented at the Tuileries. However I went and was received with much kindness by the Royal Family. The King had a long talk with me.

Dec. 21st. Walked in the Tuileries Gardens with Augusta. Dined at the Palace, where the King was extremely affable, as were the Queen and Madame Adelaide. The Duc and Duchesse de Nemours, the Duc and Duchesse d'Aumale, and the Duc de Montpensier were at the dinner, but not the Prince and Princesse de Joinville, the latter of whom is suffering from a cold, as is the King of the Belgians. However, the latter appeared, with the Queen, after dinner, and both of them expressed their regret that I had not been appointed Minister at Brussels.

Dec. 23rd. We went to see the Place Royale¹ in the Marais, where the aristocracy of France lived under Louis XIII. and Louis XIV. Then to the Cloître St. Merri, where during the revolution a great struggle took place between the royal troops and the people. We dined with Guizot.

Dec. 25th. We went to hear Mass at the Madeleine, where there was a great crowd. Met Madame de Fezensac, née Finguerlin, and formerly Mrs. Strickland, who, as well as her sister Mathilde, lady-in-waiting to the Duchesse de Nemours, are among my oldest friends. We dined with the Cowleys, afterwards going to the Opera, where the ballet *Lady Henrietta* was performed by Adèle Dumilotre and Petipas in the chief parts.

Dec. 26th. The King opened the Session, but there was nothing remarkable in his Speech. We went to see the Hôtel de Ville. Comte de Rambuteau, the *Préfet* of Paris,

¹ Now the Place des Vosges, famous for its houses dating from the time of Henri Quatre. Victor Hugo lived in one of them.

who lives there, showed it to me in great detail; its magnificence is royal rather than municipal, and its dimensions are colossal. My wife has caught cold and this is accompanied by a slight fever, which delays our departure, which was fixed for to-morrow. There was so thick a fog to-day that I could not find my way to the Apponyis, where I was to dine.

The Baroness Neumann having sufficiently recovered, she and her husband left Paris on the 30th, and the last day of 1844 found them at Pouilly, where they spent the night in what the Diarist describes as 'a horrible place and a miserable hotel.'

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On the way to Italy they found their coachman and horses at Lyons, but were obliged to stay a day there while one of the carriages was being repaired. They also had trouble in finding fresh relays, and in consequence did not arrive at Avignon till three o'clock in the morning. At Cannes they visited Lord Brougham, 'who possesses a villa above the town, on a fine site but hardly worth the trouble of going so far to find it,' is Neumann's comment. By way of Nice, where they stayed the night and went to the Opera, '*Norma*, given by a mediocre company,' and saw Prince Paul Esterhazy who was passing the winter with his family there, they continued their journey to Genoa where they again went to the Opera and saw some of the sights; and then, by way of Borghetto and Lucca, it raining heavily all day, and Pisa, they arrived at Florence, and found that an excellent little lodging had been reserved for them by their courier. Here Neumann as Austrian Minister was at first much occupied in getting into harness, paying official visits to the Grand Duke, Prince Neri Corsini, his Minister for Foreign Affairs, and to the Duchesse de Berry, who was living here at this time.

Jan. 22nd. There was a Court Ball this evening, where I, as Envoy Extraordinary, in the absence of my colleagues of Russia and Belgium, was placed first among the diplomatic body, the English, French and Sardinian Ministers not being envoys extraordinary. My wife was asked to sit by the Grand Duchess. In the morning I had again been with my wife to the Pitti gallery, for which my admiration is no less great than it was in 1838.

Jan. 23rd. We dined *en famille* at Court, and had the honour of being placed next to the Grand Duchess and my

wife by the side of the Grand Duke. Nothing could be more friendly than their reception of us. Heard this morning from M. Charles de Talleyrand that my horses had arrived at Livorno, and all my goods from London.

Feb. 3rd. There was a Fancy Dress Ball at Court this evening, where a number of very beautiful costumes were worn, among others those of the Prince and Princess Poniatowsky and the Duc de Dino.

Feb. 9th-10th. Yesterday and to-day a great quantity of snow has fallen in Florence, and the Apennines are covered. Our luggage has not yet arrived !

Feb. 13th. There was a grand dinner at Prince Corsini's given in my honour. All the *corps diplomatique* was present as well as the principal officers of the Court. I took in the Duchessa di Cassigliano, Prince Corsini's niece, who acted as hostess, and the Prince convoyed my wife.

Feb. 18th. Had an interview with Corsini in order to tell him that I had received ratifications of the four treaties concluded with Sardinia, Tuscany, Modena and Lucca, regarding exchanges of territory. I drove in our brougham with my wife to the Cascine, all our carriages having happily arrived.

Feb. 23rd. We dined with the Archbishop of Florence. He has an unfortunate passion for music sung out of tune, but his dinner was even worse. I had as my neighbour the Patriarch of Jerusalem, Monsignor Foscolo, brother of the celebrated revolutionary leader of that name. Monsignor Foscolo is under penance by order of the Pope for misconduct. He is a very learned man, but characterised by an unpardonable levity and eccentricity.

March 3rd. The Court, together with the Duchesse de Berry, left to-day for the Maremma, where it is to remain for a fortnight. Lord Poltimore, whose acquaintance we have made here, has left for London. I procured him a special messenger's passport.

During March Neumann has little of general interest to record ; the fact that Baroness Neumann had a miscarriage and was rather seriously ill for the first ten days of the month prevented him attending social engagements, and there is evidence that she was unable to go into society until April 3rd, when she and her husband dined

with the Vansittarts to meet Charles Poniatowsky and the Hob-houses.

April 5th. Lord and Lady Loftus arrived with introductions from the Duke of Wellington. She was a Hope Vere, very pretty, and cousin of Lady Douro, the Duke's daughter-in-law. We took her to the Cascine. In the evening we went to see two French vaudevilles played by society people, one *L'Heure et Malheur*, the other *Le Mariage au Tambour*, a charming piece. The Duc de Dino and the young Princess Nadine Lobanoff played the principal parts quite as well as professionals could have done. The Duke, particularly, possesses talent of the first order in this direction. Charles de Talleyrand filled the second rôle equally well, as did a Signora Tenci, and M. Valabrègue, an officer of the army of Africa, and son of Madame Valabrègue Catalani.¹

April 7th. The distinguished amateurs gave, at Princess Lobanoff's, Trissotin's great scene in *Les Femmes Savantes* and *La Soeur de Jocrisse*. Charles de Talleyrand played wonderfully in all three pieces,² Nadine Lobanoff equally well in the first and third, and the Duc de Dino, an artist of the first rank, was Trissotin. Afterwards we went to see Mr. Plunket, who lives in the Ximenes Palace, previously the residence of the Burghershs. There I met Lady Georgiana Neville, sister of Lord Lucan, one of my old friends.

April 8th. We accompanied Lady Loftus to the Cascine, and afterwards she and her husband dined with us. We went on to a comedy played by English amateurs; they performed *The Road to Ruin* by Holcroft and *The Mayor of Garratt*, two pieces in very bad taste and very indifferently rendered. During the day we had been with the Loftuses to see the collection of gems and cameos at the Palazzo Vecchio, where there are a number of objects of great beauty.

April 9th. Lord and Lady Loftus left to-day for England, much to the envy of Augusta and me.

¹ This famous singer married M. Valabrègue of the French Embassy in Portugal, in 1804.

² The name of the third is left blank in the Diary.

April 11th. We dined with the Hollands where we met the Duc de Talleyrand, formerly Edmond de Périgord and once aide-de-camp to Marshal Berthier, at the time, that is to say, when I first knew him thirty-eight years ago.

April 20th. We went to the country house of the banker Fenzi, on the way to Rome. It is well situated but that is all, for it is useless to seek comfort among Italian dwellings. We were present in the evening at the first performance of Verdi's *Jeanne d'Arc*, a very ordinary opera, sung by Gazzaniga and Badiali, who shouts rather than sings.

April 21st. Went to the races at the Cascine. The locality is charming, but too small and restricted for horse racing. Augustus Villiers had two horses running, Murat and Demon. He rode the former himself and won; the second, a vicious animal, stopped dead at the turn. The Grand Duke had entered two horses, but they were not placed. One of them might possibly have won had it been ridden better.

April 23rd-25th. The races at the Cascine continued in beautiful weather. We dined with the Demidoffs to meet Princess Camerata, *née* Banicchi, a daughter of Elise, Bonaparte's sister, the Vansittarts and Villiers. To-day we visited one of Bartolini's studios, and saw the monument he has just completed to the memory of Madame Hortense Beauharnais, daughter of the Empress Josephine. It is to be set up at Ruelle, near Malmaison, where she is buried. The monument has been made to the order of her son Louis Bonaparte,¹ at present a prisoner in the castle of Ham.

May was passed in sight-seeing, the Neumanns visiting the royal factory of *pietra dura*, San Salvi ('to see a fresco by Andrea del Sarto') and, of course, the Uffizi, among other notable places.

May 19th. We went with the Hobhouses and M. Auguste Valabrègue, son of the famous Catalani, to see Pratolino, a beautiful park belonging to the Grand Duke, situated on the road to Bologna. The place greatly resembles an English park, being fresh, green and well-

¹ Afterwards Napoleon III.

wooded. One wonders this Prince does not have a house here ; the old one has been pulled down.

May 27th. There was a ball at the Demidoffs', whose house is truly superb, a royal luxury reigning in it. All the rooms were thrown open, and one could discern a mixed taste in them, part of the furniture being of the Empire period, having belonged to the old father, while the son has provided a *rococo* touch in what he has added.

June 7th. The *Journal des Débats* contains the abdication¹ of Don Carlos, the acceptance of it by his son the Prince of the Asturias, and a proclamation by the latter to the Spaniards couched in moderate terms, in which he merely takes the title of Conde de Montemolina.

On the 8th Neumann went by himself to Modena to present credentials to the ruler of that state. He had an interview with the Marchese di Molza, the Duke of Modena's representative, on the 9th, and the following day was received by the Duke himself.

June 10th. I presented my credentials to the Duke of Modena, who received me with great kindness. He kept me talking for an hour and a half and spoke at large concerning the affairs of Italy. On leaving him I paid my respects to the Hereditary Prince and Princess, the latter a daughter of the King of Bavaria ; both were extremely affable. I had the honour of dining at Court, where I was seated between the Duke and his daughter-in-law. After dinner General Count Sterpin, the Master of the Horse, showed me the new Court theatre and the stables. The former, built at the cost of the town, is charming, being well proportioned and decorated in excellent taste. Later I drove with the Count along the ramparts.

After a long audience with the Duke (the Diarist gives no details) Neumann returned to Florence on the following day ; and tells us that he went to his new house there, 'which will be very pretty when it is put in order.' However, he remained only three days in Florence, as on the 15th he left with his wife for Livorno (Leghorn) with the object of seeing the illuminations at Pisa ; this they did, together with a number of Florentine friends, returning to Florence on the 18th. Having on the 23rd seen the annual procession of

¹ It took place on May 18th, when Don Carlos took the title of Conde de Molina.

cars in the Piazza Santa Maria Novella, which, by the way, he stigmatises as 'the most ridiculous thing possible' although the ducal court *en grande tenue* took part in it, Neumann leaves again on the 24th for Lucca.

June 25th. Presented my credentials to the Duke of Lucca, who received me in uniform at his palace in the town, it being the place I lived in with Prince Metternich in 1838. His Royal Highness was exceedingly gracious and invited me to dinner for to-morrow.

June 26th. Dined at Court and left for Florence at 6.30, arriving there at 1.15 in the morning. Before quitting Lucca I went to see the church of San Romano, where there are two superb pictures by Fra Bartolommeo, and the cathedral, which contains another, all three master-pieces. The cathedral is in a mixed style of Gothic and Byzantine.

July 1st. Accompanied Princess Grassalkovics to see the painter Micheli, famous for the clever way in which he copies old pictures. Indeed one cannot distinguish them from the originals. Later the Princess dined with us, and Countess Murray as well. Metzburg has arrived from Rome.

July 4th. We dined with the Demidoffs and afterwards went to their villa of Quarto, beautiful and magnificent like everything that belongs to them. M. de la Rochefoucauld, the French Minister, arrived yesterday.

July 22nd. Have had a correspondence with Lord Holland with regard to precedence. He claims as Minister Plenipotentiary to take the *pas* of me as I am an Envoy Extraordinary, in spite of the fact that ever since my arrival here the Court has given me the right. I did not ask it, but found it was the established custom.

July 26th. The question of precedence between Lord Holland and me remains where it was, but he has sought another quarrel based on a supposititious insult of which my wife, he pretends, was guilty towards his, three months ago. I put the matter in the hands of Lord Poltimore, who has arranged it. But the incident proves to me that Lord Holland is *un mauvais coucheur*; his wife knows something about it.

On July 30th Neumann and his wife left Florence to stay on Lake Como, which as we have seen was a favourite place with him. On their way they stopped a night at Bologna, where they received a visit from Rossini. At Milan they saw Marshal Radetzky, 'as astonishing as ever, active and vigorous in spite of his eighty years,' and other friends, and arrived at Como on August 5th. Here they visited the Villa d'Este, and on the 7th went to see La Pliniana, 'belonging at present,' writes the Diarist, 'to Prince Emile Belgiojoso, who has furnished the villa with more luxury than taste—much velvet and gilding, more appropriate to a town than a country house, and where he lives with the Duchess of Piacenza, whom he carried off from Paris.' During the month they made a number of excursions in the neighbourhood and saw many friends, the Demidoffs, Lady Newburgh, the Normanbys, Sir George and Lady Palmer, and others *en villeggiatura* here. Neumann makes comments on the place he now revisited more or less similar to those which he made when he was here before, so these extracts need not be set down; but speaking of the death by drowning of William Locke in the lake (which he referred to before¹), he adds these details of the cause of the disaster. 'He was engaged in reefing the sails of his yacht when a squall upset it, and although he was an excellent swimmer it is supposed that he could not disentangle himself from the sails and rigging. His body was never recovered, the lake being exceedingly deep at the spot where he perished.' On September 1st the travellers left for Venice.

Sept. 1st. We left Como, and not far from Bergamo met Rubini, to my great delight. His wife was with him. The sight of this famous singer recalled the happy days I passed in England, which I shall always regret. We slept at Brescia.

Sept. 2nd. Arrived and passed the night at Padua. Between Vicenza and this place we saw the devastations caused by the overflowing of the Adige and the Brecila.

Sept. 3rd. We arrived in Venice at 3 o'clock, and went to the Hôtel de l'Europe, where we suffered terribly the first night from bugs and gnats. The cooking here is detestable and very dear.

Sept. 4th. We went out in a gondola, and then to the Giardino Publico. We also visited the church of San Giorgio Maggiore, designed by Palladio. Unfortunately it is now deserted, and service is held here only on special occasions. I saw again with great pleasure San Marco, which

¹ See vol. 1, p. 291.

they are restoring. The mosaics inside have been renewed, and they are now working on those of the exterior. The Piazza San Marco lighted by gas looks beautiful. Most of the town is now illuminated in this way.

Sept. 5th. We paid our respects to the Duchesse de Berry, who is occupying the Palazzo Vendramini which is magnificent and one of the best preserved here. The Duchesse showed us over the whole of it.

Having spent another week sight-seeing in Venice the Neumanns left Venice on the 15th and went to Padua, thence to Ferrara and Bologna, and so back to Florence, where they arrived on the 17th. A few days after, news of trouble in Romagna reached the Diarist.

Sept. 25th. The Pope's Minister for foreign affairs received news that a revolution had broken out in Rimini which the troops had joined. I went at once to the Grand Duke, who told me that he had sent a capable officer to observe what was going on.

Sept. 28th. A telegram from the Cardinal Legate of Forli, M. Gizzi, to the Pope's *chargé d'affaires* here, Monsignor Sanoni, announces the approach of the Papal troops towards Rimini, whereupon the insurgents have hastened to leave the city, some by land and others by sea.

Sept. 30th. Rimini is quiet again. A man named Bibotti, who came from Valencia in Spain, had taken up his quarters at San Marino, where he organised the rising in Rimini. Bands of insurgents assembled in the environs of Faenza and Modigliano, in Tuscan territory, but have been dispersed by the Papal troops. Another small party coming from Pistoja and marching towards Poretta in the Bolognese mountains was attacked by a detachment of the Swiss Guards, who captured fourteen of them. Four others escaped into Tuscany.

Oct. 3rd. Went to-day to pay my respects to the Grand Duke, it being the anniversary of his birthday. News had been received to the effect that the bands of insurgents formed in the environs of Faenza had been disarmed at the Tuscan frontier. At the same time a waggon filled with arms and ammunition has been seized at the Porta San Gallo at Florence; nine young men who were going on

before this waggon being arrested not far from the gate on the Bologna road.

Oct. 4th. There was an evening party at our house where Döhler played divinely and Prince Charles Poniatowsky sang equally well. Madame Valentine Esterhazy and Marshal Marmont have arrived here.

Oct. 16th. Went to hear a new opera by Panini entitled *Lorenzo di Medici*, but the music has no body or coherence. The prima donna Barbieri possesses great talent, Roppa is a good tenor, and Romani, brother of the famous singer of that name, is an equally good bass.

Oct. 25th. At 10.30 this evening Prince Neri Corsini, the Grand Duke's Minister for Foreign Affairs, died. It will be a great loss, for without being precisely a first-rate intelligence, he replaced what was wanting in that respect by a marked spirit of kindness and conciliation. He was in every way an excellent man and essentially a *grand seigneur*.

Oct. 29th. The Grand Duchess came here to-day in great haste from Poggio, having had a false alarm that she was going to be confined. My wife and I went to the Pitti Palace to ask after her, and heard that she was going on well. Saw the Flahaults, who arrived the day before yesterday. To-day he set out for Vienna and to-morrow she goes to Rome in consequence of the ill-health of her younger daughter.

Oct. 31st. The Grand Duchess gave birth to a daughter at 2.30 this morning. I went to ask after her, and the Dowager Duchess did me the honour to receive me.

Nov. 1st. To-day the newly-born princess was baptised at the Palace by the Archbishop of Florence, the Archduchess Louise being godmother. The child received the names of Marie Louise. The whole of the *corps diplomatique* was present in full dress.

Nov. 5th. The Grand Duchess, whose disquieting symptoms gave rise to apprehension yesterday, is to-day better. There has arisen an unfortunate coldness between Lord Holland and me as a result of the lack of sympathy existing between his wife and mine. M. de la Rochefoucauld, the French Minister, troubled at this state of things,

has constituted himself as mediator on behalf of Lord Holland, who recognises his mistake and has charged Rochefoucauld to express his desire to come to an understanding. This action satisfied me, and I have promised M. de la Rochefoucauld that I will think no more about the matter.

Nov. 11th. The Grand Duke has appointed the Chevalier de Humbourg as his Minister for Foreign Affairs in the place of the late Pr. Neri Corsini. They say he is an excellent man. We dined at the Prince and Princess of Oldenburg's to meet Prince and Princess Demidoff, the two Princes Poniatowsky, Marshal Marmont, Lord and Lady Normanby, and Döhler the famous pianist, who played admirably after dinner, when the Poniatowskys sang. Later we went on to a ball given by Lady Normanby, where one might have thought oneself in London, so many English people were there.

Nov. 18th. To-day we heard that Lady Adela Villiers, the youngest daughter of Lady Jersey, had run away at Brighton with a Captain Ibbetson, the son of a lawyer. They went off to Gretna Green, where they were married.

Nov. 27th. Yesterday the news arrived of the death¹ of the Dowager Lady Holland, who always showed herself kind and friendly to me.

Dec. 20th. The Emperor² of Russia, who arrived here at 5.30 yesterday morning, did not receive any of the *corps diplomatique* with the exception of myself, because I was an old acquaintance of his. He was kind enough to keep me talking for three quarters of an hour, when he discussed the Courts he had visited, notably those of the Kings of Sardinia and Naples, the Pope and the Grand Duke of Tuscany. His Majesty dined at Court *en famille* with the Grand Duke, the Grand Duchess, and the Princess Amelia of Saxony.

Dec. 21st. The Emperor left this evening for Bologna, where he slept. Thence he went on to Padua, and finally

¹ It took place at No. 33 South Street, Park Lane, not at Holland House. Dr. John Allen, the famous librarian and tame cat at Holland House, had died at 33 South Street two years previously.

² Nicholas I. (1786-1855).

arrived on the 24th at Venice. Yesterday he visited the picture galleries here (Florence) and the studios of Bartolini and Mdlle. Fauvou, and ordered works from each.

Yesterday we heard that Sir Robert Peel had resigned, and that Lord John Russell had been summoned by the Queen to form a new administration. The reason for Peel's retirement is a disagreement with his colleagues over the corn duties.

Dec. 30th. Lord John Russell has not been able to form a government, and the Queen has again called on Sir Robert Peel to do so.¹

1846

January passed without any record of special importance in Neumann's Diary, but one entry may be given as containing two interesting references and one rather cryptic one with regard to the Diarist himself.

Jan. 27th. There was a dance at Count de la Rochefoucauld's. His Government has placed him in a position worthy of the sovereign he represents, while that of the Austrian Minister, which should be the first here, is the last, in consequence of the retrenchments which they have made in his salary. I saw Leon Narischkin again, whom I have known for some thirty years and who used to be good-looking, amiable and witty, and is now become dropsical, old and broken down. It gives rise to sad reflections, and I ought to thank Providence that it has up till now spared me the infirmities of age. I wish I could be as happy in mind as I am in body.

Feb. 18th. Learnt of the death of Baron Bülow at Berlin. We were colleagues in London twenty-four years ago, he being First Secretary to the Legation under Baron Humboldt, the Prussian Minister, while I was Councillor to our Embassy. He later succeeded Humboldt as Envoy Extraordinary in London when I was taking part in the Hollando-Belgian conferences as *Chargé d'Affaires* during

¹ 'The Duke of Wellington having declared that now it was only a question between the safety of the State and revolution, had joined Sir Robert Peel, and both had resumed the reins of government.'—Raikes' *Diary* for December 21st, 1845.

the absence of Prince Esterhazy. I left London in the August of 1833 and was sent back there at the end of 1839 to deal with the Syrian affair. There I still found Baron Bülow and cannot speak too highly of him. We were in perfect agreement, and in spite of many embarrassments and difficulties succeeded in coming safely through a negotiation ever memorable in the annals of diplomacy on account of the prompt and happy result it had for Syria and for the *éclat* it gained in France. I have lost an excellent friend in Baron Bülow. He was one of the signatories to the Treaty of July 15th conjointly with Baron Brunnow, Lord Palmerston, Chekib Effendi, the Turkish Ambassador, and myself.

Feb. 22nd. Heard the news of a great battle fought in India by the Sikhs, 66,000 strong, and the English, on the banks of the Sutlej, lasting three days. An English force of only 8,000 men bore the first shock, and they only had 20,000 in all engaged. They lost 4,000 men, 150 officers, including 4 Generals, among them Arthur Somerset, my wife's cousin. The Sikhs lost 9,000 men and 150 pieces of artillery; but the losses of the English army prevented them from following up their success.

Feb. 24th. Mardi Gras. The Grand Duke gave permission for the throwing of confetti and for general illuminations. We went to a balcony which the Rochefoucaulds had hired, and whence we threw 1,500 pounds of confetti on the passing carriages. We also had much thrown on us. Several very well-decorated cars went by, particularly those of Prince Charles Poniatowsky and the Marchesa Ricci. The whole thing was very amusing, and the people took part in it with great delight and good temper. No accident occurred in spite of the immense crowd. One can judge of the mild disposition of the Florentines by such a fact as this.

March 2nd. Received news of a great communistic movement in Galicia near Tarnow and in the republic of Cracow,¹ which our troops entered but were obliged to evacuate, not being sufficiently strong to make a stand

¹ By the Congress of Vienna it was made the capital of the Republic of the name, but after the insurrection here mentioned was annexed by Austria.

against the insurgents. At Tarnow the peasants were loyal and killed and wounded some of the disaffected.

March 7th. A special messenger arrived yesterday on his way to Rome and Naples. He brought me news of Galicia, where our troops, having been reinforced, have entered Cracow as soon as they could do so safely. The rising in our part of Galicia has been suppressed by the peasants themselves. Among the insurgents six clergymen have been discovered, who have been taken to Tarnow.

March 23rd. Yesterday Mrs. Crawford and her daughter Miss Rowles arrived. A certain ¹ Piedmontese, Massimo d'Azeglio, author of a romance entitled *Fieramosca*, has written a pamphlet, *Degli ultimi casi di Romagna*, dedicated to his friend Balbo.² It is most pernicious and excites the Italian people to revolt. It is in consequence of this production that d'Azeglio has been informed that his *permis de séjour* in Tuscany, which expires on the 26th, will not be renewed.

April 1st. My wife and I left for Rome in lovely weather. We dined at Siena, saw the cathedral, which is constructed of black and white marble and is most beautiful, and continued our journey throughout the night, arriving in Rome the next day. We put up at the Hôtel de Londres, where we had excellent rooms but very dear, being charged 8 piastres a day.

Although Rome is so much better known now than it was then, and although Neumann has told us something of what he saw on a previous visit, the entries on this occasion are so interesting that one or two of them deserve quotation.

April 3rd. We paid our first visit to St. Peter's. It is impossible to describe the effect which the sight of this, the most beautiful church that has ever been built, produced on my wife and me. We were both silent with admiration; true religious admiration always is. Later I went to see our ambassador, who received me with much kindness. Then we visited, with Miss Draper and Mr.

¹ It is amusing to find Neumann thus describing the now famous Marchese Massimo d'Azeglio, after whom a square in Florence is now named (1798-1866).

² Count Cesare Balbo. Premier of Sardinia in 1848, and a writer of various well-known books on Italy (1789-1853).

Hutchinson, the English clergyman, the Capitol, the Forum, the Colosseum, St. John Lateran and Santa Maria Maggiore. I cannot understand how they can crowd so many monuments in the Forum : the Arch of Septimus Severus, the columns indicating the Temple of Jupiter and that of Phocus. It was among these that Cicero pronounced some of the finest of his orations. The Colosseum must have been, and indeed in spite of its ruinous state is now, amazing. It consists practically of masses of rock placed one on the other. After St. Peter's, St. John Lateran is the finest church here.

April 4th. Dined with Lord and Lady Beverley to meet Lord Rokeby, and afterwards paid visits to the Lützows and Lady Acton, in the palace belonging to her son the Cardinal.¹ I had not seen her for twenty years.

April 5th. We were present at the ceremony of the blessing of the palm-branches in St. Peter's. The Cardinals receive them from the hands of the Pope, as do members of the *corps diplomatique* and foreigners of distinction who are catholics. The ceremony is imposing, like everything done in this wonderful church. Dined with Count Lützow, and finished the evening at Madame Flahault's, where there was a regular English *salon* : the Walpoles, Lady Hyslop, Mr. Hay, Lord Rokeby, Mr. Osborne and his wife, M. Rossi, the French Minister, and Monsignor Spada, the Minister for War.

April 8th. To-day I was presented to the Pope² by Count Lützow. The vivacity of the Holy Father, in spite of his eighty-one years, is astonishing. After we had knelt and kissed the ring which he wears on his right hand we were desired to sit and talk, which we did in a familiar way on a variety of subjects. The Pope spoke of the philosophers and said he had no objection to Christian philosophers so long as they were Christian. Our audience lasted half an hour. The Pope told me he would like to see me again before I left for Florence.

In the afternoon we went to the Villa Doria Pamphili on

¹ Charles J. E. Acton, second son of Sir John Acton, created a Cardinal in 1842 (1803-1847).

² Gregory XVI., who died on the following June 1st.

the Janiculum; it is attractive as Italian villas go. In the Palazzo Barberini we saw Guido's portrait of Beatrice Cenci and La Fornarina by Raphael, quite unlike her portrait in Florence.

April 9th. We were present at the washing of the pilgrims' feet by the Pope in St. Peter's, a beautiful and impressive ceremony which had been preceded by three others which we did not see; nor were we present at the dinner to the thirteen pilgrims, who represent the Apostles, the thirteenth being the angel who appeared at the Last Supper according to St. Gregory. In the evening we returned to St. Peter's and saw the arrival of pilgrims of both sexes, the women being conducted by great Italian ladies, the Princesses Doria, Rospigliosi, and Lady Acton, mother of Cardinal Acton, who carried the cross. These ladies led the pilgrims to their appointed places, washed their feet, and served them at dinner. The concourse of visitors was enormous; among the crowd I distinguished M. Balzac.

April 12th. We were present at the Easter celebration at St. Peter's. The Pope officiated in person, and, in spite of his age, with wonderful vigour. The Blessing he gave later from the balcony of St. Peter's is the most impressive spectacle one can imagine, and I am not surprised that strangers of all religions are moved by it. In the evening we saw the illumination of the cupola of St. Peter's from the Pincio. The sight is remarkable, especially at the moment when the change of light takes place.

April 13th. We visited the Quirinal,¹ the Pope's summer palace, where several conclaves have been held. The private chapel of His Holiness is painted by Guido Reni, and is in the best possible taste. In the evening we saw the illumination of the Castle of St. Angelo from a house on which places had been procured for us by Monsignor Spada, Minister for War. Countess Lützow and her family were also there. I was rather disappointed at the fireworks, which I have seen better done in Vienna.

April 14th. In the evening we went to a reception given

¹ On the Pope's loss of temporal power it became, as it remains, the palace of the King of Italy.

on the occasion of the creation of a new Cardinal of the Riario family. It took place in the Palazzo Colonna, which contains the finest *salon* in Rome, one that would be an ornament to a royal residence. All the cardinals and members of the highest society make a point of going to these receptions in order to congratulate the newly-elected cardinal.

April 15th. To-day we went to see the Stanze of Raphael in the Vatican; the picture gallery, where the Raphaels are not so fine as those at Florence, and the library, which is wonderful. In St. Peter's there is a fine monument by Canova to the memory of the last two Stuarts, James II. and III.¹ It was erected by Cardinal York, they tell me, and is of simple form, merely two angels weeping over the tomb.

April 16th. We made an expedition to Frascati with Madame de Flahault, her daughter Georgiana, Anne Elphinstone, Lady Dover, her eldest daughter, her son Lord Clifden, her second son Mr. Ellice, and M. Walewski. This place, so widely vaunted, does not compare with our beauty spots in the mountainous parts of Austria or Tyrol, but one understands that the Romans sought shade here, the vast Campagna not having a tree to boast of. We visited ancient Tusculum where, however, there is nothing remaining but a fairly well-preserved theatre. Prince Aldobrandini owns a villa at Frascati, but it is in such a state of disrepair and so uncomfortable that there is hardly a farmer in England who has not a more desirable abode. It enjoys, however, a magnificent view as far as the sea.

April 17th. With my wife and my old friend Anne Elphinstone, I went to see the Fountain of Egeria, whence one gets a fine prospect of Rome. The remains of this fountain are of great antiquity. From there we went on to the tomb of Cecilia Metella on the Appian Way, and on our return visited the church of S. Sebastian, where that saint is buried. It is built over the celebrated catacombs in which St. Peter and St. Paul were interred, as were no fewer than twelve of the early Popes and one hundred and seventy martyrs. The church dates from that period, but

¹ More generally known as Prince James Edward—the 'Old Pretender.'

has been reconstructed several times, so that little of the old portion remains.

April 18th. To-day we visited the studio of Tenerani¹ where he produces his great works. We saw there a Descent from the Cross carved from a single immense block of marble, a superb creation, the heads of Our Saviour, St. Joseph, the Virgin and St. John having all an admirable expression. There was also an angel of colossal form, a fine and imposing figure. The former monument is destined to ornament a chapel belonging to the Torlonia family. Afterwards we went to the studio of the sculptor Imhof, who has also much talent, and finally that of Rörich, who produces statuettes and groups in bronze copied from the antique in a most admirable manner. He is a native of Vienna.

We dined at Lord Ward's with the Headfort family, the Ladies Pellew and Walpole, and finished the evening by a *soirée* at Count Ludolff's, the Neapolitan Minister, whose father I knew well when he occupied a similar post in London. I also knew Madame Ludolff before her marriage, when she was a Thecla, brought up by Princess Czartoryska, in 1810—that is thirty-six years ago.

April 19th. To-day my wife was presented to the Pope by the ambassador, Count Lützow. I was present, and Count Paar had an audience at the same time. My wife kissed the hand of the Pope, who talked quite gaily to her, telling her that Alexandre Dumas and Balzac as well as other famous people, mostly strangers, had been presented to him when, as he said, they came to Rome to see the Pantheon, the dome of St. Peter's and the Pope. On leaving my wife asked for his blessing, which he bestowed on her.

April 20th. To-day we went to see the Villa Albani, a very beautiful place filled with magnificent statues. The Emperor Joseph was once lodged there. On returning we met the Pope going to the Quirinal. He recognised us and gave us his benediction. We saw him again later on his return to the Vatican. He was preceded by several grooms, and a cavalry escort followed. He was in a

¹ Pietro Tenerani, a famous Italian sculptor (1789-1869).

carriage drawn by four horses, followed by another four-horse carriage in which were his chamberlains.

On April 21st the Neumanns left Rome for Naples, where they arrived the next day in heavy rain. Indefatigable sightseers, they lost no time in going to see the many famous and remarkable sights in the city and its neighbourhood.

April 24th. We paid a visit to Lady Strachan, who has a charming house here. There we met her third daughter Louise, married to Prince St. Antonio. She is very pretty and to my mind the most interesting of the three sisters. I walked to Capo di Monte with Mr. Ridgeway; on coming back we had a magnificent view of Naples. Paid a visit to the Lebzelterns, who have a charming house here.

April 27th. Went with Augusta and Mr. Ridgeway to Pompeii. This picture of Roman life of two thousand years ago strikes the imagination while it excites one's interest to the highest degree. Yet one cannot understand how the ancients could have lived in such small dwellings, habituated as they were to every kind of luxury. But, of course, unlike us they did not give *fêtes* or balls. Their existence was largely carried on in the Forum, but women did not indulge in a public life and so had no need for the dissipation which is the mistake and often the ruin of our times. We dined with Mr. Temple, the English Minister here, and an old friend of mine. There was a large party. Mr. Temple possesses a fine collection of antique objects of all kinds.

May 1st. Our friend Mr. Ridgeway left to-day for Como, going by way of Livorno. We shall meet him again at Florence. He has been most obliging to us here. We visited the Villa Floridiana, which belonged to the Duchess of Floridin, widow of King Ferdinand,¹ grandfather of the present King. She was the widow of Prince Portana. The villa is now owned by the Count St. Angelo, a younger son by the Duchess's first marriage.

May 2nd. To-day we visited with Baron Brockhausen

¹ Ferdinand I. of the Two Sicilies (1751-1825). The 'present King' was Ferdinand II. (Bomba) (1810-59).

the villa of the Duke of Rocca Romana. It is charmingly situated near the sea, is full of animals and exotic birds, and there are some fish in the basins coloured like butterflies' wings. To-day the miracle of S. Januarius was celebrated and was perfectly successful.¹

On May 3rd the Neumanns were occupied in taking leave of their various friends in Naples, preparatory to leaving the next day. Neumann remarks that he regrets 'having seen this beautiful country so superficially, and above all not having visited Amalfi, Pæstum, Salerno or Pozzuoli, or the famous Bay of Baiæ, which the Romans preferred to that of Naples;' but he adds, 'twelve days is insufficient in which to see so many beauties, and then when one is not alone one's movements are not always free.' In Rome he received a pleasant surprise.

May 6th. Paid a visit to the ambassador, Count Lützow, who handed me the Order of Christ on behalf of the Pope as a recompense for such services as I have been able to render him during my mission to Florence. After lunch I went to the Palatine to see the ruins of the Palace of the Cæsars. . . . We carried away some pieces of marble and brick, which formed part of this palace and are veritable relics of antiquity. In the evening we went to Prince Torlonia's palace, situated in the Borgo Nuovo. A French comedy entitled *Le Mari en Campagne* was performed; but the actors (professionals) were very ordinary, with the exception of a M. Jasse.

May 7th. We went to another theatrical evening at the Torlonia's, where they performed *Les Enfants du Troupe* and *Un Bal de Grisettes*, the whole only fairly well played. I saw there the Countess Branitzka and her unmarried daughter, a rich heiress, as well as the Prince de Canino,² son of Lucien Bonaparte, with his wife.

May 8th. We returned again to the Baths of Caracalla and selected several pieces of marble from the *débris* of these baths, which were once ornamented with the finest works of art. I found three fragments of *gallo antico*

¹ This was the annual liquefaction of the dried blood of the saint, a famous miraculous happening.

² He was the noted naturalist and author of several fine works on the subject (1803-1857).

among the rubbish heaped up in the place where they preserve it, and a beautiful head.¹

May 9th. In the church of S. Paolo I saw the columns of oriental alabaster sent by the Sultan of Egypt, Mehemet Ali, to the Pope in order to ornament this church and which were put together largely by galley-slaves. By the way, Jews made prisoners at Jerusalem were largely employed in building the Colosseum. Eighty columns of Egyptian granite have already been placed in the church which will equal in beauty the old one destroyed by fire, but not in rarity, for the ancient columns were nearly all of Persian marble and came from Hadrian's villa. Those sent by the Sultan of Egypt are of admirable beauty, and are yellow streaked with white translucent lines. All trace had been lost of the quarry whence the alabaster, so prized by the Romans, came from, but it was rediscovered under the government of Mehemet Ali.

May 10th. Had a farewell audience of the Pope, who was very gracious, and I thanked him for the Order he had bestowed on me. We discussed religious matters in Tuscany. Later Augusta and I walked to the Porta Pia and the Pincio, and thence to the Borghese Gardens. Finished the evening at Madame Flahault's.

May 11th. Read some interesting despatches at Count Lützow's and dined with him for the last time. Went to the Vatican to see the statues lighted up by flambeaux, a curiosity which cost me 15 piastres. I didn't know of this, but without paying I should have been deprived of the pleasure. Baron Canitz and Miss Draper accompanied me. We later went to take leave of Lady Acton, where we met Madame de Flahault and Lady Hyslop.

On the 13th the Neumanns left for Terni, where they arrived at 7 o'clock, saw the famous Cascade, and the same evening went on to Perugia. Here they only stayed a few hours, but made time to see the famous Perugino pictures. On the following day they went by Assisi (which Neumann dismisses very cursorily, asserting that St. Francis de Sales—of course, he confused him with a greater St. Francis—was born here) to Florence, where they arrived at 3.30 in the morning, and where he notes that 'we saw our home again with

¹ It is well known how visitors in those times were allowed to carry away things without hindrance.

great pleasure, for one loves to be in one's own house better than anything.' During the remainder of the month there is little recorded except dinners and other meetings with their many friends here, among new ones being Mr. and Mrs. Cust and Lady Duff Gordon.

June 2nd. Metzburg has returned from Rome. Count Lützow sent me a letter by him in which he says the Pope was not worse but that he had erysipelas in one of his legs through a cauterisation being too suddenly closed up. At 6 o'clock in the evening I received a second special messenger with the sad news of the Pope's death, which took place yesterday at 10 o'clock in the morning. The benevolent and even paternal reception he gave me during my stay in Rome makes me feel his loss doubly, seeing that from a political point of view it is also to be deplored. I had sent Schnitzer (the messenger) in the morning to Padua with the first news I received of the Pope's health, and at 6.30 I sent back Lützow's courier with that of the Pope's death. There was a dinner at Prince Charles Poniatowsky's for his niece Marianne Ricci, who is just engaged to Count Walewski; there were thirty present, including the Hollands and Lady Normanby.

June 6th. To-day Lord Holland received his letters of recall; he appeared very annoyed at this. Sir George Hamilton, First Secretary at Berlin, and a great friend of mine, is nominated in his place.

June 13th. We went to-day to Petraja to pay our respects to the reigning Grand Duchess, whose birthday it was. She had the kindness to receive us. Her place, very well situated, is where Bianca Capello was poisoned.

June 14th. The Zichys, as well as the Sardinian Minister and Monsignor Sanoni, dined with us. Afterwards I went with the last two to see the Carthusian monastery¹ outside the Porta Romana. It consists of ten brothers and ten neophytes. The place is very well kept up. Each brother has an apartment consisting of a sleeping cell, a study, a little vestibule and a piece of garden, as well as a space on the terrace overlooking the country, which is very beautiful here. The church is equally fine. Silence is

¹ The Certosa da Val d'Ema.

prescribed to the brethren, and the Chief Prior can alone give them leave to break this rule, which was done in our case. They eat no meat, and may not take soup even in the case of grave illness.

June 18th. Have heard from Count Lützow that on the evening of the 16th the Conclave had elected as Pope, Cardinal Giovanni Maria Mastai Ferretti,¹ Archbishop of Imola. The election took place at the third scrutiny of votes and thirty-six hours after the Cardinals had entered into the Conclave. The Pope was born at Sinigaglia on May 13th, 1792, and is therefore fifty-four. This choice is received with enthusiasm in France.

June 23rd. Procession of cars on the Piazza Sta. Maria Novella at which the whole Court was present. The *corps diplomatique* turned up in full uniform. There followed the usual *soirée* at the Palazzo Corsini and a ball at the Casino of nobles and members of the Court.

June 24th. The feast of St. John was celebrated by races, at which the Court was also present *en grand gala*. Thence to the Pergola Theatre, which was illuminated and where the *corps diplomatique* was called up in due order to speak to the Grand Duke and the princesses.

June 26th. Heard for the first time Verdi's opera of *Nebuchadnezzar*.² It contains some fine things but the style is, as always with him, the same : noisy, unmelodious, and the solo parts drowned by the orchestra. La Barbieri sang her part admirably.

June 27th. Sir George Hamilton, the new English Minister, arrived to-day, and Lord Normanby has returned from London.

On June 30th Neumann with his wife went to Massa to present his credentials to the Duke of Modena, arriving there on July 2nd.

July 3rd. I presented my credentials to the new Duke of Modena, and at 2 o'clock the Duchess received my wife. The Archduchesses Maria Theresa and Beatrice appeared at the reception, as well as the Duke, and all received us with much kindness. After dinner we went to Carrara, the road leading to it being superb and the country deli-

¹ Pius IX. (1792-1878).

² It had been composed in 1842.

cious. We inspected the studio of Buonami, who makes ornaments of all kinds, above all chimney-pieces. We then proceeded to his private house, where he has some delightful little statues, notably a St. John. Afterwards we walked in the valley leading to the great quarries, of which the one of Grestola affords the most precious marble. It is from this quarry that marble for statues is hewn. At the sculptor Hofer's we saw two colossal horses destined for the King of Würtemberg. They are wonderfully beautiful and are twelve feet in height; they are to ornament the palace at Stuttgart. Hofer is a pupil of Thorwaldsen. We returned in a truly Italian evening, but just now the days are unbearable on account of the heat.

July 4th. We took leave of the Duke and Duchess. The former is a prince of great good sense animated by the best intentions. In the evening we went to Serravezza, where there are some fine quarries of white and green marble. The country here is pretty, but I prefer the position of Carrara and particularly the road leading to it. Finally we visited the place where the marble from Serravezza is sent off to all parts of the world. Notwithstanding the fact that for the last two thousand years, probably, marble has been taken from Carrara the quarries continue to appear inexhaustible. The block from which the two horses for the King of Würtemberg were carved cost 2,000 ducats or 4,000 piastres; it was found to be without a single flaw.

July 6th. We went to the baths of Lucca with the Marchesa Bocella and Lowenberg, her brother-in-law. There we met Lady Augusta Paget, Mr. French, Lady Janet Waldron and the Misses Marsh. Everyone is talking about the box on the ears given by Sig. Fenzi to a M. Geniolle, a French artist.

July 8th. Paid my respects to the Duke of Lucca and had an hour's conversation with him. Later I left for Livorno by way of Pisa. The road as far as the latter place is a delightful one. From Pisa we went on by train. In the evening we saw the Rochefoucaulds, who have a house near Sardanza. We put up at the Hôtel de San Marco kept by an Englishman named Smith.

July 10th. On my return to Florence to-day I received a letter from Prince Metternich in which he says he will endeavour to arrange an exchange of my place for that at the Hague now occupied by Count Maurice Esterhazy.

July 14th. I took leave of Normanby, who is going to take up the position of ambassador in Paris. His departure will be a great loss to us.

July 18th. The Duc de Talleyrand, Augustus Valabrègue, and M. and Mdle. Fauvou dined with us. She has a great talent for sculpture and has received several commissions from the Court of Russia. We went to see a model of St. Peter's at Rome. It is perfect in all its proportions and details, and is the more remarkable since the man who made it has never been in Rome.

July 20th. News from Rome states that the Pope has proclaimed a very extended amnesty to all guilty of political offences, but has excepted from it priests, soldiers, and such *employés* as have betrayed their trusts and broken their oaths, at the same time leaving them hope of a return to favour.

July 26th. The Imperial Consul Tausch has sent me word from Livorno that Louis Bonaparte, Comte de St. Leu, and ex-King of Holland, has died as the result of an apoplectic stroke. He has left the whole of his fortune, amounting to 80,000 francs a year, as well as his house on the Arno, to his son Louis,¹ who recently escaped from the Castle of Ham. He has also left 100,000 francs to an illegitimate son; his villa to his nephew Louis Bonaparte,² son of Lucien, and a credit of several millions owing him by the kingdom of Holland to the poor of Holland—which is not likely to enrich them!

Aug. 4th. A courier having left Marseilles on the 30th *ultimo* brought news to Livorno yesterday of a new attempt on the life of Louis Philippe, on the 29th, during the great concert which was given in the Tuileries Gardens under the windows of the palace in celebration of the July *fêtes*. A man named Joseph Henri, a steel-worker, fired two

¹ Afterwards Napoleon III.

² He was the well-known philologist, and was Lucien's fourth son (1813-1891).

shots from a pistol, but happily without effect ; he was immediately arrested.

Aug. 8th. This evening Count Szechenyi, *attaché* to the Imperial Embassy at Rome, arrived bringing despatches for Florence from Rome. One of the letters I received, from Königswarth, tells me that the King of Prussia, who had accompanied the Queen as far as Ratisbon, she going on to Ischl, returned to Königswarth, where he dined with Prince Metternich on July 29th. Immediately after dinner he left in order to return to Berlin by way of Pilnitz.

Aug. 14th. I to-day learnt of the death of Sir George Murray, with whom I was once in close association. He had been Quartermaster-General to the Duke of Wellington during the Peninsular War and at the Battle of Waterloo, and had filled the post of Master of the Ordnance under the Tory Government which has just fallen.

At about 1 o'clock to-day there was an earthquake shock at Florence which lasted, however, but a few seconds and merely shook the window frames and lustres.

Aug. 15th. The earthquake was felt far more at Livorno and Pisa, and at Lucca, where several houses were damaged. My nephew, who was to have gone to Rome and Naples, was unable to do so on account of a slight touch of fever.

Aug. 20th. My nephew has gone. He is a good boy and full of science and general information, but without any knowledge of the world or its ways.

Aug. 22nd. The news of the damage done by the earthquake is terrible. They say that forty people have been killed and seventy wounded. The villages on the hillsides around Pisa have suffered the most. One of them, Orsiano, has been entirely destroyed. Altogether more than eighteen thousand people are homeless. The government, with paternal solicitude, has been arranging for help everywhere, and the Grand Duke has himself visited the devastated regions. The force of the upheaval has been chiefly in the hilly districts ; had it occurred in Pisa or Livorno these towns would have been destroyed ; as it is they have suffered considerably. Fear has not wholly subsided, because slight shocks are still felt daily.

Aug. 26th. I received to-day the news of the death of

my friend Dedel, Dutch Minister in London. We had been in intimate relationship for fourteen years, having had many associations in public affairs and in private society, both always easy and agreeable. Another of my friends dating from George IV.'s reign when he was yet but Regent, Lord Bloomfield, has also just died at the age of seventy-nine. The latter recalls to me the time when the Prince honoured me with particular kindness. It is sad thus to lose one by one all one's friends.

Sept. 7th. To-day I went with the Rochefoucaulds, M. Doroux, Count Bossi and M. Polier to a country seat belonging to the Grand Duke near Poggio. The house, which was built by Pope Leo X., is a fine one and possesses especially a magnificent saloon ornamented in fresco by Allori. The surrounding country is charming with beautiful walks and very green fields.

Sept. 9th. The papers announce the marriage of Isabella of Spain and the Infante Don Francis of Assisi, and that of the Duc de Montpensier with Donna Maria Louisa, Isabella's sister.¹

Sept. 18th-19th. The Grand Duke has invited the Prince de Joinville, who arrived yesterday and put up at the Hôtel d'Italie, to go and stay at the Pitti Palace, which the Prince has accepted. We met him this evening at M. de la Rochefoucauld's, and I was presented.

Sept. 20th. The Prince de Joinville to-day received the *corps diplomatique*. The Prussian and English Ministers being absent from Florence could not attend. There was a gala dinner at Court where I was placed next to the dowager Grand Duchess. In the evening there were illuminations at the Pergola Theatre.

Sept. 21st. The Prince de Joinville left to-day for Livorno, where he embarked in order to rejoin his squadron in the Gulf of Spezia. Princess Luitpold of Bavaria, daughter of the Grand Duke of Tuscany by his first marriage, arrived at 5 o'clock this afternoon with the two princes her sons. She intends passing a great part of the winter here.

¹ These were the famous 'Spanish marriages' arranged by Louis Philippe to the great annoyance of Queen Victoria.

Sept. 25th. To-day the Princess received the *corps diplomatique* with the exception of the French, Prussian and English Ministers, who are absent. She also received my wife, to whom she was exceedingly gracious.

Oct. 3rd. My wife to-day left for London. She wanted to see her country, her parents, and her friends, a natural enough wish ; but chiefly she wants to consult a specialist, never having wholly recovered from the miscarriage she had last year. This separation, the first since our marriage, is very painful to me. God protect her.

Oct. 5th. I received a letter from my wife telling me that the courier Gautier, who had been recommended to me by M. Valabrègue, is wholly useless for his task. I have at once sent off in haste another named Ricci.

Oct. 10th. Received letters from Augusta dated Piacenza, Milan and Como. Up to now her journey has been quite smooth and pleasant. Count Thurn, the Podesta ¹ of Venice, the Marchesi Carrega and Bourbon del Monte, and Baron Ostini, dined to-day with me.

Oct. 15th. Received letters from Augusta dated from Zürich, where she has arrived comfortably and easily. The courier Ricci joined her at Campo Dolcino above Chiavenna. To-day I dismissed my English coachman for bad conduct.

Oct. 16th. I read in Galignani that my wife's half-sister, Rose Somerset, had run away with Captain Lovell, a friend of the family which treated him as one of themselves. It is a singular way of returning hospitality.

Oct. 18th. Have met again the Countess Jobanska, who was a Potocka. She has arrived from Vienna and has told me a mass of news, but gives me anything but reassuring news as to Prince Metternich's health. There has been a revolution in Geneva ; the Radical party, at whose head is a man named James Fazy,² has overturned the existing government. To-day I met Count Bludoff who twenty-five years ago was my colleague in London, where he was councillor to the Russian Embassy. He is on his way to

¹ Equivalent to an English mayor.

² A Swiss statesman and journalist. He was head of the Provisional Government set up this year (1786-1878).

Rome to put the affairs of the Russian Catholic Church there in order.

Oct. 21st. There were races at the Cascine to-day, but they were very indifferent, and the weather detestable. In the evening I was present at the *début* of Mdlle. Loewe in *Hernani*. She sings in a very throaty way, but she has had an operation on her tonsils, which affects her voice.

Oct. 22nd. Dined at the Rochefoucaulds' to meet Count St. Aignan and his wife. He is the son of that Count St. Aignan who was Minister at Weimar under the Empire. He was taken prisoner by the Allies after the battle of Leipsic, and was sent from Frankfort by them with offers of peace to Napoleon, offers which the Emperor did not accept and which had he done so would have left France greater than she was to be after the peace concluded in 1814.

Oct. 28th. This morning I went with Lady Grey to Bartolini's studio; to the Belle Arti; the factory of *pietra dura*; and to see the fresco at the ancient convent of S. Onofrio. It is attributed to Raphael because his name appears on the hem of St. Matthew's robe. But there is no extant reference to this as being one of his works; at the same time many of the heads are very fine, those of St. Matthew and St. Peter for instance; what has given rise to the doubt as to the fresco being by Raphael is a document discovered in the Strozzi library at Florence which indicates that it is the work of Neri di Bicci,¹ who died twenty-two years before Raphael's birth. Nevertheless M. Jesi, who was concerned in the discovery of the picture, maintains that it is by Raphael, as does M. Cornelius, who has written a letter on the subject to the *Journal des Débats*.

Nov. 2nd. Went with Lady Grey and her daughter Georgiana to the Annunziata, where, besides the beautiful frescoes of Andrea del Sarto, there are some by other masters in the *cortile* of the convent which have great merit in consequence of the beauty of their design. The ladies afterwards came and lunched with me, after which

¹ A Florentine painter, 1419-1491. Raphael was born in 1483, so Neumann's estimate is not quite correct. There have been other attributions of this fresco.

I went to take leave of Lady Augusta Paget, who goes to Venice to-morrow.

Nov. 7th. Received news from Modena that the marriage of the Duc de Bordeaux was to be celebrated by proxy there to-day, the Duc de Levis being charged to represent His Royal Highness. The day before yesterday the Count of Syracuse arrived at the Pitti Palace. Count Griffio, the Neapolitan Minister, has informed us that His Royal Highness would not formally receive the *corps diplomatique* but that he would be delighted that its members should be individually presented to him when he might happen to meet them in society.

Nov. 13th. Saw the Duke of Devonshire, who was passing through here on his way to spend the winter in Naples. I have received so many kindnesses from him during the years I spent in England that it gave me great pleasure to see him again. I received letters from my wife, the only consolation I have in her absence.

Nov. 14th. I heard to-day the sad news of the death of my brother, the General.¹ He died after six weeks' illness from dropsy of the chest. He leaves a widow and three children, one a daughter who is happily married. We had met seldom during our long lives, our careers keeping us apart; but he had a great affection for me.

Nov. 22nd. Have received from Vienna copies of our communications to London and Paris regarding the Montpensier marriage. We (Austria) declare that not having recognised the new order of succession in Spain we were always guided by the Treaty of Utrecht; that a protest on our part would therefore be superfluous, and that the marriage of the Duc de Montpensier with Donna Louisa, sister of the Infanta Isabella was, so far as we are concerned, merely an incident.

Nov. 24th. Despatches from Vienna announce that the Emperor has decided to annex Cracow to his other states, the existence of this republic not being compatible with the internal peace of the neighbouring provinces nor with that of other adjoining countries.

¹ See biographical account of Neumann and his family. General Neumann died at Legnano on November 9th, 1846.

Nov. 27th. This evening Fanny Elssler's last appearance at the Pergola Theatre took place. She had an immense reception, no fewer than eight hundred bouquets, and the ladies and young people of Florence gave her a golden coronet, which was presented to her on the stage.

Nov. 28th. Dined with the Scarletts to meet the Duke of Devonshire, the Rochefoucaulds, Lady Vernon, Madame Bartolini, and Mr. and Mrs. Toler. Toler is a brother of Lord Norbury who was disinherited by his father, who left the whole of his fortune, twenty thousand a year, to him (Toler).

Dec. 2nd. Sir Robert Gordon dined with me, as well as Count Larisch and Mr. Charles Hamilton, brother of the Minister. Sir Robert and I talked current politics. During the long course of our diplomatic lives we have had many matters to settle in our two offices whilst he was in Vienna as ambassador and I in London as minister. Our joint labours have not always been easy, each requiring what the other was disinclined to accord. Difficulties, sometimes embarrassment, and even disagreements naturally arose. I cannot tell if we were right to show obstinacy and thus to sacrifice an alliance equally important for us as for England, when a little concession would have preserved it.

Dec. 6th. This morning there was found scrawled on the door of my house in red ink 'Death to the Austrians' as well as an offensive sonnet.

Dec. 8th. Yesterday evening some young men came and chanted the *Miserere* underneath my windows. These revolutionary demonstrations are chiefly directed against Austria, and are more significant of the weakness of the government that cannot prevent them than of the strength of those who make them.

Dec. 10th. The Grand Duke of Tuscany has issued and caused to be exhibited in the streets a personal protest against a financial operation of the Duke of Lucca, who announces that he wishes to create a debt on the State of 800,000 piastres. It is in virtue of his right of succession to the Duchy of Lucca on the death of the Duchess of Parma that the Grand Duke had thought right to publish



FR. FANNY ELSSLER

b. 1810, *d.* 1884

From a drawing by J. Deffett Francis, dated 1838

this protest. The method of doing so, however, is a novel one, and it would have been better to have done it by more diplomatic means.

Dec. 12th. They have celebrated, at Ravenna, the fifth anniversary of the victory by the Genoese over the Austrians in 1746, crying out 'Death to the Austrians.' The police are guarding my house with carabinieri.

Dec. 13th. I have received a request from the Duke of Lucca to go there together with my colleagues of France, Prussia, Sweden, and England ; the last cannot do so, being still unwell.

Dec. 15th-16th. Left for Lucca, where I was received by the Duke, who had convoked us in order to ask us to write to our respective governments to know whether he was not within his rights in exercising sovereignty until the reversion of the Duchy should take place. I told him that it was unnecessary for me to write to Vienna on the subject, seeing that there could exist no doubt about it, a reply which appeared to satisfy him. In the morning I had been presented to the Hereditary Prince and Princess and at dinner was seated next to the young Princess, who is charming, witty, well-mannered and amiable. We passed the evening there. She showed me the presents she had received from various towns in France on the occasion of her marriage, and very fine they are.

Dec. 17th-18th. Returned to Florence in icy weather, the snow, balling in the horses' feet, made them slip about as if on ice, and it took me eleven hours to get back. I had an interview with the Grand Duke, who was quite satisfied with what I had done at Lucca.

Dec. 27th. Was present at the concert given by the Philharmonic Society. They gave *Don Giovanni*. Prince and Princess Poniatowsky, Nadine Lobanoff, Madame Sabatier and others took part in it, and it would be impossible to hear music better rendered by singers, many of whom are really admirable.

Dec. 31st. The year closes with the same degree of insipidity as always forms the principal element in the moral and political atmosphere of Florence. Every day I regret more and more having chosen a post which neither

suits my taste nor my habits which, formed by a twenty-five years' sojourn in England, are wholly in contradiction with the idleness, the nonchalance, and the vulgarity of Italian manners and customs. By myself I might put up with them, but my poor wife is chiefly to be pitied, for she shares with me the same dislike to this country, the same love for her own, and the same regret at having left it. Why are we not rich enough to live there? At least she will have the consolation of returning there when I am no more. It is a hope on which she can anyhow live in anticipation.

SECTION VI

THE DIARY FROM JANUARY 1847 TO FEBRUARY 1850

1847

DURING the January of this year Neumann has little of general interest to record except a fire in his house which, beyond spoiling some furniture in his wife's boudoir, does not appear to have done great damage. For the rest, the usual number of dinners and receptions—one given by Mrs. Trollope¹ to the English Colony among them, and a report of a duel at Marseilles between Count Schlippenbach and M. Theodoki, 'husband of the famous Lady Ellenborough.' 'No one,' he adds, 'was hurt, except the wife of the Count who was the cause of the duel, and her wound was a moral one.'

Feb. 3rd. Met again M. and Madame Oury, the distinguished artists now established in London. She possesses a talent for the piano which places her among the foremost executants, and he plays the violin no less admirably; together they produce charming duets. I took them to the Poniatowskys, who were delighted with them.

Feb. 10th. Princess Augusta of Bavaria, daughter of the Grand Duke, was not present at the Court Ball which was given to-night, having been attacked by an inflammatory fever for which she was bled; and during the ball, which they did not wish to postpone for fear of alarming the public, they were obliged continually to apply leeches to her. Yesterday there was a ball at Prince Charles Poniatowsky's at which a fancy dress quadrille was danced. Madame de la Rochefoucauld and Princess Elise Poniatowsky were, it seems, beautifully dressed, but I did not go to the ball, having an access of laziness.

¹ The novelist, who was living in Florence, where she died in 1863, at the age of eighty-three. She was the mother of Anthony and Adolphus Trollope. Neumann had met her previously in Vienna in the autumn of 1836 (see p. 55).

Feb. 13th. Left during the night for Livorno, in severe weather, with the hope of finding Augusta, who, however, had not arrived, to my exceeding disappointment. I stopped only three hours at Livorno, returning at once to Florence, where the Duke and Duchess of Modena had already arrived.

Feb. 15th. Paid my respects to the Duke, who is overwhelmed by the illness of Princess Luitpold of Bavaria, who is suffering from a miliary fever which will not develop. The ball which was to have taken place has been countermanded.

Feb. 16th. Princess Luitpold is better, the fever having now developed. I met the Grand Duke and Duchess on the stairs of the Pitti Palace, and they did me the honour to speak to me and seemed quite reassured as to the Princess's health.

On February 17th Baroness Neumann arrived, to her husband's unbounded delight. 'I began to think I should never see her again,' he writes. There followed some days of idleness, with no entries in his Diary, which is, however, resumed on the 25th with the following :

Feb. 25th. Nothing is talked about but the duel which, it seems, must take place between a Russian, M. Martinoff, and a Frenchman, M. Juteau, as the result of a quarrel between them at Charles Poniatowsky's ball, when the former danced with Miss Marsh, who was engaged as partner to M. Juteau, without asking his permission. M. Puilly is Juteau's second, and M. Moretti, Martinoff's. They have all gone off to Corsica to settle the matter.

Feb. 27th. They say that the police have arrested M. Martinoff at Livorno in order to prevent his fighting. As a matter of fact they had no right to do this, as the duel was to have taken place on foreign soil.

March 6th. M. Juteau went to Corsica with his second to await his adversary. M. Martinoff's second also arrived, and in the absence of his principal arranged the matter amicably with Juteau's second.

In the middle of the night the Archduke Ferdinand d'Este was awakened by the explosion of a bomb placed against the palace walls, which broke all the windows. He

left the next day, but returned two days later. On again taking his departure he was insulted by the students, who booed and hissed as he passed.

March 16th. Thomas Ward, the Duke of Lucca's man of business, brought me a letter from his master, who writes that he is himself coming to conclude the negotiation with the Tuscan Government, whose last proposals do not suit him. I have returned an answer by Ward praying the Duke to wait a little longer. As a matter of fact His Royal Highness sent me all the documents containing the details of his private debt to the state of Lucca, which has been hitherto the obstacle to the progress of negotiations. After having made myself master of these I had a *précis* made of them by Schnitzer, the councillor to our Legation.

March 18th. This evening I went to the Grand Duke's to present this *précis* to him, and I begged him at the same time to authorise his Minister to examine all the documents which the Duke of Lucca had forwarded. His Royal Highness condescended to agree to this and the matter is now in the hands of the Minister Baldaferandi.

March 20th. There was a Court concert this evening, and the choice of music was a good one. La Barbieri sang very well; among other things an air from *Fausta*¹ and the quintette from *Beatrice da Tendu* were excellently rendered. A French pianist named Prudent also performed. He is not without expression, but he is very inferior both to Liszt and Thalberg.

April 2nd. The *Journal des Débats* of March 27th announces the death of the celebrated actress Mdlle. Mars, who was born on the same day² as the Dauphine. I saw her for the first time in 1809 in *La Jeunesse de Henry V.* She was then thirty-one, but did not look more than twenty, such charm did she possess in her figure, her face, and above all her voice. That play was beautifully staged; Dumas acted as Henry V.; Fleury, the type of those marquis, already old but still young through his admirable talent, exhibiting a sort of gracious fatuity characteristic of the old *régime*, played Rochester. Mdlle. Mars

¹ Not, of course, Gounod's, which was not composed till 1859.

² February 9th, 1779. She died on March 20th.

was Betsy, and Michaud Captain Cass. Armand, a fine actor, was George the page, and Madame Talma took the part of Lady Clara. In a word, there was theatrical talent then such as one does not see nowadays. At that time Mdle. Cantal, Dugazon and Dazimaur were celebrities, and theatrical glory is extinct and buried with them. For tragedy there were Mdle. Romart, Talma, St. Prip, and Lazant. To such memories attach themselves those of one's happy youth exchanged for a sad old age which, in spite of honours acquired, can never compensate for those fine care-free moments, regardless of the future, and for pleasures which one did not properly realise at the time but which one for ever after regrets.¹

April 7th. Met Lord Lichfield again, whom I saw five years ago in England. He was then good-looking, strong, robust, elegant, and now he is decrepit, grey-headed, full of gout, and unable to walk !

April 15th. A charity ball was held yesterday on behalf of the Irish. M. Demidoff lent his beautiful villa of S. Donato and paid all the expenses, which cost him nearly 1,200 piastres. The receipts amounted to 4,000 piastres net.

April 19th. The concluding horse-races took place at the Cascine to-day, and they were unfortunately marred by a sad accident. A steeplechase had been arranged, and a Mr. Cooke, who was riding a horse belonging to Lord Ashtown, was thrown. He was carried off insensible and is in great danger as a result of the violence of his fall. The Grand Duchess, who was present, was greatly agitated at the event and became ill, which is very unfortunate, as she is *enceinte*. My wife was equally upset.

April 21st. Mr. Cooke, who met with the accident at the races, died this evening ; his skull, it appears, was fractured in several places.

April 24th. Was present at an opera sung by the Princes Charles and Joseph and the Princess Elise Poniatowsky, but all their talent was insufficient to make the music, which is as mediocre as possible, acceptable. The per-

¹ This is a not uncharacteristic outburst of the Diarist, who for the moment at any rate seems to have forgotten his dear and cherished Augusta.

formance was in aid of a charity for children. To-day I received from Vienna the consent to the leave which I had asked for.

May 4th. Received news of the death of the Archduke Charles, who expired on April 30th from pleurisy. He was seventy-six. He is one of the glories of our Empire, to which he has given a fame now appertaining to history.¹ I also heard of the death of Madame Charles Esterhazy, mother of Toni, who was attached to my mission in London. She was only forty-six.

May 5th. News has reached us of the death of Lord Cowley, my wife's great uncle. I knew him well and had many social relations with him and still more political ones. He was a man as distinguished by the qualities of his mind as by the goodness of his heart.²

May 6th. They have published here a new law dealing with the censorship of the Press: it is now permitted to criticise the Laws and Acts of the Government. In the evening a great crowd assembled in front of the Pitti Palace, shouting out hurrahs for the Grand Duchess, who appeared twice on the balcony.

May 8th. The Prince de Chimay, whom I used to know well in England when he was *attaché* to the Hollando-Belgian Embassy of M. Falck, came to see me on his return from Rome, whither he had been sent by the King of the Belgians to congratulate the new Pope. I found him much changed, though still a fine-looking man. Yesterday I heard a new singer named Tortesi, who made her *début* in *Gemma di Vergi*. She is quite young, but promises great things.

May 10th. Received news to-day of the disorder which took place yesterday at Pisa and Livorno, where the new law regarding the censorship does not meet with public approval. A crowd of malcontents went to the palaces of the Government and the Grand Duke where they tore up a printed copy of the decree, and then proceeded to the

¹ He was the third son of Leopold II. He defeated Napoleon at the Battle of Aspern in May 1809, but was himself beaten at Wagram in the following July, largely through the fault of others (1771-1847).

² He was English Ambassador at Paris on two occasions and a well-known diplomatic figure of the time.

Austrian Consulate crying 'Death to the Germans' and demanding that the Imperial arms should be taken down from the building.

May 20th. Received the sad news of the death of my best friend, Count Joseph Esterhazy, who succumbed to an attack of typhoid fever. It is a sad event for me, for on every occasion he had showed me such friendship as makes his loss irreparable.

May 26th. Bartolini has finished a bust of my wife. It is an excellent likeness and is a fine work of art in marble. It only cost 50 louis, which is little enough considering the great talent of the sculptor.

June 2nd. To-day Mr. Ward and Chevalier Humbourg have signed a convention between Lucca and Tuscany by which the latter recognises the Luccan public debt and takes a mortgage on the regal rights of the Duke of Lucca for the sum of 404,000 *écus* annually.

June 5th. Queen Christina of Spain arrived to-day on a visit to her sister the Grand Duchess. I met her at the Cascine. She is very massive but still has a fine head. I had an audience in order to take leave of the Grand Duke, who talked to me at large concerning the situation of Tuscany. The Duke of Lucca has sent me his decoration for civil merit of the first class.

On June 7th the Neumanns left Florence on leave for Vienna, and pleased as he apparently was to go he cannot help setting down one of his characteristic remarks when any change of scene was toward: 'A departure has always something sad for me in it. One knows what one quits, but does not know what one will encounter'—almost a paraphrase of the Shakespearean dictum. The travellers journeyed by way of Bologna, Venice, Innsbruck and Linz, and although the Diary is chiefly occupied with mere details of the journey, there are one or two extracts, in that they mention interesting people, which may be given:

June 8th. Arrived at Bologna and went to dine at General Talon's outside the town. The Duc and Duchesse de Bordeaux were expected, and we met them on the way. The Duc and Duchesse de Volney were also there. The Duc de Bordeaux, or rather the Comte de Chambord as he now is, was exceedingly friendly to me and to my wife,

whom he had met at Badminton; as was the Duchesse, whom we had known at Modena.

June 9th. We arrived by railway at Venice, but there was no truck for our travelling carriage, the Duchess of Parma having taken them all, so we had to wait till a later train and arrived in heavy rain at Venice, which is full of foreign princes, the Duc de Bordeaux attracting thither many legitimists. He is domiciled at the Palazzo Benzon.

June 15th. We left Innsbruck to-day and had to wait at Schwaz an hour for horses; then on leaving Wörgl the postillion ran the carriage against a wall, broke the lantern, caused two trunks to fly off from the imperial, and only just avoided killing my wife's maid, who had hardly time to duck her head. The fact is the post-master had given us a stable-boy instead of a regular postillion.

By slow stages the Neumanns reached Vienna on June 21st and were received as usual by the Metternichs with open arms. They were much entertained by many friends, and the Diary for the remainder of the month is chiefly occupied with short notes of these visits, dinners, etc. The names that occur are those we have met with in earlier parts of Neumann's record, and as he and his wife only remained in Vienna till July 6th there is little of general interest to be related. On that day they left for England, travelling by way of Nuremberg, Frankfort, Cologne, and Ostend, and on July 14th they reached London. Much as Neumann had apparently desired to get there, once back he cannot but set down one of his sad reflections: 'My arrival in London,' he writes, 'caused me a painful sensation; after having been there for twenty-five years in an official capacity and filled an important position there since the end of 1839 to the close of the year 1844, to return as a simple traveller seemed to me contrary to all the old habits I had contracted.'

July 15th. I saw many of my old friends: Lady Lyndhurst, Wilton, Ailesbury and others, who all welcomed me with great cordiality, as did Princess Grassalkovics. We dined to-night at Beaufort House with the Beauvales, Damer, Lady Ailesbury, and Fitzroy Somerset.

July 17th. We went to the Opera in the Duchess of Cambridge's box. *I Lombardi* was performed by a singularly feeble caste, but the ballet was full of the finest talent: Taglioni, Cerito and Carlotta Grisi.

July 18th. Paid visits with Augusta to Lady Grey, Mrs.

Johnstone and Lady Douro. We dined at the Duke of Cambridge's with the Westmorlands. I found Princess Mary greatly grown and improved, but she looks as if she were eighteen although she is only thirteen and a half.

July 23rd. Dined with the Palmerstons, where there was later a large reception, at which I saw many old friends.

July 30th. Went with Dody and Mr. Kerkouan¹ to Vauxhall to see Madame Lejars and Pauline Euzent, whose horse-riding is remarkable.

Aug. 2nd. Wrote my name at the Grand Duke Constantine's and the Duc de Nassau's, who received me. We dined at Beaufort House, and afterwards went to an evening party at Lady Jersey's, where we were to have dined. There I met the Duke of Osuna, who told me that Spain was now more tranquil, but that one would not think it, especially in the country parts; that it was, however, really only in the towns that unrest existed and that the names of the King and Queen still possessed great influence. The latter is unfortunately only sixteen, without experience or intelligence.

Aug. 11th. Dined at Lady Grey's with Lord St. Germans, Mr. Luttrell, and Lady Morley. Augusta, having contracted a cold, was unable to accompany me.

Aug. 12th. The Duke of Beaufort has just heard that his brother Granville Somerset has won the election in Monmouthshire against the Duke's own candidate, Captain Edward Somerset, which has greatly upset him. I dined at Prince Peter of Oldenburg's with the Duc de Nassau, the Brunnows, etc.

Aug. 14th. Went to Covent Garden, where Grisi and Mario both sang beautifully, but Sontag and Ronzi de Begnis² are both better than Grisi so far as the lower notes of the voice are concerned.

On August 19th the Neumanns went down to Cowes, where they were entertained on the Duke of Beaufort's yacht and saw many friends, the Wiltons, Ansons, Chesterfields and Ailesburys among them. On the 25th they returned to town, and on the following day departed for Turville Park to stay with the Lyndhursts, paying while there a visit to Lord Camoys at Stonor Park: 'a fine park

¹ ? Colquhoun. ² See Thackeray's praise of her in the *Roundabout Papers*.



SIG. GIULIA GRISI
From a drawing by F. Salabert

but a bad house' is Neumann's comment. On August 31st they were back in London.

Sept. 3rd. News from Italy is very disquieting. We have had to occupy Ferrara in order to protect the officers of the garrison of the citadel against the insults of the inhabitants. This decides me to leave for Vienna, especially as things in Tuscany have an equally unfavourable appearance.

Sept. 4th. We were to have dined at old Mrs. Rothschild's to meet the Duchess of Gloucester, but thinking the invitation was for 7.30 instead of which it was for 6 o'clock, we only arrived when dinner was over; however, they gave us some all the same.

Sept. 5th. We paid our respects to Princess Sophia, one of the last of the fine family of George III. This princess, blind and full of rheumatism, yet supports her afflictions with angelic patience. I also met again Lord Alvanley, a martyr to gout and only getting about on crutches.

Sept. 6th. We dined with the Duchess of Gloucester at Richmond, where we found Lord and Lady Langdale, the former being Master of the Rolls; the latter is a daughter of Lord Oxford.

Sept. 9th. We left London to-day with regret, for England is my element and I hope to realise one day the dream of my life, which is to spend the rest of my days there. We arrived at Walmer Castle, where we found the Duke of Wellington alone with Arbuthnot. Lady Clanwilliam, who lives at Deal, came to dinner, as well as two officers of the 31st Regiment, which has just returned from India where it has been stationed for the last twenty-two years. These officers had been present at four great battles which preceded the annexation of the Punjab. The Duke was looking well, but his deafness is very bad; yet in spite of his seventy-nine years he is robust.¹

Sept. 10th. Still at Walmer. I have had several walks with the Duke, who spoke to me of the necessity of putting this country, and the English coast in particular, in a state of defence; of re-establishing the old ties, unfortunately

¹ See B. R. Haydon's well-known account of the Duke at Walmer in his *Diary* for 1839.

too much relaxed, with the three great northern powers ; in a word, the old Grand Alliance which enabled us to overcome the Revolution and to triumph over Bonaparte. He spoke of the occupation of Ferrara by our troops from the military point of view, and said that it would be ridiculous not to have advanced posts in that town, being by treaty in possession of the citadel.

Sept. 11th. We left Walmer Castle to-day. The good Duke accompanied my wife to the carriage and took leave of us in the most affectionate way. On leaving him one always fears that one will not see this veteran of seventy-nine years again, for whom I have a feeling of respectful devotion. During the thirty years I have known him he has always treated me with the greatest kindness.

The travellers arrived in Brussels on the 11th, and on the following day Neumann had an interview with the King of the Belgians.

Sept. 12th. Went to the palace to see M. de Van Pradt, the King's secretary, who told me that His Majesty was expected immediately. As a matter of fact he arrived forthwith and received me at once. He talked to me of things in general : of the state of Europe, of Spain, of Italy, of Russia, and of England, and of the mistake the last-named country makes in not joining with us (Austria) in resisting the revolutionary movement which is trying to break out in all parts, above all in Italy and even in France. He blamed Peel for having destroyed the best Conservative Party that has ever existed. In a word, His Majesty sees things in their right light, and hopes we shall know how to cope with the factious spirit which is abroad in Italy. We left later for Aix-la-Chapelle, where we arrived at 9.30, and there found the Duke and Duchess of Beaufort.

Sept. 13th. We visited the cathedral, in which Charlemagne is buried. The Emperor Barbarossa had his body exhumed and enclosed some of his bones in a golden shrine. Other portions are preserved in different reliquaries, among others the skull, which from its size indicates the vast proportions of the Emperor. He was, they say, seven feet two inches tall. The marble throne, in which he and thirty-seven succeeding emperors were crowned, is

still preserved. We also went to see the Hôtel de Ville and the hall where the famous Congresses of 1668, 1748, and 1818 were held. The King of Prussia is having the whole building, which is in a very dilapidated state, restored.

On the 15th Neumann and his wife left Aix-la-Chapelle for Coblenz, and on the following day went on to Frankfort, where, in consequence of the Fair being on, they found all the hotels full; on the 17th they dined at the Landgrave of Hesse's at Rumpenheim with a very distinguished party, including the Duchess of Cambridge and her daughter, the Hereditary Princess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, 'with her husband Prince Frederick, who is very unwell, being menaced with a spinal complaint,' the young Prince of Hesse, the reigning Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg, and her daughter 'who was the wife of the Crown Prince of Denmark, but is divorced from her husband and calls herself Duchess of Mecklenburg.' On the 19th the Neumanns left Frankfort, and travelling by way of Leipsic and Dresden, where they stayed two nights and visited the picture gallery, arrived in Vienna at 11.30 on the morning of September 25th.

Sept. 25th. We arrived after a most tiring night journey by railway, the carriages of which are very bad. I went to see Prince Metternich, who told me that in view of the position of affairs in Tuscany I should not for the moment be able to return to my post (at Florence), which is very annoying, seeing that all my household and possessions are there.

Sept. 30th. Have passed the last few days in that state of boredom and annoyance which is always produced by uncertainty as to what is going to happen.

Oct. 4th. To-day the marriage of the Archduchess Elizabeth with the Archduke Ferdinand d'Este, brother of the Duke of Modena, was celebrated at Schönbrunn.

Oct. 24th. Prince Metternich has told me that I must go and live at Modena in order to afford moral support to the Duke, which is most irritating, as I know such a residence will bore Augusta intolerably.

Oct. 31st. Saw Count Münch, who told me that he believed I was destined for the Hague in the changes which the retirement of Count Colloredo will occasion. I should have preferred Brussels.

Nov. 3rd. I told Prince Metternich I was ready to start when he wished ; Augusta, who has been suffering from the influenza, being now convalescent.

Nov. 7th. We left at 6 o'clock this morning in lovely weather. On our way we met a Russian family, that of Prince and Princess Galitzin, going to Milan. We arrived the same evening at Gratz and put up at The Elephant, an excellent hotel. Count Charles Bombelles, chamberlain to the Archduchess Marie Louise, came to see us. Prince and Princess Clary have been delayed in the same hotel through the illness of one of their children.

Nov. 10th-11th. We arrived at Conegliano, and the following day got to Vicenza, where we went to see the Madonna del Monte, whence one has a wonderful view. The next day we visited the Olympic Theatre, built by Palladio after the designs of Vitruvius. When at a later date an old theatre of a similar character was discovered at Pompeii, it was found that this of Palladio corresponded exactly with that of the ancients. Another building by the same architect, called the Palazzo della Ragione, ought to be seen on account of its beautiful proportions and the purity of taste exhibited in its lines.

Nov. 13th. We arrived in good time at Modena, and went to the Palazzo Guicciardi where, through the obliging care of Count Forni, the Duke of Modena's aide-de-camp, we found excellent rooms which the Duke had been kind enough to have furnished for us. Indeed nothing can equal his amiability, for in addition he has placed a carriage at our disposal, as well as a box at the theatre. His Royal Highness received me in the evening. I found him very much put out at the presence here of Monsignor Corboli from Rome, M. Ricci from Turin, and M. Martini from Florence, all three of whom had come here to invite him to enter the customs league against Rome, Turin and Florence. A second object is connected with this : that of the taking possession of Fivizzano, which reverts to the Duke of Modena and of which he has possessed himself, in accordance with a treaty entered into in 1844 between Modena, Lucca and Tuscany, for the small exchanges of territory following on the giving of Lucca to Tuscany.

This actually having taken place, the Duke of Modena insists on his rights. The Grand Duke of Tuscany, while recognising these, confesses his powerlessness to fulfil them in consequence of the unrest which is rampant in this district as well as in his own country.

Nov. 18th. Passed the evening at Court, where there was a small reception of the ladies of the country. It would be difficult to meet a more vulgar crowd than the women who were there. They played lotto.

Nov. 27th. Monsignor Corboli and the Marchese Ricci, having been delegated by their sovereigns to offer to the Duke of Modena their mediation in order to arrange the differences existing between him and the Grand Duke of Tuscany in connection with the taking possession of the Fivizzano district, to-day had an audience of His Royal Highness, who offered to withdraw his troops from the chief place of Fivizzano on the day on which the Tuscan commissioner came there to complete the formality of freeing the inhabitants of the town from their oath of allegiance towards their old sovereign. This arrangement was agreed to by both delegates.

Nov. 28th. Dined at Court. The young Archduchess Elizabeth, wife of the Archduke Ferdinand, brother of the reigning Duke of Modena, to whom we were presented on the 24th, is very pretty with a startlingly fresh complexion and manners which captivate by their simplicity.

Dec. 1st. I have at last ended the Fivizzano affair, not without difficulty, for without my good offices the two parties would never have come to an understanding, on account of the irritation between them and the lack of good faith on the part of Tuscany.

Dec. 5th. To-day I presented M. Isfordink, who is attached to my mission to the Duke of Modena, to the Archduke Ferdinand his brother, and to the Archduke Maximilian. This is the third anniversary of my wedding. My sole desire is to make Augusta happy. Shall I succeed?

Dec. 7th. Had a long interview with the Duke of Modena and the Marchese Molza, in order to draw up a reply to the Sardinian, Tuscan and Papal envoys concerning the affair of the customs. To-day the Archduke

Maximilian was seized with a sudden attack of pleurisy ; however, he was relieved by bleeding.

Dec. 11th. We were to-day to have gone to Parma to pay our respects to the Archduchess, but yesterday I received an *estafette* from Count Bombelles telling me that she was unwell and that the concert which was to have taken place on the 12th, her birthday, had been put off. The Court of Modena, which was also to have gone in a body, did not do so.

Dec. 16th. Heard from Parma that the Archduchess was dying and had received the last sacrament. I sent a messenger to Genoa to the Duke of Lucca asking him to go to Milan without delay.

Dec. 18th. This morning at 8 o'clock I received the sad news of the Duchess of Parma's death. I therefore left for Parma, where I arrived at 6 o'clock and went to the palace, which is a scene of sadness and desolation. Bombelles, the chamberlain to the deceased, is overwhelmed. The Radicals have already begun to move. A certain Count Cantelli, a former mayor who was dismissed from his post last July by the Archduchess, had gone to the Town Hall with the intention of assembling the people and making a proclamation of a provisional government until the arrival of the new Duke of Parma, to whom a programme of desired reform had been presented. But General Richer had taken the precaution of asking Marshal Radetzky for a reinforcement of Austrian troops, which was at once promised, and the news of this alone was sufficient to maintain order and prevent an outburst of popular feeling.

Dec. 19th. Heard Mass in the private chapel of the late Archduchess. There were also present Mesdames Pallavicini and Zobel, the Duchess's ladies-in-waiting, and Count Bombelles. I spent the day in my room in the palace discussing matters with Count Bombelles and General Richer. It was agreed that the vigil should be on the 23rd and the funeral on the following day ; the lying-in-state to be on Tuesday and two following days. Wrote to Augusta that I should be obliged to remain here longer than I had anticipated.

Dec. 20th. To-day I received messages from Milan and Modena, the former to tell me that two battalions of infantry and a squadron of cavalry would be placed at the Duke of Modena's disposal; the latter announcing the same news from the Duke himself, who is delighted at receiving this help. Also received a letter from the new Duke of Parma written before the Archduchess's death, assuring me of his devotion to Austria. We proceeded this evening to read the wills of the deceased, for there are two, one dated 1837 and the other 1844, both stating that she had been secretly married to Count Charles de Bombelles since February 1833. By her will she leaves him 300,000 francs; 300,000 florins to Count Montenuova, and the same to Countess St. Vitale, her children by Count Neipperg.¹ It appears that she wanted to leave 30,000 francs a year to each of them, but she also set down the capital sum of 300,000 francs to produce this, which only represents 15,000 francs at five per cent. Besides this she has left many legacies and pensions, and ends by bequeathing all her real and personal property to the Archduke Leopold, her god-son.

Dec. 21st. Saw Mr. Ward, who has come to see his master the Duke of Parma. I directed him to Milan, where the Duke is. To-day the body of the Archduchess was carried from her death-bed to the chamber in which it will be exposed for three days to public view. The palace guards and two hussars from the squadron which arrived yesterday will keep watch over her.

Dec. 22nd. Inspected the library in the palace, which is a very fine one, particularly rich in books printed by Bodoni;² and the picture gallery, in which are some fine Correggios, the frescoes by which painter in the church of San Paolo are admirable. In this church, by the way, is a monument to Count Neipperg by Bartolini.

¹ The Archduchess was, of course, Marie Louise, married to Napoleon, on whose death she married her chamberlain, Count Neipperg. As we here see, but as was not generally known, she again married her chamberlain Count Bombelles, Neipperg having died in 1829. Marie Louise had been appointed ruler of Parma, Piacenza and Guastella by the Allies after Napoleon's defeat in 1814.

² Giambattista Bodoni, the famous printer, works from whose press are sought for on account of the beauty of the typography (1740-1813).

Dec. 23rd. The Archduke Ferdinand arrived at mid-day, at which time I was present at the placing of the Archduchess's body in the coffin, which was then closed and sealed by me. I used the seal of the Imperial Mission to do this. At 3 o'clock the procession, a very brilliant one, set out. The Archduke, with his chamberlain Count Holler, Count Bombelles and I, followed immediately after the hearse. Behind us came the ladies of the Court, the officers of the household, halberdiers, the military and a squadron of hussars. We traversed a great part of the town in cold and humid weather. The coffin was placed on a catafalque. At 6 o'clock the vigil took place, a very sad ceremony, Counts Bombelles and Montenuova breaking down entirely.

Dec. 24th. Having assisted at the obsequies of the Archduchess I returned to Modena. There I found the Austrian troops which had arrived the night before, consisting of twelve companies of infantry and a squadron of hussars.

The remainder of the month passed without record of any notable event. Indeed, owing to a variety of causes, it was anything but a gay time, and on the 31st Neumann enters in his Diary these words: 'A sad ending to the year. Affairs are altogether disagreeable, without any compensation.'

1848

This year was, as is generally known, one of the most critical in Europe. Thrones were falling on all sides, and Neumann found himself in a very precarious position, at least financially, through the effects produced by revolution in Italy and still more so in Austria. The rumbling of the coming storm is indicated in one or two entries for 1847, and the Diarist happened to be, as it were, in the centre of unrest. His record affords here and there special *data* on the subject which as a whole has become part of modern history, and as such is valuable, being in the nature, as it were, of particular studies for a finished picture. It is not uncharacteristic that his first entry should be concerned with a Court ball—that dancing on a volcano which has not infrequently happened in the annals of Europe.

Modena, Jan. 15th. There was a Court ball this evening, which began at 7 o'clock and ended at midnight. The women, as well as their dresses, were remarkably ugly.

The Duke of Modena danced every dance with amazing activity, but the Duchess had a lame foot and did not therefore dance. The Archduchess Elizabeth, charming and fresh as a rose, did not waltz and took part only in a single square dance. It was her first ball. Madame Schaffgotschen, her principal lady-in-waiting, was an exception to the rule in being elegantly dressed. She is as gracious as she is pretty. She is the daughter of a mother who used to be very beautiful, the Countess Pjacevich, and grand-daughter of one who was not less so, Countess Batthyany, who married *en secondes nocés* a M. Vilette.

Jan. 17th. The funeral convoy of the late Archduchess Marie Louise of Parma is due to quit that capital for Vienna, where she will be buried in the royal family vault. The second detachment of the hussars arrived here to-day, the first having come yesterday, to replace the one which has gone to Parma and which in turn takes the place of the Sardinians who are escorting the funeral *cortège*.

Jan. 21st. To-day is the anniversary of the death of Francis IV. of Modena. There was a commemorative service in the church of St. Dominic, at which I was unable to be present, being kept indoors by a bad cold. I have received an autograph letter from the Duke of Parma announcing that he has made me a senator of the Order of St. George of Parma. The gracious words contained in this letter are more precious to me than the honour of the decoration.

Jan. 25th. Received news that Palermo was in the hands of the insurgents, and that the royal troops, in spite of the reinforcements sent, had been unable to re-establish order in the town. The King has issued a series of decrees, one of which accords a separate administration to Sicily,¹ and the other regulates the press.

Jan. 29th-30th. The inhabitants of Palermo are by no means satisfied with the decrees of the King of Naples, and ask for the Constitution of 1812. News from Naples

¹ Ferdinand II., the notorious 'King Bomba,' was ruler of the Two Sicilies, which comprised the southern part of Italy, *i.e.* Abruzzi, Apulia, Campania, Basilicata and Calabria and the Island of Sicily. The King of the Two Sicilies was sometimes called King of Naples.

announces that the King has promised to bestow a constitution on them.

Feb. 6th. We went to the theatre, where a *divertissement* was performed on an air of a tarantella. The public seized on an allusion to the revolution in Naples with eagerness and wanted it to be repeated, in spite of the police regulations against *encores*. There was nothing to do but lower the curtain and put out the lights, whereupon the people left without further protest.

Feb. 7th. The Court went in state to the cathedral, where the anniversary of the *fête* of S. Geminiano was celebrated. Our troops and those of Modena paraded the streets, and His Royal Highness the Duke wore the uniform of an Austrian general.

Feb. 11th. The news from Naples is that the King has asked for assistance from France and England in order to maintain his sovereign rights in Sicily, which is clamouring for the Constitution of 1812 and for separation from Naples. The report from Turin is that the King will not be able to refuse a constitution and that he intends to abdicate at once.

Feb. 12th. I have heard to-day that the King of Sardinia ¹ has promised his subjects a constitution and that the Grand Duke of Tuscany ² has agreed to a national representation, which is practically the same thing.

Feb. 16th. Left for Parma, where I found a battalion of Austrian troops which the Duke had asked for in consequence of demonstrations that had taken place on the 13th and 14th instant. Having paid my respects to the Duke I returned to Modena on the following day.

Feb. 18th. M. Isfordink has come back from Florence where the Constitution had been proclaimed on the previous day. There was a great thanksgiving demonstration when the people went to the Grand Duke's palace; everything passed off quietly; a detachment of dragoons had been sent to protect him.

¹ Charles Albert, King of Sardinia from 1831 to 1849. He put himself at the head of the movement for Italian independence in 1848, but was defeated by the Austrians at Custoza in the same year (1798-1849).

² Leopold II. He granted a liberal constitution in 1847, but abolished it in 1852. He was expelled by the democratic party in 1859 (1797-1870).

Feb. 19th. Saw M. Molza, who told me that there had been a plot to surprise the Duke of Modena while he was out walking, to present to him a Constitution which had been prepared and to demand his signature to it ; at the same time the handles of stilettos were to be displayed in order to intimidate him. We recommended His Royal Highness to be on his guard, particularly when out of doors, and the police have taken all necessary precautions.

Feb. 20th. There was a scheme to sing a *Te Deum* in the church of St. Giorgio, but the originators of the project, who had gathered in various groups, seeing several dragoons on foot in the porch of the church, escaped by way of the sacristy.

Feb. 27th. This evening there was a Court dinner, where the Archduke Ferdinand told me that at Venice everything is gloomy and the place deserted. Faction there inspires such terror that its orders are blindly obeyed ; even the police are intimidated.

Feb. 29th. Received a message from Count Fiquelmont telling me that a revolution had broken out in Paris as a result of which Louis Philippe had abdicated and that the Duchesse d'Orléans had been declared regent.

March 1st. Another *estafette* from Fiquelmont adds to yesterday's news that the revolutionary party had not recognised the regency and had proclaimed a Republic at a sitting in the presence of the Duchesse d'Orléans, who was in the Chamber of Deputies, whither she had gone to present her son to it.

March 3rd. The newspapers of the 26th *ultimo* announce the flight of the King of the French, who embarked at Tréport, it is thought for England. It is added that Belgium has been made a republic and that King Leopold has left Brussels. There have been great disorders in Paris, the populace having sacked the Tuileries, which they tried to burn, and even the Palais Royal. A provisional government has been formed, at the head of which is M. Dupont de l'Eure,¹ with Lamartine as Minister of Foreign Affairs. Odillon Barrot and Duvergier de Hauranne, who have incited the movement by giving banquets,

¹ Jacques Charles Dupont de l'Eure, a French politician (1767-1855).

have been discarded and do not form part of the provisional government.

March 5th. The provinces have thrown in their lot with the new Government at Paris. Marshal Bugeaud¹ has made an offer of his services; Napoleon Bonaparte,² son of Jérôme, has also done so and has expressed in writing his devotion to and respect for the republic, probably in the hope that either he or his son will gain something by it. As yet no one knows what has become of Louis Philippe.

March 6th. The Duke of Modena has written to say that the police report that a rising is meditated for to-morrow at Modena, Reggio and Parma, and that he has instructed Colonel Castellitz to place an infantry guard in front of my house in order to protect it if necessary.³

March 8th. I had a letter to-day from Count Fiquelmont telling me that he had been nominated Minister for War. My wife heard also of the death of her uncle, Granville Somerset, who was one of my closest friends of very long standing.

March 11th. Went to Parma to exchange the military convention signed on February 4th. The Princess of Parma was very kind and took me to her box at the Opera. Her husband, the Prince, had just returned from Vienna, little satisfied with the reception he met with there. The Duchess of Parma was insulted on her journey from Genoa by cries of 'Death to the tyrants of Parma.'

March 14th. Bad news from Germany, where the revolutionary movement is spreading. Baden, Würtemberg, Bavaria, and the two Hesses have already been accorded the liberty of the Press and trial by jury. Now they are demanding a German parliament.

March 18th. The Archduke Ferdinand sent for me and communicated very sad news from Vienna. On the 13th the students of the University of Vienna drew up an

¹ Thomas Robert Bugeaud de la Piconnerie, Duc d'Isly. Governor of Algeria in 1840 (1784-1849).

² Known as Plon Plon (1822-1891).

³ Apparently nothing happened, as Neumann makes no further mention of the rising.

address to the Emperor, demanding the revoking of the taxes. They carried this address to Parliament, in order that it should be handed to the Emperor. It was received and taken to the palace, followed by a great number of students and an immense concourse of people. When the post left the result of this action was not yet known.

March 20th. The official *Gazette* of Vienna announces that the Emperor has abolished the censorship, permits the arming of students, as well as a civil guard, and orders that a committee consisting of the Parliament, to which a bourgeois can be elected, should be called together in order to consider the needs of the moment. Prince Metternich has resigned his post. All this has been brought about by the demonstrations of the 13th and 14th instant. The students, supported by the people, have forced the hands of the Government. The Court here at Modena is in a state of consternation.

March 21st. The news from Vienna has decided a similar movement in Modena. The Duke has had to agree to a civic guard, but he sent for me to tell me that he had determined to send the Archduchess to Verona to-morrow and that I was to leave with her, he following later. We packed in the greatest haste, having indeed to leave many of our things behind us. We set off at 5 o'clock in the morning at the same time as the Archduchess and the Archduke Ferdinand, with a great many carriages, Don Carlos of Spain and his wife among them, escorted by a company of infantry and a picket of dragoons. The Duke of Modena went by a different route. We arrived at Novi, where we spent the night, and there the Duke rejoined us. Don Carlos went on.

March 22nd. We continued our way post-haste. Passed the Po, I with my wife and Isfordink leading. About a mile on our way we were stopped by a band of Civil Guards, who examined our passports and after much consideration allowed us to continue our journey to Mantua. There we found the town still under military occupation, but the civilian portion entirely in the hands of the Civil Guard. We were conducted to the Town Hall, where they treated us politely, while making us undergo a long examination.

A certain Count Arrivabene, chief of the movement, took us under his special protection, but the delay lasted for three hours. The impression left by this scene was very painful. The Archduke Ferdinand and the Duchess of Modena, who followed us, had to submit to the same formalities. The Duke of Modena had gone a different way, but in the evening we all met together at Verona.

March 23rd. I hear that the Emperor has promised a constitution which he will formulate for his people. In the meanwhile there appears to be a responsible Ministry at Vienna already, composed of Count Colloredo for Foreign Affairs, Pillersdorf for the Interior, and Kübeck for Finance. No news from Milan has come through for four days, which proves either that Marshal Radetzky is holding his own or that he has been badly beaten. But the country is in arms and communication is interrupted nearly everywhere. We shall be obliged to go to Tyrol in order to reach Vienna, where great disorders have been rife in the outskirts, due to the action of incendiaries. To-day I saw the Viceroy, who will remain here if Radetzky is obliged to evacuate Milan.

March 24th. We left Verona at 3 o'clock in the morning. The Duke of Modena with the Archduke Ferdinand had preceded us. When I arrived at Rovereto I met Count Cavriani, Colonel of the Liechtenstein Light Cavalry, going with his regiment to Brescia. We also saw the wife of Colonel Count Salis with her three children, flying like us in order to reach their property in the Grisons. We arrived and slept at Trent, where there had been a rising, suppressed however by the military. Here I learnt that Venice had been evacuated by our troops.

March 25th. We dined at Botzen, where the *Augsberg Gazette* of the 23rd says that in Berlin dreadful scenes have been witnessed, formidable combats having taken place, and the King's life attempted. The King of Bavaria has abdicated in favour of his eldest son. What awful times these are! Augusta, my dear Augusta, whom I have dragged from her beautiful country! It is she who occupies my thoughts and torments me above everything. God help us and protect us.

The travellers arrived at Vienna on March 30th without further hindrance, meeting on the way various friends who were also hastening to the capital, although it must have been a sad one to return to, when what was going to happen from day to day was on the knees of the gods. The state of Vienna and the fortunes of the Austrian army, trying to make a stand against the revolted provinces of Italy, appear in the ensuing entries:

March 31st. To-day I saw Count Fiquelmont, who has replaced Prince Metternich in the conduct of foreign affairs. The whole *chancellerie* is in a complete state of disorganisation; agitation and uncertainty prevail everywhere; God only knows what future is in store for my country. The Hungarians have obtained all they wanted: a responsible ministry, the abolition of forced labour, and the liberty of the Press. News from Italy is bad; Marshal Radetzky has had to abandon Milan, and has retired on the Mincio in order to concentrate his troops.

April 1st. The King of Sardinia has declared war and is marching against us with 60,000 men. They say the revolutionary party obliged him to do so.

April 3rd-4th. News has been received that the Metternich family have arrived at Fürstenau, between Hanover and the Dutch frontier. Count Fiquelmont has been appointed chief of the responsible government, and Count Kollowrath, the Archduke Louis, and Prince Windischgrätz, who was commandant of Vienna, have retired.

April 7th. Prince Felix Schwarzenberg has returned from Naples, where his house was exposed to the same insults as those of our embassies in Rome and Florence. He has given up his diplomatic employment and has joined the army in Italy.

April 8th. It is reported that Marshal Radetzky has retired on Verona, where he is concentrating all his forces between that town and Mantua.

April 13th. Every day passes without bringing a gleam of hope for the future, which, on the contrary, becomes ever more impenetrable. I should await events with resignation were it not for Augusta, whom I have dragged from her country. It is this which causes me continual pain and anxiety. God protect her against the misfortunes that surround us.

April 16th. Count Klebelsberg, chamberlain to the Archduke Ferdinand, has been to see us. He came from Ebenzweier,¹ where the whole of the Este family is now domiciled, including the Duke and Duchess of Modena. They are leading a very quiet life there, which is as much as can be expected in such times as these.

April 19th. Count Wallmoden has arrived from Verona and paints a sad picture of Marshal Radetzky's army, which does not consist of more than 45,000 men. He is awaiting General Nugent before beginning operations. The latter should by now have begun his forward movement by passing the Isonzo and marching by Treviso to Verona.

April 21st. M. Isfordink has left for Frankfort, very pleased to have obtained a post there. General Nugent has begun his operations and has taken several small places, and now threatens Palmanuova and Udine.

April 23rd. Prince Metternich has written asking me to take his daughter Melanie with me if I am going to England, which for the moment I see no chance of doing.

April 24th. To-day the new Constitution has been published. It is a very liberal one in spite of the principles of the two Chambers. Of these the higher one is to be known as the Senate and is to be elective, the Emperor having power to nominate members who will be life ones.

April 26th. General Nugent has entered Udine. I met Thalberg, who had left London on the 20th, where he saw Prince Metternich, who had just arrived in good health.

April 27th. Dined at Count Medem's with Sir Stratford Canning,² who has returned from Constantinople, the Ponsonbys, Count Fiquelmont and Wallmoden. Had a long conversation with Canning, from whom I gleaned that England would avoid as far as possible compromising the general peace of Europe in order not to give France a pretext for war anywhere.

May 2nd. There has been a noisy demonstration at the Archbishop's palace because he had demanded the recall of

¹ Near Gmunden. It possesses a castle to which probably the Este family had withdrawn. In 1905 it was a girls' school.

² Canning was ambassador at Constantinople from 1841 to 1858. He was a cousin of George Canning, and was made a peer in 1852 (1786-1880).

the Ligurians, and at Count Fiquelmont's, whose removal is demanded by the students.

May 3rd. To-day the demonstrations in front of Count Fiquelmont's house were renewed, and a deputation of students went to seek him at the State *chancellerie*, and not finding him there, to his daughter's, Princess Clary's, where he was. He addressed them from the balcony, and told the assembled crowd that he would efface himself and would send in his resignation.

May 4th. The announcement of the resignation of Count Fiquelmont appeared in this evening's *Vienna Gazette*. Baron Pillersdorff has been named President of the Council and Baron Lebzeltern head of the department of Foreign Affairs, provisionally. Since evening the National Guard has been under arms in order to protect the Imperial Palace and to maintain order, and as a result there has been no trouble.

May 6th. The National Guard and the *bourgeoisie* of Vienna have presented a joint petition in which they demand universal suffrage in all future elections for the national representation in Austria, but are not unwilling that the Emperor should choose a fourth of those elected to sit in the Upper House. Another petition, addressed by the students to the Minister of the Interior, demands universal suffrage for the elections to the two chambers, and that the Emperor should refrain from naming a fourth of those comprising the Upper House.

I went to hear Flotow's opera *Martha* with my wife and Louise Hruschoffsky. It had a great success, but the music is light and reminiscent of earlier works.

May 8th. This evening I saw the Fiquelmonts, now recovered from the excitement which the incidents of the 2nd and 3rd instant caused them. Fiquelmont talked to me for a long time concerning Italian affairs and the means of pacifying Lombardy. For this object the co-operation of England is necessary, and Fiquelmont's intention was to send me to try to enlist the good offices of the English Government for this purpose.

May 11th. Marshal Radetzky was attacked on the 8th instant before Verona by the Piedmontese, who were

repulsed with great loss. We have also suffered considerably, losing among others Lt.-Col. Lintzendorff, an excellent officer, whom I met at Modena.

May 13th. More noisy demonstrations, this time at the house of Carl, the director of the Opera, because he punished a student who was disturbing the public peace. He has been obliged to resign his post of Captain in one of the companies of the National Guard.

May 14th. Hummelauer has left for London to see if he can persuade the English Government to assist us in the pacification of Lombardy. This commission had been destined for me by Count Fiquelmont, but his resignation deprived me of it. To-day I was present at the marriage of Toni Esterhazy and Princess Vera Troubetzskoy.

May 15th. There has been a great rising provoked by the students, with whom the National Guard and a large portion of the Citizens' Guard associated themselves. A great number of workmen from the suburbs also joined the movement, the object of which was to demand that the elective laws should be altered, that universal suffrage and a single chamber should be established, and that the National Guard should be combined with the regular troops in doing service at the gates and at the palace. After deliberating for several hours the Ministers agreed to all these demands, which have been made with menaces, and then handed in their resignations. The greatest crowd was that which assembled in the Place St. Michel, where we live. The speeches of the ringleaders, the cries of an immense mob assembled there, from 3 o'clock in the afternoon till 2 o'clock in the morning, the arrival of workmen armed with spades and pickaxes in order to make barricades and then to attack the palace, all combined to produce a most sinister and terrifying effect. My poor wife was greatly alarmed, and I experienced the most painful sensations.

May 16th. To-day everything is quiet, but the throne has been shaken to its deepest foundations.

May 17th. The Emperor and Empress, the Archduke Francis and the Archduchess Sophia and their children

have left Vienna for Innsbruck in the greatest secrecy. They affected to be merely going for a drive to Schönbrunn in an open carriage, and went off from there at 9 o'clock at night.

May 18th. When the news of the departure of the Emperor became known it produced the greatest consternation in the capital. It was put about that he would be returning in the evening, and Count Hoyos was sent to ask him to come back. Panic seized everyone, and it was a kind of *saure qui peut*, for a general rising was feared. Cries for a republic were heard on all sides in the city and the suburbs, but happily the good sense of the general public prevailed. We determined to leave for Ischl. Many people who tried to get away were unable to do so and were obliged to return to Vienna.

May 19th. We left by steamer for Linz with Countess Sandor and her sister Princess Hermione. On the boat I found Count Merveldt, chamberlain to the Archduke Francis, who was following in the track of his master. None of the members of the Emperor's household had been informed of his departure.

May 20th. We arrived at Linz, having slept on board in a very indifferent way. After dining at Linz we went on to Gmunden, where we slept at the Golden Ship.

May 21st. This morning we visited the Archdukes Maximilian and Francis, and the Duke of Modena, at Ebenzweier; we found them deserted and quite overcome. Later we left for Ischl, where we went to a lodging near Countess Sandor's.

May 22nd. We have received good news from Vienna, dated the 20th. The departure of the Emperor produced a marvellous effect. The committee of the National Guard voluntarily dissolved itself; the Student Corps has been incorporated in the National Guard, and the whole is placed under the command of Count Augsberg. A law of a repressive character directed against the Press has been promulgated, the incendiary posters and hand-bills have disappeared, and several people have been arrested, among them the editors of *The Constitution* and other papers which preached republican sentiments. Deputations have

set out from various towns to swear allegiance to the Emperor and to invite him to return.

May 23rd. To-day we saw Countess Flora Wbrua and Princess Theresa Jablonowska, both of whom were deeply affected by the disastrous events. The Emperor arrived at Innsbruck on the 19th instant, and was received there with enthusiasm by the Tyrolese.

May 26th. The news from the provinces is good. They have all sent addresses of fidelity to the Emperor and strongly condemn what happened in Vienna on the 15th instant. Count Taaffe passed through here to-day on his way to see the Emperor at Innsbruck. He told me that Count Stadion had been summoned from Lemberg and of the offer made him to form a new Ministry, which he has agreed to do.

May 28th. We have received no letters from Vienna, but it appears that on the 26th fresh disorders broke out there. They wanted to disarm the students, who would not submit to this. The latter threw up barricades and insisted on the regular troops being withdrawn, to which the Ministry agreed.

May 30th. It was reported in Vienna that Prince Windischgrätz was coming there with troops, which was the reason for the defensive operations undertaken. Over a hundred barricades were constructed, and owners of houses were forced to collect stones on their window-sills for the purpose of hurling at the troops when they arrived. On the 27th and 28th the whole city had its paving stones removed for this purpose. When it was learned that the rumour of Prince Windischgrätz's approach was untrue, order was re-established, but the return of the Emperor, or at least that of one of the Archdukes, is insisted on, in order that the promises made on the 15th shall be fulfilled.

May 31st. To-day I saw the Archduke Louis, with whom I discussed the affairs of the moment. I also saw Count Arnim, the Prussian Minister, who is on his way to Innsbruck, whither all the members of the diplomatic body are betaking themselves. Baron Wessenberg was to have gone there also. He was unwilling to be one of the Council of Ministers, but was prepared to accept the direction of

Foreign Affairs, a post which does not carry with it ministerial responsibility.¹

June 2nd. Count Montenuli has taken refuge here from Vienna, where he underwent the greatest dangers, he having been the one who was most insistent on closing the University and on disarming the students, on the 26th *ultimo*.

June 5th. Good news has been received from our army in Italy. Marshal Radetzky has defeated the right wing of the army commanded by (King) Charles Albert, near Mantua, and has taken 2,000 prisoners; but we lost between 200 and 300 men, among them 40 officers.

June 7th. To-day it is just a year since we left Florence, whither we supposed we should return in the autumn. Instead of that events as set forth in this section of my diary have taken place: the whole of Italy is in a state of revolution; Louis Philippe dethroned; Germany, Austria and Prussia all with changes in their form of government; the Emperor of Austria obliged to leave his capital and take refuge in Innsbruck, where all the members of the diplomatic body have joined him.

June 8th. News from Innsbruck says that Count Colloredo and I are spoken of to replace Count Dietrichstein in London, he having sent in his resignation. I confess I have little hope, having been for some time in such an unlucky way, and one that does not seem likely to mend.

June 9th. An address sent by the Emperor to the Viennese and dated from Innsbruck on the 3rd instant promises his return to Vienna in order to open the assembly of the Empire if order is sufficiently re-established in the capital. News from our army in Italy is not so good. On the 30th Peschiera capitulated through famine. Charles Albert occupies a very strong position on the hills dominating the higher Mincio, with 60,000 men, not including the Crociati and the Civil Guard, as well as the inhabitants of that region, who keep him informed as to our movements.

June 14th. Count Colloredo has been summoned to Innsbruck, it is said in order that he may be sent to Italy, which it is desired to pacify, our arms not being successful. Marshal Radetzky has gone to Vicenza in order to make

¹ Meaning for the internal affairs of Austria.

himself master of the situation there. It is determined to try to make the Venetian provinces submit, in order to preserve them, while the Government is prepared for the sacrifice of Lombardy.

June 16th. To-day news has been received of the taking of Vicenza by Marshal Radetzky. Fourteen thousand prisoners were made and eighteen hundred Romans and Swiss were killed. We lost six hundred men and twenty officers, including General Prince William of Taxis and Colonel Cavanac, and Colonel Capel had a leg shot off. At Prague there has been an encounter between the troops and the Czech or Bohemian party. Princess Windischgrätz, who was looking on from a window, was killed. They wanted to hang Prince Windischgrätz, but the soldiers saved him by firing on the mob. A battle then took place, as a result of which Prince Windischgrätz remained master of the city, which was bombarded.

June 18th. It is reported from Innsbruck that Count Colloredo, who had been summoned there, has left without having effected anything. It is also said that it was desired to send him to London in a lower capacity and with less emoluments than an ambassador's. To-day is the anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo; what events have happened since! A Colossus (Napoleon) was overthrown, but with him the power which had dominated revolution.

June 20th. Treviso and Padua have been occupied by our troops, and all Venetia is now subdued, except Venice itself, which cannot hold out for long. Full powers have been given to Marshal Radetzky to negotiate the pacification of Milan. The Archduke John has passed through here on his way to Vienna, whither he has been sent by the Emperor, who is obliged to remain at Innsbruck through illness.

June 21st. Augusta has received a letter from Lord Ponsonby, who does not seem to be satisfied with what is happening at Innsbruck. News from Prague is that the Czech insurrection has been overcome and that the students and the National Guard have been disarmed.

June 22nd. Hummelauer and M. Doré of the *chancel-*

lerie d'état have been here, the former coming from London on his way to Innsbruck, the latter from that city. Hummelauer told me that Wessenberg could not stand the anxieties of his office, and Doré informed me that Wessenberg had not been able to persuade the English Cabinet to assist us in the Italian matter. In the meanwhile M. Schnitzer has been sent to Milan to offer terms of peace to the provisional government there on the basis of recognition of Milan's independence. Marshal Radetzky has been authorised to propose an armistice for facilitating this negotiation. The latter, however, instead of that asks for more troops and considers they would be in a sufficiently strong position to defeat Charles Albert if he had 25,000 additional troops. This would certainly be more conformable with our dignity and our interests.

Baron Wessenberg has returned to Vienna. Before leaving he invited the diplomatic body to go there too, since the Emperor had already sent the Archduke John to represent him at the opening of the Constituent Assembly. Lord Ponsonby has replied that as he is accredited to the Court of the Emperor his place is with the Emperor and not with anyone of inferior rank. The Russian and Prussian Ministers take up the same attitude.

June 23rd. A conspiracy, at the head of which are Count Buckuai, Count Deym, M. Vilani and others, has been discovered at Prague. Their design was to destroy the German party in favour of the Czechs, which was to be effected by a massacre of Germans. General Mensdorff was sent from Vienna to Prague, but he could do nothing by peaceful means, so he and Prince Windischgrätz had to bombard the city; whereupon the insurgents surrendered and were disarmed.

June 25th. To-day I heard the sad news that Prince Rudolph Liechtenstein had died as a result of the wound in the head he received at the taking of Vicenza. It appears that he got up and went about too soon.

June 26th. The news from Vienna is that the 25,000 extra troops which Marshal Radetzky asked for have been accorded him. He had declared that he would resign his command if he were forced to conclude an armistice.

Baron Jellachich wanted to be received by the Emperor without Prince Esterhazy being present, which was accorded. He brought the Emperor assurances of the fidelity and devotion of the Croatian nation, and offered 54,000 Croats for fighting in Italy or for any other object the Emperor may wish. He protested in the name of the Croats that they would never submit to Hungary, and that all the Emperor's decrees in favour of the latter country were regarded by them as having been forced from His Majesty by duress. The Palatine, accompanied by Count Batthyany, has arrived at Innsbruck in order to demand of the Emperor that he shall not revoke the sentence of high treason which had been passed on General Jellachich who, as I have said, had already been graciously received by the Emperor. The reply made to the Palatine was that the Archduke John had been authorised to act as mediator between the Hungarians and the Croats.

June 29th. Went to pay my respects to the Archdukes Maximilian and Francis. The latter confided to me that he intended going to England with his wife in the course of this summer. I found both princes very sad on account of the sudden death of the Electress of Bavaria, the Archduke Maximilian's sister. She was on her way to Italy to visit him, when her carriage was run into and overturned by another, and she died a few moments after the collision, it is thought from apoplexy.

On the 24th instant there occurred a serious encounter in Paris between the National Guard aided by the regular troops and the workmen. The city was placed in a state of siege, and General Cavaignac has been invested with executive power.

June 30th. Immense barricades have been erected in Paris by the workmen, who defended themselves vigorously against the armed force which, however, ended in remaining master of the situation and in dispersing the insurrection. Several thousands are said to have been killed on both sides. The workmen's object was to overthrow the Government and the National Assembly and to establish socialism and communism in its place.

July 1st. An article in the *Österreichische Zeitung* of the

27th recommends the new Minister of Foreign Affairs, Wessenberg, to make a clean sweep of the *chancellerie d'état* and entirely to re-model Austrian diplomacy, with the exception of Count Colloredo, whom it speaks of as the only capable man among us. Count Dietrichstein, Baron Sturmer, Count Kuffstein and I are indicated as those who should at any rate be got rid of.

July 3rd. They estimate the number of killed and wounded during the four days of fighting in Paris at ten thousand. General Cavaignac,¹ the War Minister, has been nominated President of the Council, with unlimited powers. He remains master of the situation, but the defeated still give cause for anxiety. Had they not been overcome they intended mining and blowing up the Faubourg St. Antoine, where they were concentrated.

July 11th. To-day I received a reply from Baron Lebzeltern, to whom I had written on the 5th asking if there was any chance of my being employed. He says that he has spoken to Baron Wessenberg about me, and that the latter had told him that he had not forgotten me in connection with some exchange of office, but not in any case for that at London. This means nothing, and I regard myself as being put on the retired list for the rest of my life.

There are no entries of special importance during the remainder of the month until the 29th, when the movements of Radetzky's army, which was about to deliver a decisive blow, are indicated.

July 29th. Marshal Radetzky has re-taken Rivoli and all the heights which run along Lake Garda, and has thrown back the Piedmontese on Villafranca.

July 31st. Charles Albert arrived with 40,000 men to the support of his left wing, which had been beaten at Rivoli and hurled back on Peschiera. But he was repulsed on the 25th instant with great loss. The battle took place at Custoza,² above Villafranca. We have between five

¹ He was a son of J. B. Cavaignac, a revolutionary deputy in the Convention of 1792. He put up for the Presidency in this year (1848), but was defeated by Louis Napoleon (1802-1857).

² By a coincidence the Italians were again defeated here by the Austrians on June 24th, 1866.

and six thousand men and forty and fifty officers killed and wounded. Many died from the intense heat, which reached 28 degrees.

Aug. 2nd. A second battle took place on the 26th and 27th at Volta, as a result of which Charles Albert sent generals and an officer of his staff to propose an armistice, agreeing to a retirement beyond the Olio. Marshal Radetzky replied that he must retire beyond the Adda, and surrender Venice, Peschiera and Osoppo; and that if these terms were not agreed to he would attack on the 28th.

Aug. 3rd. Charles Albert not having accepted Marshal Radetzky's terms was attacked by the latter on the 28th at Goito, where he was put to flight with the loss of all his heavy artillery, his baggage, and his private military chest containing two million francs. The Piedmontese army was in full retreat towards Cremona, and that of the Duke of Genoa towards Brescia. Our loss was heavy, all the officers of the Kinsky regiment being wounded, and of the two companies of Viennese volunteers not more than eleven men remaining.

Aug. 4th. An Hungarian deputation, composed of thirty members of Parliament and magnates, on their way to Innsbruck to invite the Emperor to go to Pesth, passed through here to-day. The Primate and Counts Edmund and Eugene Zichy, Louis Karolyi, Andrassy, and George Karolyi are among them.

Aug. 5th. Marshal Radetzky was at Cremona on the 30th ultimo and was preparing to march to Milan. Charles Albert fled by way of Piacenza in order to reach his own territory; and the Duke of Modena left Verona on the 29th in order to retake possession of his. Peschiera has been occupied by our troops.

On August 7th the Neumanns left for London. No intimation is made in the Diary of their intention of doing this except that on the previous day Neumann notes that they took leave of various friends, and adds a pessimistic expression to the effect that he does not expect to see his native country again. They travelled by way of Munich and Frankfort, where, the hotels being full, they had to go on to Biberach. There they saw the troops of Nassau embarking for Schleswig, and read in the papers of Radetzky's entry into Milan

where Charles Albert formally capitulated. 'The King,' adds Neumann, 'ran great risks, for he was shot at, as was the Duke of Savoy, and both were obliged to fly in the midst of their troops in order to avoid the fury of the Republican party.' The travellers remained a few days at Cologne, meeting there their friends the Erringtons and Lady Howard de Walden, and then proceeded on the 16th to Brussels, where they visited some of the sights, and on the evening of the 18th went to pay their respects to the King at Laeken.

Aug. 18th. His Majesty talked to me about current affairs, and expressed his regret and surprise at what had taken place at Vienna. He has always had a great affection for Austria, and sees with pain the destruction to which it is a prey. He blamed the faults committed by his father-in-law, Louis Philippe, who by his want of judgment and courage had caused a revolution which had inflamed the whole of central Europe.

On August 21st the Neumanns reached England after so bad a crossing that twice their boat was in danger of sinking. On arriving in London they went to stay with Baroness Neumann's sister, and Neumann lost no time in going to see the Metternichs, who were now established here. He found them 'very calm and dignified and bearing this change of fortune with courage.' He himself was hardly so impassive, at least in his Diary. Here is what he writes: 'Having occupied for twenty-five years an official position in London, to find myself a fugitive, without future and without knowing if my small fortune will be lost, is a frightful feeling; above all when I think of dear Augusta, who was snatched from her family and her country to follow the lot of a man destined to have neither country nor fortune!' However, as we shall see, his lot might have been worse. He is able to go about in society, to visit country houses, and really to be in anything but the state which this not uncharacteristic groan might indicate.

Aug. 23rd. To-day we paid our respects to the Infanta Beatrice of Spain, the Duke of Modena's sister. Later we saw Princess Grassalkovics, with whom we went to Covent Garden to hear *Les Huguenots*, presented with splendid scenery, and beautifully sung by Mario and Madame Viardot.

Aug. 26th. We went with Hermione Metternich to the Pantheon Bazaar to-day. In the evening there was a party at Lady Palmerston's, where I met many of my old

friends, among others the Duke of Wellington, who greeted me with the same affectionate kindness as ever.

Aug. 29th. Went to Richmond to see Madame de Lieven, and later lunched with Lady Alice Peel at Marble Hill, a charming place on the banks of the Thames.¹

Aug. 31st. Went again to Richmond to the Mitchells', with Sarah Copley, M. and Madame de Jumilhac and Köller, in a frightful storm. The news which has arrived from Vienna says that we have, for the moment, thanked England and France for their mediation in the affairs of Lombardy, since we are now in hopes of coming to an agreement with Charles Albert; but that if we are unable to do this we shall again seek the good offices of these two powers. This reply appears to have caused a great commotion in Paris, where they talk of war with us.

Sept. 1st. M. Adrian, the envoy of the Central Power in Germany, came to see me, and spoke of the affairs in Lombardy; he says that should France intervene, Germany would come to Austria's assistance. We dined to-night at the Duke of Cambridge's, where we were received with great kindness. Princess Mary, who is only fifteen, has grown so big that she looks as though she were twenty.

Sept. 4th. We left London for Congleton Court, the Throckmorton's, where we found Lady Macfarlane and Lady Acton. We arrived at Leamington at 1.30 and from there drove the twenty miles in two hours.

Sept. 5th. We visited Ragley, which belongs to Lord Hertford, a charming house in a beautiful park, which has been, however, neglected by the present owner and his predecessors, whereas the grandfather lived here *en grand seigneur*. George IV. when Regent used to visit him here frequently.

Sept. 6th. To-day we went to see Studley Royal, which once belonged to Sir Harry Goodrich who sold it to a Mr. Jones. It is a modern Gothic house which cost a great deal to build. Nothing could be finer than the park. Afterwards we went to see a needle factory, most curious.

¹ Madame de Lieven was then occupying The Old Palace in Richmond Green. Marble Hill was built for Lady Suffolk by George II. Swift laid out the gardens.

I have been weighed in Sir R. Throckmorton's weighing machine. I am 13 stone 8 pounds, and Augusta is 9 stone 8 pounds.

Sept. 11th. Left the Throckmortons to go and stay at Perry Hall, near Birmingham, with Mr. and Lady Charlotte Gough, my wife's aunt whom I have not seen for twenty-five years. They received us with great cordiality. The house dates from the time of Elizabeth, and is most comfortable; it is surrounded by a fine park in which are many limes and magnificent beeches.

Sept. 12th. Went to see the Roman Catholic College of Oscott with Augusta and Mr. Gough. It is a fine establishment where the great Catholic families send their sons to receive their education. Dr. Logan, who is the present head, conducted us over the whole of it. It was built by Dr. Walsh, the present Roman Catholic Bishop of London. I saw there young Acton, son of Sir Richard and the present Lady Granville.

During their stay here the Neumanns made other excursions, on one occasion going to Birmingham to hear the great organ in the Town Hall, where, the *Diarist* writes, 'seven years ago I had been present at a concert to which we went from Sir Robert Peel's.' On the 16th they left for Heaton to stay with the Wiltons, where a gradual accretion of guests—Lady Charlotte Greville, the Duchess of Cambridge, Lord and Lady Stanley, Lord Cantelupe and Lady Ailesbury among them—formed a large house party. On the 21st some of them, including the Neumanns, went to see Lady Ellesmere at Worsley, 'a fine modern house in the gothic style'; and on the following day there was a review at Heaton.

Sept. 22nd. A review took place in Lord Wilton's park of the 30th and 33rd infantry regiments (the Guards) and two squadrons of the 4th Dragoon Guards, commanded by Sir Thomas Arbuthnot. The scene was a very brilliant one, and the manœuvres were executed with great precision. In the morning news had been received of the sudden death of Lord George Bentinck,¹ the leader of the ultra-Tory Party. He had gone from Welbeck, his father's place, to visit Lord Manvers, whose seat is near by. Not

¹ Second son of the 4th Duke of Portland, a noted politician and sportsman (1802-1848).

returning for dinner, he was searched for, and his body was found in a field ; he had had a fatal apoplectic stroke.

Sept. 23rd. We went to-day to Manchester with the Wiltons, Lady Ailesbury and the Rokebys, to see Mr. Burley's cotton-mill. Thirteen hundred hands are employed in it, and there are four hundred women in a single workshop superintending eight hundred machines. There is an india-rubber factory in the same building, which is carried on by a Mr. Mackintosh, its first inventor. The town of Manchester contains 400,000 inhabitants, all apparently commercial and of the working class.

Sept. 25th. Left for Chatsworth, where we found the Duke and Duchess of Beaufort, the latter suffering from spasms for the last eight days, and confined to her bed. There is a large house-party here, consisting of Lord and Lady Granville, Mr. and Lady Cavendish, Lady Mary Howard, my friend Pahlen, Mr. and Mrs. Sartoris—she¹ is a daughter of the famous actor Charles Kemble—Mr. Arkwright and Lady Wharnccliffe. Chatsworth is a regal palace and the Duke's way of living corresponds with it. Three hundred people are fed there daily.

Sept. 26th. The Duke showed us over his mansion, which, in addition to the beauty of the rooms, contains a precious collection of original designs by the great Italian, German, Flemish and French artists ; some fine ancient and modern pictures, among them one representing Bolton Abbey by Landseer, and a magnificent sculpture gallery filled with works by the greatest modern sculptors. Afterwards we went to see the gardens, which are admirable, as well as the celebrated hot-air conservatory for tropical plants, which cost £36,000. There is besides a fountain in the garden which throws water to a height of 267 feet ; it is the highest in the world. The principal jet is three inches round at the base, and is called 'The Emperor.'

News from Frankfort is to the effect that there has been a rising caused by the democratic party against the central assembly on the subject of the vote in favour of an armistice with Denmark. Prince Lichnowsky and General Auers-

¹ Adelaide Kemble. She married F. W. Sartoris in 1843. She was a noted singer in opera (1814-1879). The even better-known Fanny Kemble was her sister.

wald, both deputies of the Chamber, were assassinated by the insurgents. The military was summoned from Mayence, and they quelled the insurrection.

This evening Lord Ward arrived here. I played whist with the Marquess of Westminster, Mr. Ponsonby, son of Lord de Mauley, and Henry Greville. The Duke has an orchestra which plays charming excerpts from different operas during the evening.

Sept. 27th. Took a walk to-day in the park with Lord and Lady Westminster, Augusta, and Mr. Paxton,¹ the Duke's head gardener. He is a distinguished botanist and has published a work on the subject which is highly thought of. The park is surrounded by high hills on which there are three great reservoirs furnishing the water for a superb cascade and the various fountains, including the one called 'The Emperor.'

On October 2nd the Neumanns left Chatsworth for London, where they went into furnished rooms at an hotel kept by a Mrs. Stewart at No. 31 Dover Street, and the next day they sustained a domestic loss in the death of a favourite Scotch terrier called Pussy, whose intelligence, writes Neumann, 'was quite extraordinary, and whose affection for Augusta was touching. It seems as if we had lost a friend.'

On the 7th they went to Brighton to see Prince Metternich, and there also saw Lord Alvanley, and on the railway met Flahault with his daughter, who were also going to pay a visit to the Prince.

Oct. 8th. A horrible assassination has taken place at Pesth, Count Lamberg, who had been sent by the Emperor to take command of the troops in Hungary and Croatia, having been murdered. Anarchy reigns in that city, which is menaced by the approach of Jellachich, who is on the point of arriving with an army in order to bring Hungary to reason.

Oct. 13th. It is reported from Vienna that there has been a frightful revolution there, with the result that a battalion of Italian grenadiers refused to march against the Hungarians. A portion of the National Guard frater-

¹ Afterwards Sir Joseph Paxton, who designed the Crystal Palace. The book here referred to by Neumann was *The Pocket Botanical Dictionary*, published in 1845 (1801-1865).

nised with them ; another would not do so, and there was a fight between the two, during which a troop that had been sent to assist the latter took part, but was obliged to retire. The insurgents then went to the Council of War, searched for Count Latour, the War Minister, whom when they had found they killed with hatchets and hammers and then hanged his body. The Emperor set out from Schönbrunn accompanied by 5,000 troops. The Diet was in perpetual session ; the Ministry is in a state of panic.

Oct. 16th. The news in the papers is that Jellachich was in sight of Vienna on the 10th instant. It is thought that he is going to join General Auersperg, who is encamped at the Belvedere with the whole of the Vienna garrison.

Oct. 18th. Nothing of a decisive character is known regarding Vienna, but Auersperg and Jellachich have joined forces. It is said that Prince Windischgrätz is coming from Prague and Count Schlick from Cracow, both with troops to reinforce Auersperg. News from Turin asserts that Charles Albert has just broken the armistice. The Central Power at Frankfort has declared to the Sardinian *chargé d'affaires* that if such should be the case 50,000 German troops would be sent to Verona to protect that portion of the territory belonging to the Austrian Empire.

Oct. 20th. Jellachich and Auersperg have taken up a commanding position near the Wiener Berg and are apparently awaiting Windischgrätz, who is on his way from Prague with his troops.

To-day we went to stay at Kew with the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, who have always been so kind and amiable to us.

Oct. 21st. We went over to see the Duchess of Gloucester at Richmond, where we found old Lady Mansfield and her daughters Ladies Georgiana and Caroline Murray.

Oct. 22nd. Went to the Protestant Church¹ with the Duchess and Augusta. Köller, Kudriaffsky and Lord Howden dined with us. The last told us that in 1830 he was sent, a few days after the July revolution, by Lord Stuart, then the British Ambassador in Paris, to Charles X. to ask him to send the Duc de Bordeaux to Louis Philippe,

¹ Kew Church, on the Green.



H.R.H. AUGUSTA WILHELMINA LOUISA

DUCHESS OF CAMBRIDGE

b. 1797, d. 1899

Engraved by W. Say from a miniature by A. E. Chalon, R.A., dated 1830

then Lieutenant-General of the kingdom, at whose suggestion this was made. Lord Howden, then Colonel Cradock, rejoined the King at Aigle and there found him in bed in a dirty little inn. The Duchesse de Berry, who was also there, was unwilling to send her son to Paris, fearing that he might be poisoned there. Colonel Cradock replied that there was no doubt that Louis Philippe, although he had sent his envoy with Lord Stuart, had made known to the three commissioners who accompanied the King that they should oppose the sending of the Duc de Bordeaux to Paris. He told us another anecdote. It concerned Louis XVIII., who did not love the Duc d'Orléans and was very adverse to his return to France from England, where he had been exiled after the second Restoration. Monsieur, the King's brother, later to become Charles X., on the other hand liked the Duke and frequently pressed the King to raise the ban of exile. On the occasion of Monsieur's birthday the King said to him, 'I am going to do something which will be very agreeable to you, brother. Write in my name to the Duc d'Orléans and tell him that he may return to France.' Monsieur presented the letter to the King for his signature, whereupon the latter handed the pen to him, saying, 'Keep it. It will be useful to you for signing your abdication!'

On the following day the Neumanns were back in London, anxiously awaiting news from Vienna, which came through very intermittently and then with uncertain authority. On the 28th, however, they hear that Prince Windischgrätz has been given command of all the troops not serving under Radetzky. Then the news is that the Prince had appeared before Vienna and summoned it to surrender within forty-eight hours and that that period having expired he had begun to bombard the city. This, however, proved to be premature, and Neumann hopes that the Prince will become master of the place without having recourse to such drastic measures. On November 4th the Diarist having gone to stay with Lady Ailesbury at Tottenham Park, where Lady Cardigan and Mrs. Locke were among the visitors, is able to enter in his Diary the news that 'Prince Windischgrätz is master of all the suburbs of Vienna.' Later he amplifies this good news thus:

Nov. 7th. To-day it is just a year since we left for Modena. What changes have taken place since then! It

appears that Prince Windischgrätz occupied Vienna on November 1st. After they had displayed the white flag on the ramparts, they still fired on the advancing troops, which obliged Prince Windischgrätz to throw a few bombs into the city. The Imperial Palace and Library caught fire, but they were able to extinguish the flames. In Berlin the Assembly has abolished all titles of nobility!

Nov. 10th. We returned to London with the Wiltons, Karolyi, 'Big' Bentinck and Henry Baring. At Slough we came across Lord and Lady Abercorn, returning from a visit to the Queen at Windsor.

Nov. 12th. We dined at Kew with Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence.

Nov. 13th. In Berlin the King has nominated a new Ministry with Count Brandenburg at its head. The Chamber protested against this, whereupon the King convoked the Chamber at Brandenburg, and upon its refusal to obey the command, General Wrangel entered Berlin on the 10th with 25,000 men and surrounded the Chamber, announcing that he would blockade it for eight days if necessary; on which the deputies gave in under protest.

Nov. 15th. At Vienna they have shot the Frankfort representative Blum,¹ who played a conspicuous part in the recent events. In Berlin a state of siege has been proclaimed, and the disarmament of the National Guard and the dissolution of Parliament have been demanded; the latter resisting.

Nov. 18th. Although Berlin is occupied by a large military force it sets up a passive resistance to the King's ordinances. The feeling, too, in the provinces is very bad. But at the same time the disarming of the National Guard proceeds without opposition.

Nov. 23rd. In Vienna the commander of the National Guard, Messenhauser, has been shot. The Polish General Bem has escaped. A numerous army is marching against Hungary; it consists of three army corps, one commanded by Prince Reuss Kosteritz, the second by General Jella-

¹ Robert Blum, agitator and leader of the Liberal Party in Saxony in 1848. He was executed on November 9th (1807-1848).

chich, and the third, forming the reserve, by Lt.-General Serbelloni; the whole forming forty-two infantry battalions, fifty-four squadrons of cavalry, two hundred and twenty-eight pieces of cannon, and ten pontoons. This army is to be commanded by Prince Windischgrätz. General Simonich is at Gaden, having in addition five battalions of infantry, two squadrons of cavalry, and twelve guns.

Nov. 26th. I went to-day to Richmond to see Louis Philippe, who had, however, gone to Claremont to see Madame Montjoye, who is seriously ill. I saw the Duc de Nemours, who spoke to me about the events in Paris. He appears convinced that the revolution of February 23rd could not have been prevented. This is, of course, to excuse themselves for having done nothing to try to stop it. M. Duchatel, on the other hand, whom I met this evening at the Flahaults', told me that it might have been prevented if a demonstration of some sort had been made; that the King had at first authorised Marshal Bugeaud to act; that he (Duchatel) had actually signed the King's order to this effect, and that the Marshal had declared that he was certain he could stifle the movement, and if need be give the populace a good lesson by training *mitrailleuse* guns on them; but that the Duc de Montpensier, overcome with terror at the idea of a conflict, had, with the new ministers, obtained a revocation of this order. The latter have required of the King as a condition that no force would be employed against the people, they being persuaded that by means of their popularity they would succeed in pacifying the Parisians.

Nov. 28th. News from Rome reports that Count Rossi,¹ the Pope's chief Minister, was assassinated on November 16th at the moment when he was entering the Parliament House. On the following day the people went *en masse* to the Quirinal to demand the formation of a new Ministry. The Pope asked time for consideration, whereupon they threatened to take the palace by assault and to kill everyone in it except His Holiness. The Pope then gave way,

¹ Comte Pellegrino Rossi. He was murdered on November 16th (1787-1848).

and Mamiani,¹ a partisan of the republic, was named Prime Minister. There was a fight between the people and the Papal troops, during which Cardinal Palma, the Pope's secretary, was killed.

Nov. 29th. The Pope's Swiss guard has been disarmed and dismissed. The troops have fraternised with the people, and the Pope is a prisoner in his palace.

Nov. 30th. The French Government is sending an infantry brigade and a squadron of cavalry to Civita Vecchia to assist the Pope. In Vienna a new ministry has been formed with Prince Felix Schwarzenberg at its head and as Minister for Foreign Affairs, Count Stadion Minister of the Interior, Krauss as Finance Minister, General Cordan War Minister, Dr. Bach as head of the department of Justice, Bruck Minister for Commerce and Public Works, and Baron Thienfeld for Agriculture. The Emperor of Russia has sent the Grand Cross of St. George to Prince Windischgrätz, and the Grand Cordon of St. Vladimir to General Jellachich.

Dec. 1st. The Pope fled from Rome on November 24th, accompanied by the Bavarian, French and Dutch Ministers, and has gone by way of Civita Vecchia to Gaeta, where the King and Queen of Naples have been to visit him. The King has also sent Neapolitan troops for his protection.

Dec. 8th. To-day I received the news of the abdication of our Emperor² on the 2nd instant, in favour of his nephew the Archduke Francis Joseph, son of the Archduke Francis Charles, who has renounced his rights to the Crown. The ex-Emperor has retired to Prague.

The King of Prussia³ has dissolved the Parliament at Brandenburg, and has initiated a Constitution based on the principles of two Chambers and universal suffrage.

Dec. 12th. We went to stay with the Duke of Wellington at Strathfieldsaye. The Metternichs were to have been

¹ Count Terenzio Mamiani della Rovere. He had been Minister of the Interior to Pius IX. (1800-1885).

² Ferdinand I., who had succeeded his father Francis I. in 1835, a mentally and physically weak man who left the direction of affairs to Metternich, whose reactionary policy provoked the revolution of 1848 (1793-1875).

³ Frederick William IV., who succeeded his father Frederick William III. in 1840 (1840-61).

there, but were unable to come. We found Lord and Lady Douro and Gerald Wellesley, who is vicar of Strathfieldsaye and who married us at St. George's. What memories are associated with this place which I have visited at all sorts of times during my long sojourn in England and where I have met so many friends and so many remarkable people!

Dec. 16th. Louis Napoleon has already obtained 2,300,000 votes, while Cavaignac has not had more than 600,000. The former will be elected president.

Dec. 18th-22nd. Louis Bonaparte (Napoleon) has now over 5 million votes. He was yesterday elected President of the French Republic in Paris, where everything has gone off quietly.

We went to Badminton, where we found the Flahaults, Pahlen, Charles Greville, Byng, and many Somersets.

Dec. 26th. Charles Greville and Byng returned to Town, and Luttrell went to Bowood. I wrote to Prince Felix Schwarzenberg, sending him an article in *The Observer* relative to mediation in the affairs of Italy.

Dec. 31st. We ended the year at Badminton. It is to be hoped that the new one will bring us consolation and make some amends for the losses, annoyance and unhappiness which we have experienced in the last. Yet I do not feel I can count too much on it; and what is to happen if I cannot obtain another post? Austria no longer offers a single habitable spot; England, where I should prefer to live, is too expensive. What worries me continually is Augusta. I have enough to live on for two years; if after that Austria became bankrupt I should be ruined, and what would then become of her? God protect her; in Him alone is our hope, for I cannot count on those who in old days called themselves my friends. Circumstances made them so; new conditions have changed all that.

1849

Jan. 12th. We left for Middleton Park by the railway as far as Steventon, whence we drove the rest of the way by Oxford. We found Lady Kinnoull and her daughter Lady Frances there, as well as Lord Elphinstone, Lord

Malden and Mr. Rose. Lord and Lady Jersey greeted us most warmly. This place recalls so many different epochs of my life, once so happy! Who could have foreseen such a total upheaval as has occurred in our beautiful empire.

Jan. 13th. Hügel arrived and brought news of the capture of Buda Pesth by Prince Windischgrätz, who entered it on the 5th instant.

Jan. 17th. We went with the Jerseys to Aynho, belonging to Sir Thomas Cartwright, whom I had not seen since I was at Frankfort fourteen years ago, when he was British Minister there at the Germanic Diet. At present he is accredited to the Court of Sweden. The house is fine and contains several beautiful Murillos.

Jan. 19th. I have read a brochure by M. Guizot on democracy in France, which he condemns without indicating what form of government he considers the best. He suggests three means for remodelling France: an improvement in the family, the political, and the religious spirit, but does not point out where to begin and how to combine, in order to unite and consolidate them.

The Neumanns remained at Badminton, whither they had gone from Middleton Park, till the 30th, and during the ten days of their stay made various excursions in the neighbourhood: to Oxford, where they were shown over All Souls by Granville Somerset; to Sodbury, where the Diarist heard mass in company with the Prince and Princess of Parma who were among the guests; and to Dodington, to see his sister-in-law. Among a succession of visitors he notes the Granvilles, Lord Augustus Fitzclarence, Henry Greville, the Duchess of Cambridge, Count Richard Metternich, and 'Jim' Macdonald.

Jan. 30th. We left for London at the same time as the Prince and Princess of Parma. We put up at the Brunswick Hotel, where we had passed our wedding night. Then everything smiled on me, and I was about to take up a post at Florence for which everyone envied me. I have forfeited all this, through no fault of my own but through the force of circumstances; and I am now in the hands of Providence, which alone will decide my lot.

Feb. 1st. The Queen opened Parliament in person. The speech from the throne caused a lively debate, parti-

cularly as regards relations with foreign powers. Lord Brougham and Lord Stanley attacked the policy of the Government towards Austria and Naples, and amendments were proposed which were, however, defeated.

Feb. 3rd. Lord Palmerston yesterday made a very clear and happy speech in reply to the criticisms on his foreign policy. In the evening we dined with the Johnstones, where we met Henry Greville, Sir John Walsh and Mr. Vincent.

Feb. 4th. We dined at the Duke of Cambridge's at Kew. The Prince of Orange, Prince George of Cambridge, and Mr. Schimmelpennick the Dutch Minister, were there.

On the 5th Neumann was obliged to undergo a slight operation for a swelling in the head, which was performed by the surgeon Fergusson. It was a repetition of what had had to be done once before, and was quite successful, keeping him in the house for less than a week during which time various friends came to see him, Lady Georgiana Grey, Lady Bulwer, Lady Lyndhurst, the Johnstones and Mr. Culling-Smith and Pahlen among them. On the 10th he speaks of handing to Mr. Johnstone 'three portfolios containing a collection of very important papers and letters dating from my conduct of affairs in England.' These were no doubt placed in his friend's safe keeping in case of anything happening to Neumann himself.

Feb. 13th. We left London to stay with the Lyndhursts at Turville, where Lord Strangford is also a guest. The papers say that the Grand Duke of Tuscany has had to leave Florence and take refuge at Porto Ferrajo. They give an extract of a declaration by the Austrian Cabinet relative to the situation between that country and Germany. It closes by a protestation on the part of the Emperor¹ and the Imperial Government against all idea of ever submitting to the Central Power being administered by another German sovereign.

Feb. 15th. Lord Strangford returned to Town to-day and Henry Baring arrived. We went out driving with Lady Lyndhurst in delicious weather, warm as April. In the evening I played whist, the one thing that can give me even a slight distraction nowadays.

¹ Francis Joseph, who had been elected in place of his uncle Ferdinand I.

Feb. 16th. Everyone except Lady Lyndhurst and I went to lunch at Stonor Park with Lord Camoys. I was too ill with a bilious attack to go. I am subject to this as a result of the worry which my present state of affairs causes me.

Feb. 17th. The news of the departure of the Grand Duke of Tuscany for the Isle of Elba (Porto Ferrajo) is confirmed. He has addressed a letter to his Ministers announcing his flight, which was influenced by a letter he had received from the Pope who threatened him with excommunication should he recognise the Constituent Assembly set up in Rome. The latter has, by the way, been inaugurated, and there is a talk of deposing the Pope from his temporal power and of proclaiming a republic.

Feb. 20th. It has rained all day and I have therefore been kept in the house. A republic has been proclaimed in Rome and the Pope has been deprived of all temporal power.

Feb. 21st. Have received a letter from Köller informing me that Count Colloredo had told him that Prince Schwarzenberg destined me for the first vacant post. God grant that it may be true, but I shall not believe it till I have it.

Feb. 24th. Went to Town to see Colloredo whom, however, I missed. I called on Countess Colloredo, Lady Ailesbury, and Princess Lieven, whom I found very unwell. Dined *en famille* with the Johnstones, and talked much of the death of our common friend, Sir George Warrender, whose beautiful place, Cliveden near Maidenhead, I have often visited.

Feb. 25th. Saw Colloredo at 9 o'clock this morning. He received me with the greatest cordiality and told me that it was a fact that Prince Schwarzenberg had authorised him to say I should have one of the first vacant posts.

Feb. 28th. The snow here at Dodington where we are staying has been so heavy it has been impossible to get out. The papers announce that the Russians have entered Transylvania in order to come to Austria's aid, General Puchner being strongly attacked by General Bem,¹ the leader of the rebellious Hungarians.

¹ Józef Bem, a Polish general. He drove the Austrians and Russians out of Transylvania, but was defeated later by the Russians (1791-1850).

March 1st and 2nd. A republic has been proclaimed at Florence, and a force of 10,000 Austrians has entered Ferrara demanding satisfaction for the murder of three Austrian soldiers. This satisfaction has been given by the authorities of Ferrara, and our troops have been withdrawn. Hostages have been handed over and a payment of 200,000 crowns made.

March 3rd. There is a talk of a Russian note having been sent to all the Cabinets of Europe, declaring that the Emperor Nicholas would regard as a *casus belli* any infraction of the Treaty of 1815, without the consent of all the Great Powers who signed it.

March 5th. We returned to-day to London and are staying at Mivart's hotel. The English have experienced great losses in the Punjab against the Sikhs; ninety English officers have been killed in one battle, and in all two thousand five hundred men.¹

March 7th. Lord Lansdowne in the House of Lords yesterday was obliged to confess that Lord Palmerston had through inadvertence permitted the sending of arms to the Sicilians, but that the British Minister at Naples had been charged to make apologies for this to the King.

March 8th. Went with Pahlen to Claremont to see Louis Philippe, who had, however, gone to town with the Queen and the Queen of the Belgians. We spent the evening at Lady Granville's, where we met Flahault and his daughter, Pahlen and Henry Greville.

March 12th. We went to stay at Brighton, putting up at the Bedford Hotel. The *Times* of to-day announces that the Emperor (of Austria) has dissolved and dismissed the assembly (Reichstag) of Kremsier, and initiated a Constitution on the 7th of this month on the basis of two Chambers, the second to be elected by vote of anyone paying five florins in direct taxation for the country and ten florins for the towns. Certain provinces are to have diets and to be self-administrating, but they will send deputies to the General Assembly, which will meet every

¹ This second Sikh war began in consequence of the murder of a British officer at Multan in April 1848. A drawn battle (probably the one here referred to) at Chillianwallah was followed by a British victory at Gujrah on February 22nd, 1849.

year in Vienna or in such other place as the Emperor may choose to select. Transylvania, Croatia, the Banat and Slavonia, are to be detached from Hungary and to have separate administrations. The last kingdom will have a Constitution similar to that of the Austrian Empire. The Lombardo-Venetian kingdom will also possess a separate administration. The whole arrangement approximates to the American Constitution, where each province has its own institutions and representatives assemble every year in Congress for the deliberation of the general interests of the Union.

March 17th. To-day I went with Augusta and Hermionie and Melanie (Metternich) to the Devil's Dyke, where one obtains a fine view. The conformation of the dunes and above all the landslide which is known as the Devil's Dyke are very curious. The legend says that the Devil himself formed it, while others think that it was once a Roman encampment.

March 18th. Lord Fitzroy Somerset has written me to say that the Duke of Wellington has authorised him to place on his list the eldest son of my friend Colonel Johnstone, for a place as officer in the Grenadier Guards, a favour difficult to obtain and one sought after by all the young men of fortune and the highest aristocracy.

March 19th. We returned from Brighton and the M.'s.¹ God knows if I shall ever see them again. The death of the King of Holland² is announced; a very unfortunate event at such a time as this.

March 20th. The King of Sardinia has denounced the armistice of the 10th instant and has published a manifesto to prove that we have no rights over Lombardy. I went this evening to the Opera, where *La Cenerentola* was performed, with Alboni, who was excellent, but the rest bad. The ballet in which Carlotta Grisi danced was as usual admirable.

March 22nd. Lord Aberdeen has made a speech in order to expose to the public the wily conduct of King Charles Albert, and he reproached the English Government

¹ i.e. Metternichs.

² William II. (1792-1849).

with not having acted firmly enough to prevent him making war on us (Austria). I met Lord Beauvale, now Lord Melbourne, who has just recovered from a serious illness and looks eighty.¹ We dined at the Johnstones with Lord and Lady Neville, George Damer, Colonel Barnard and Captain Meynell. Bought a shawl at Owen's for Lady Wilton.

March 24th. We dined at the Palmerstons' with the Parmas, the Mahons, and Ashleys. Afterwards went on to the Duchess of Gloucester's, where I saw Lord Clarendon, one of my old friends. Welkern's motion at Frankfort for the purpose of offering the Imperial crown to the King of Prussia has been defeated by a majority of 51; 232 voting for it and 283 against. The offer will be brought forward in another form.

March 25th. In the evening we went to Lady Jersey's, where we found Sir Thomas and Lady Cartwright, and Lord Brougham, who showed me a letter which Lady Palmerston had written him complaining in violent terms of Lord Aberdeen, in connection with the subject of his speech delivered on the 23rd, and equally of him (Brougham) for having supported it.

March 27th. Learnt on returning home from Madame de Lieven's that Radetzky had defeated the Piedmontese at Mortara on the 21st. Ward has arrived, bringing the abdication of the Duke of Parma in favour of his son.

March 28th. Another battle seems to have taken place on the 23rd instant between Radetzky and the Piedmontese near Vercelli, where the latter appear to have suffered considerable losses.²

March 29th. Received the news of Charles Albert's abdication in favour of his son, the Duke of Savoy;³ and heard that he had passed through Nice on the 26th at 11 o'clock at night on his way to France. The Austrians have entered Novara, Vercelli and Trino. Marshal Radetzky has concluded an armistice with the Prince of Savoy, but its conditions are not known.

¹ He had succeeded to his brother's title last year.

² This was the Battle of Novara, in consequence of which Charles Albert abdicated.

³ Victor Emmanuel (1820-1878).

The Neumanns were now on the eve of leaving England for Vienna, and although the Diarist makes no statement to that effect it would seem that this journey was undertaken in order that he might plead his own cause with Prince Schwarzenberg with regard to a fresh diplomatic appointment.¹ In the meanwhile his Diary is begun each day by a notice of the leave-taking of various friends, such as Wellington, the Johnstones, the Arbuthnots, the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, Madame de Lieven, and, of course, the Beauforts. Other passages of a more general interest are as follows :

March 31st. The Assembly at Frankfort has elected the King of Prussia Emperor of Germany by 290 votes, 248 members refraining from voting.²

April 1st. The nearer my departure approaches, the greater the pain I feel in leaving a country which I love above all others. If I cannot live in it, I at least hope that I shall be able one day to return to die here. Prince Schönburg, attached to the legation of Count Colloredo, arrived yesterday with the news of the capture by assault of Comara and the fortress of Melghera. News has also come to hand of a great victory gained by Lord Gough over the Sikhs in India.

April 2nd. We took leave of the Archduchess Beatrice d'Este, the wife of Don John,³ Lady Jersey, and the Flahaults. Dined with Colloredo, who is already disgusted with London, largely because its climate does not suit his wife.

April 3rd. Princess Lieven told me to-day that Lord Aberdeen was very sorry I was going, as I was the sole link between Austria and England who could be of real use in my official capacity. We left London at 8.30 by the mail train ; crossed the channel in an hour and twenty minutes, and slept at Dessein's,⁴ at Calais.

April 6th-7th. Brussels. The King received me and had a long talk on current affairs. He dwelt much on the

¹ See *post*, April 21st.

² The Imperial Crown was refused by the King.

³ The male line of the Italian branch of the house of Este became extinct on the death of Hercules III in 1803. His only daughter Maria Beatrice married the Archduke Ferdinand of Austria, who became the founder of the Austrian branch of the family.

⁴ The famous inn celebrated by Sterne (*Sentimental Journey*) and Thackeray (*Roundabout Papers*).

importance of not alienating the King of Prussia, who is attached to Austria as is the Prince of Prussia. The Queen also received my wife in the most gracious way. This was a distinction as it was Holy Saturday, when Her Majesty never gives audiences to anyone as a rule.

April 8th. We dined at the Palace—the King and Queen very gracious to us both. The Duke of Brabant, the Count of Flanders, and Princess Charlotte, the last very pretty, were among those present. There were sixty at dinner, one of them being Count Randwick, who has been sent by the King of Holland to announce his accession to the throne.

On the 10th the Neumanns left for Cologne whence they proceeded to Hanover, where they dined at the King's desire with his Great Chamberlain, His Majesty being unwell and thus unable to see them at the Palace. The next day they visited the royal stables, dined with old friends and went to the Opera in the box of Princess Louise of Hesse. On the 14th they paid a visit to the famous palace of Herrenhausen so beloved by our George II., and were received by the King whom Neumann had known for thirty-five years and who, he says, told them the latest news of Prince Windischgrätz's concentration before Pesth, and 'talked wisely about German affairs,' saying that 'he would never agree to its being mediatized.' On the 16th they left for Vienna, sleeping the night at Grolitz and having to remain three hours at Kohlfurt in consequence of a breakdown on the railway, which causes the Diarist to utter a complaint: 'Nothing,' he says, 'is so badly organised as the lines of railway communication in Germany, in addition to the dirtiness of the carriages and the stations, and the vulgarity of the passengers.'

April 19th. We proceeded on our way by the 2 o'clock train. Next month it will be just thirty-six years since I was at Grolitz at the moment when the Battle of Bautzen was being fought between Napoleon on the one side and the Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia on the other.¹ I had been sent by General Baben and Count Stadion, who was Quartermaster-General to these two sovereigns, to make an offer of mediation between the enemies. The battle began, and it was not till later, at Liegnitz, that Napoleon agreed to an armistice which was to have been the prelude to a peace that did not, however, materialise.

¹ May 20th and 21st, 1813.

April 20th. We arrived at Vienna after a most fatiguing journey from Breslau. We had to wait two hours at the frontier station of Oderberg, and then there was only one carriage for all classes, so that one was mixed up with the most vulgar crowd possible.

April 21st. To-day I saw Prince Schwarzenberg, who received me in a friendly way ; but I was disappointed in the hope I had nourished of obtaining from him the promise of a post. After having pressed him to explain himself he mentioned Florence, which really still belongs to me and whither I shall have to go in default of anything else. I also saw Barons Meisenbuch, Menshengen and Werner. The last told me that the Prince had shown the most friendly intentions towards me, but in the meanwhile the best posts have been disposed of, such as Berlin, St. Petersburg, Naples, the Hague, and London, where everyone wanted me.

April 23rd. The news from Hungary is bad, the insurgents manœuvring to get possession of Komorn. I saw to-day Lady William Russell, one of my oldest friends.

April 24th. Left for Olmütz, making the journey in the company of two dancers, male and female, who are going there on the chance of an engagement. I put up at the Eagle, an awful hole as are all the inns here.

April 25th. Went to see Count Grunn, the aide-de-camp to the Emperor, in order to announce my arrival. He told me that His Majesty gave audiences from 10 to 12 o'clock. As a matter of fact I went at 10.30 and was received by the Emperor most affably. He spoke of the unhappy war in Hungary, and everything this young sovereign said was full of good sense. He is going seriously into the business of the State, and promises a great future. God protect him. I dined at Court. The Emperor took in his mother the Archduchess Sophia. He sat between her and his father the Archduke Francis Charles. I was placed next to one of the young Archdukes. At the palace I met Counts Merveldt and Würmbrand, chamberlains to the Archduke Francis Charles, and Count Falkenhayn, his Master of the Household. The Emperor wore the new uniform which covers the hips, and it suited him very well.

The Archbishop of Lemberg was at the dinner, and I returned to Vienna with him. There is nothing interesting to see at Olmütz except an ancient Gothic church.

April 28th. Considerable Russian reinforcements are awaited, which are to enter Hungary by three different routes. I dined at Medem's with Prince Felix Schwarzenberg and, among others, Count Bernstorff, the Prussian Minister, and M. Sullivan the Belgian. I heard that Louis Batthyany and Anthony Szapary had been arrested at Pressburg, where they were acting as spies for Kossuth.¹

April 30th. The Piedmontese plenipotentiaries have left Milan to seek fresh instructions from the King, not feeling themselves authorised to agree to our demands on the question of a war indemnity.

May 3rd. Kossuth the Hungarian agitator has declared that the house of Lorraine-Hapsburg has no longer any rights over the throne of Hungary. Schnitzer came this evening to tell me that he was leaving at once for the Headquarters of General d'Aspre, who is entering Tuscany. General Oudinot has disembarked at Civita Vecchia with 12,000 men, in order to help to re-establish the Pope in Rome.

May 4th. I to-day saw the Duchess of Parma, who has come from London. She left later for Frohsdorf,² where her brother the Duc de Bordeaux and her aunt the Duchesse d'Angoulême now are. Her husband, the Duke of Parma, in whose favour his father abdicated, is going to Milan to arrange with Marshal Radetzky about returning to his possessions.

May 5th. To-day the Emperor arrived unexpectedly from Olmütz and went to Schönbrunn. I met General Berck at Helen Esterhazy's and he told me that it would be a month before the operations against Hungary could begin. The Russians are in full march.

May 6th. The Emperor reviewed the troops this morning. He was well enough received, but not with the

¹ Louis Kossuth, the famous Hungarian patriot. He had been declared Governor of Hungary on April 14th by the Diet (1802-94).

² It was the headquarters of the French Legitimist party from 1844 till the death there of the Comte de Chambord in 1883.

enthusiasm the Viennese people used to exhibit for their ruler. I went to Schönbrunn, where there was an immense crowd to see the Emperor, who walked about and was received with more fervour than in the morning.

May 8th. People coming from Oderberg have spread the alarm that the Hungarian rebels are approaching that town. The trouble is that the latter succeed in masking their movements with great ability. The advance guard of the Russians, 17,000 strong, has arrived at Cracow.

The Duc and Duchesse de Bordeaux have returned from Frohsdorf, General Lebzelter, the governor of Neustadt, having told them that he would be unable to protect them from a surprise by the Hungarians. The Emperor went this evening to the Burg Theatre and was received with great enthusiasm; he intends taking up his quarters at Schlosshof, in order to be nearer the Hungarian army. I paid my respects to the Duc and Duchesse de Bordeaux, who have now gone to Ebenzweier. The latter told me that the three Infantes of Spain had actually been to Spain, where they were able to do nothing and had therefore returned to England. The cause of Count Montemolin¹ seems definitely lost.

May 9th. At Dresden there have been serious riots as a result of the dismissal of the Chambers. The object of the rioters has been to force the King to recognise the Constitution of the Frankfort Assembly. The military, aided by a Prussian regiment, succeeded in restoring order.

May 13th. The Emperor has taken command of his armies, and General Grunn, his chief aide-de-camp, has been appointed chief of the central military staff, which will act close to the Emperor's person.

May 14th. To-day I saw Princess Nicholas Esterhazy, who tells me that her husband has offered his services to the Emperor, who has accepted them. He will go to the army in Hungary as an artillery officer with Prince Edmund Schwarzenberg.

May 15th. Met my old friend General Schlick,² who has

¹ The name assumed by Don Carlos.

² Count Franz von Schlick. He served in the wars against Napoleon, and commanded the right wing at Solferino in 1859 (1789-1862).

distinguished himself in all the campaigns against the Hungarians. He told me that if this war was over in two months we might think ourselves fortunate.

May 16th. To-day I saw Prince Felix Schwarzenberg, who assured me that the post at Florence was still being kept for me, and that directly anything occurred he would let me know in good time.

May 19th. The operations against the Hungarians are to begin soon. Our army, reinforced by 20,000 Russians who form our left wing, is concentrating at Tyrnau. Arthur Batthyany and other young men have joined the army as volunteers.

May 20th. The Emperor, accompanied by Prince Felix Schwarzenberg, has left for Warsaw to meet the Emperor of Russia. Our troops have taken Livorno and Bologna by assault.

May 25th. The Emperor has returned, and Prince Felix Schwarzenberg sent for me to offer me the chance of going to Gaeta in order to relieve Count Maurice Esterhazy. I accepted the mission against my will, for it means leaving Augusta behind, and I don't like to be separated from her, not knowing how long it may last.

May 28th. News has arrived of the capture by assault of Baden¹ by the Hungarians on the 21st; they killed all the Croatian officers and soldiers. The Austrian General Hentzi has died from wounds he received. An Italian battalion appears to have refused to fight. The garrison only consisted of 3,000 men; while the besiegers, led by General Görgey, numbered 30,000.

May 29th. A telegraphic despatch announces that we have invested Ancona by land and sea. I have heard nothing more of my suggested mission to Gaeta, at which I am not sorry, as I cannot see the practical aim of it.

May 30th. Was received by the Archduke Francis Charles at Schönbrunn to-day, and the Archduchess received me afterwards with Augusta. Both were extremely affable. The Duke spoke to me very sensibly of the reasons which had caused him to give up the Crown to his son. I hear that General Welden has been relieved

¹ This is the town fourteen miles south-west of Vienna.

of his command of the troops in Hungary, and that General Haynau¹ replaces him.

June 1st. The Queen of Greece arrived at 6 o'clock this morning on her way to visit her family at Oldenberg. The Emperor paid her a visit, accompanied by his aide-de-camp Count Grunn and Prince Felix Schwarzenberg. The latter told me that the project of sending me to Gaeta had not been abandoned.

June 4th. My valet, Nicholas Russ, who has been with me for ten years, has left me because I was unwilling to give him the same wages as he had had in England. He accompanies Madame Sandor to London, whither she is going to see her father;² happy mortal! Count Rudolph Apponyi has arrived here, having had to leave Carlsruhe because of the revolution which has broken out there.

June 6th. A certain Czeremisky, a lower grade *employé* in the *Chancellerie d'Etat*, has been found guilty of carrying on a correspondence with the rebellious Hungarians. Prince Felix Schwarzenberg called together all the other clerks and said: 'There is a traitor among you, Gentlemen,' and he named the said Czeremisky, a Hungarian, who was immediately arrested by the police and taken to prison by six grenadiers and an officer. Another clerk named Fissko, a Pole, who appears to have been less culpable but not free from suspicion, was also arrested.

June 17th. News comes by telegraph from Trieste to the effect that Rome has been taken by the French, who lost 2,000 men. On the 13th and 14th there was an attempt at a revolutionary rising in Paris provoked by the Mountain,³ but it was easily suppressed. Ledru Rollin and seven other deputies have been accused, but several have fled, including Ledru Rollin.

June 20th. Ancona has capitulated to our troops, who entered it on the 19th. King Charles Albert has died at Oporto, whither he had taken refuge.

June 23rd. Saw Felix Schwarzenberg, who told me that

¹ He was an illegitimate son of William I., Elector of Hesse-Cassel, and was notorious for his cruelty (1786-1853).

² Prince Metternich.

³ A revival of the famous party led by Robespierre and Danton during the French Revolution.

the post at Florence was still reserved for me, but that he would like to procure me that at Brussels, seeing that Woyna (who now occupies it) appears to be seriously ill.

June 28th. The arrival of the Emperor at the army headquarters has been the signal for the commencement of hostilities. His Majesty himself led the First Army towards Hochstrass. The enemy retired as our troops advanced. A telegram from Livorno announces that Rome was taken on the 21st. The death of the King Charles Albert at Oporto is not confirmed, but he is very ill and his doctors have advised him to go to Madeira.¹

June 29th. Raab has been taken by our troops, the Emperor entering it with the First Army Corps yesterday.

During July the chief news recorded by Neumann is that concerning the progress of military operations. For instance, he mentions on July 1st the defeat of General Bem by the Russians and the capture of the Hungarian leader General Kiss; on the 4th he states that the Hungarians had again been defeated near Komorn in the presence of the Emperor, and (on the 13th) that a great *sortie* made by them from that town had been repulsed, with the result that Buda-Pesth had been occupied by General Ramberg's division. On the 20th we have a fuller entry :

July 20th. The rebels commanded by Görgey² have made another *sortie* from Komorn by the left bank of the Danube, and on the 15th attacked the advance guards of the Russian army commanded by General Sass near Waitzen. The former had 44,000 men and 120 pieces of cannon. General Sass gave way, but General Rüdiger came to his help; and on the following day the Hungarians were driven out of Waitzen, which was pillaged by the Russians, the inhabitants having fired on them. Görgey profited by the night to escape. He has gone in the direction of the north, hotly pursued by General Rüdiger.

July 22nd. Jellachich has experienced a check at St. Thomas, and has fallen back on Titel. It appears that his movements were betrayed to the enemy by one of his officers. We lost 700 men.

¹ The King died at Oporto on July 28th.

² He succeeded Kossuth as dictator. He surrendered at Világos on August 13th, 1849.

In the meanwhile the Neumanns remained in Vienna, passing their time in seeing their friends and in going about much as usual, visits to the Esterhazys at Pottendorf, and to Brühl to meet the Dietrichsteins are mentioned, but without such comment as would make the recapitulation of the entries sufficiently interesting. The two following passages may, however, be given.

July 28th. Baron Metzburg has arrived from Milan with the articles of peace between us and Piedmont, but not yet signed. The war indemnity is arranged, and only the question of the amnesty for the Lombards delays the signature of the treaty of peace.

July 31st. I met Prince Schwarzenberg, who told me that the moment for sending me to Florence was not yet opportune, although the Grand Duke had arrived at Lucca. He also repeated that he had Brussels in his eye for me, as Woyna was very ill there.

Aug. 6th. The garrison at Komorn has made a *sortie* and routed the feeble corps of General Czorich, who was investing the place. The Barco brigade retired along the left bank of the Danube, after having experienced great losses, the worst being a convoy of 2,600 oxen, 50 loads of ammunition and 6 boat-loads of provisions. Szegedin was occupied on the 2nd without a shot being fired.

Aug. 8th. General Haynau has attacked an entrenched position defended by the rebel leaders and repulsed them. Marshal Puskievics has defeated the rebels commanded by Nagy Sandor at Debreczin; the enemy numbered 18,000. He took six of their guns. News has been received of the conclusion of peace with Piedmont.

Aug. 11th. The report of a victory gained by General Lüders over Bem at Schlossberg in Transylvania has been received. Bem escaped on horseback with difficulty. His carriage containing important papers was captured, as well as seven guns and much ammunition.

Aug. 17th. Received the news that Görgey had surrendered to General Rüdiger, with the whole of his army, which puts an end to the Hungarian drama.

On the 15th Neumann had gone to Lanschütz, to stay with the Esterhazys, and there he remained till the 20th when he returned

to Vienna, where he met Lady Jersey who had come to see her daughter, Princess Sarah Esterhazy.

Aug. 23rd. Marshal Puskievics in the report he made to the Emperor on the occasion of Görgey's surrender said : ' Hungary is at Your Majesty's feet ' ; a phrase which has made a bad impression on the army and on the Austrian people. Görgey's army, surrounded by an army corps of General Rüdiger's, has laid down its arms before him. There were 25,000 infantry, 3,000 cavalry and 140 cannons.

Aug. 26th. I was present to-day at the parade and the *Te Deum* celebrated in the presence of the Emperor for the success of our arms. In the evening I dined at the Ponsonbys with Lord de Mauley and his son.

Aug. 29th. Hügel has been appointed *chargé d'affaires* at Florence, which closes the door of that post for me. I discussed the matter with Baron Werner, who told me that Prince Schwarzenberg intended sending me to Brussels, and that they were only waiting to pension Woyna, who, besides, is very ill. Prince Felix has left for Linz, where he is to have an interview with the King of Würtemberg and the Archduke John. There is a question of an alliance between us, Bavaria, Würtemberg, and such of the other German states as might be willing to join. Kossuth's children with their governess, a Countess Splung (*sic*) and her three daughters, have been captured in the forest of Bakonye. Lord Palmerston has presented a note to our Government on the question of Hungary, through Lord Ponsonby ; but it is an ill-chosen moment for such an act. As a matter of fact Prince Schwarzenberg told the English Ambassador that he had received the note ; that he would place it on his table : and that he would not read it because he did not wish to reply to it. The French *chargé d'affaires* presented one on the subject of Venice, with the same result.

Aug. 31st. The Duc de Nemours and Prince Augustus of Coburg came to shoot at Pottendorf and left after dinner. The Duc de Nemours described Generals Changarnier, Lamorcière, Négrier and Bugeaud, who had all served in Africa under him. He knows them thoroughly, and to the first two he allows great military capacity as divisional generals and for the command of expeditions, but

doubts if they possess qualities sufficient for commanders-in-chief, as was the case with General Bugeaud,¹ whom he regards as having been a much superior man. The third, Négrier, who was killed at Paris on June 24th last year, he ranks in the same class as the first two.

Sept. 2nd. Charles de Talleyrand came to dine with us. He told me that Prince Felix Schwarzenberg had gone to Linz in order to meet the Kings of Bavaria and Würtemberg. The latter has informed Austria that he could not alone make a stand against the revolutionary feelings in his territory, nor against the requirements of Prussia. We have promised to send him 25,000 men from our army at Bregenz and place them under his orders, should he need help to repress the bad spirit rampant among his people or attacks from without. Görgey has been pardoned by the Emperor, but will be imprisoned at Laybach.

Sept. 3rd. Accompanied Lady Jersey to Dornau, a property which belonged to the Emperor Ferdinand when he was Crown Prince, but was afterwards bought by Count Wratislaw, who has now given it up to Prince Charles Liechtenstein. Nicholas Esterhazy has arrived from the army with a Count Götzen, a Prussian, who however served with the Fiquelmont Dragoons. What they suffered during the war that has just ended must have been awful.

Sept. 6th. To-day I saw Felix Schwarzenberg, who repeated his promise as to my appointment at Brussels, Woyna being still ill and incapable of attending to his post.

Sept. 7th. The Emperor left at 11.30 last night by the northern railway. Great mystery is made of this journey. I hear that the Emperor of Russia has ordered that the same military honours shall be accorded to Marshal Puskievics as to himself. On his return to Warsaw the Hereditary Grand Duke went to see the Marshal, accompanied by all his staff.

Sept. 8th. M. Sullivan told me to-day that he had been charged by his master the King of the Belgians to ask our Government to send me to Brussels in view of the fact that Woyna, who is very ill, is unable to carry on affairs.

Sept. 12th. Marshal Radetzky arrived to-day. A depu-

¹ He had died on the previous June 10th.

tation from the Communal Council went to receive him at the landing stage. He had a procession through the city by the Kartner Strasse, the Graben, and the Kohlmarkt, in the middle of which a vast crowd greeted him with enthusiasm, all the windows being decorated with carpets. In the carriage with him was the Ban, Prince Felix Schwarzenberg and Giulay. The Ban¹ arrived to-night at our hotel with a large suite. I met Buol,² who has just come from Warsaw.

Sept. 14th. We went both yesterday and to-day to the Opera, hoping to see the victorious generals, but they did not come. Julia Hunyady and the Dietrichsteins came into town and took tea with us, as did the Princes Lobanoff, Alexander Troubetzkoy, Bretzenheim, Valentine Esterhazy, Tony Szechen and Edmund Zichy.

Sept. 15th. Went to Schönbrunn, where a great dinner was given in honour of Marshal Radetzky, Jellachich, Haynau, and many other generals. We entered the Emperor's apartments and saw Jellachich, who was presented to my wife by General Berg, and the Marshal, who greeted me in the most affectionate manner. I presented Augusta to him.

Sept. 16th. Marshal Radetzky and General Jellachich and Haynau went to the Burg Theatre, where they were received with great enthusiasm, especially the first. I met Count Vanderstraten, who told me that M. Persigny, the friend of Louis Bonaparte, had been to Vienna, having been sent by the latter to sound the Powers with regard to himself, and to find out if they would be disposed to recognise him as Emperor.

Sept. 18th. I have made the acquaintance of Jellachich, who dined as we did in the saloon of the hotel. He is as remarkable for his simplicity as for those splendid qualities which make him a veritable Bayard.

During the remainder of the month Neumann has little of importance to record, the entries in his Diary being confined to notices of dinner engagements with friends whose names have appeared else-

¹ i.e. General Jellachich (1801-1859), Ban of Croatia.

² Karl von Buol, the Austrian statesman. He became Premier in 1852 (1797-1865).

where in the journal. But on the 27th he notes that 'to-day took place the burial of the celebrated Strauss, who died three days ago from the effects of scarlet fever. He was thought to have cholera, and was put into a cold bath, which killed him.'¹ On the 28th he records the capitulation of Komorn, and notes that 'the chiefs of the revolution there will be escorted to the frontier and given enough money for their journey,' an act of clemency which should be remembered to Austria's credit; and on the 29th he learns with ill-concealed feelings of envy that 'M. Hübner has been named as Envoy Extraordinary to Paris: a nomination,' he adds, 'which in spite of the talent and capacity of the gentleman, causes much astonishment.'

Oct. 6th. The following have been condemned to death for having been implicated in the Hungarian revolution, and their sentences were to be carried out to-day at Pesth: Louis Batthyany, Count Leiningen, Pöltenberg, Damnianich, Jöröck, Nagy Sandor and Aulich, to be hanged; and Kiss, Dessewffy and Lohner to be shot at Arad.

Oct. 7th. Count Colloredo has sent in his resignation of his post of minister at London.

Oct. 8th. The execution of Louis Batthyany has not taken place, as he attempted to commit suicide. A man named Fekete has been shot at Pesth for having caused to be arrested and shot in August last an Austrian officer who was travelling as a special messenger. Stephen Karolyi has been condemned to two years' imprisonment and a fine of 150,000 florins, as well as the restitution of the money he had borrowed for the raising of the cavalry corps that went by his name.

Oct. 9th. Louis Batthyany not being able to be hanged in consequence of the wound he had inflicted on his neck, was shot on the 6th between 5 and 6 o'clock in the evening. We paid a visit to Madame M. Zichy, where I ran against Count Ferri Zichy, who has been with Marshal Puskievics' army in his quality of commissioner. He confirms what was generally thought here, that the Marshal's reputation is greater than he deserves, and that he did not conduct the campaign as he ought to have done. He recalled Rüdiger who was pursuing Görgey, and consequently

¹ This was Johann Strauss, father of Edward, Johann and Joseph, all famous as composers of dance music (1804-1849).

would have allowed the latter to escape and join Bem had not General Haynau won the Battle of Jemesvar, which helped to destroy the army corps of the three rebel generals. Count Zichy also told me that Hungary, with the exception of the revolutionary leaders, was quite content to return to the domination of Austria ; but that the moment to be feared was when they proceeded to hold the elections. If the Constitution of March 4th was to be made practicable these would be influenced by the revolutionary party and the country given over to all the passions of that party.

Lord Palmerston has sent, by Mr. Temple, English Minister at Naples, a note to the Neapolitan Cabinet demanding an amnesty and the Constitution of 1812 for Sicilians. The reply of M. Fortunato, the Neapolitan Minister for Foreign Affairs, repels with dignity and force any interference in the internal government of Naples, recalling the fact that the King of Naples had declared that if the Sicilians would not accept the offers which were made them at the same time as the promise of this Constitution, this promise and other offers should be considered as not having taken effect, and that in addition Sicily was in enjoyment of perfect tranquillity, which need not be disturbed unless foreign agents attempted to disseminate discord.

Oct. 12th. There were hanged or shot on the 6th instant at Arad the following rebel leaders : Louis Aulich, formerly lieut.-col. in the Emperor Alexander's Infantry regiment ; Ignatz Jöröck, a colonel ; George Lohner, a major ; Joseph Schweidel, a major of Hussars ; Ernest Pölt of Pöltenberg, captain ; Joseph Nagy Sandor, captain ; Charles Kuezich, captain ; Count Leiningen-Wessterburg, captain ; Aristides Dessewffy, captain ; Jean Damnianich, captain ; William Lazar, lieutenant ; Ernest Kiss, colonel ; Count Vecsey, major ; and on the 10th Baron Jeszeneck and a man named Esanyi, both condemned for acts of cruelty, were also hanged, at Pesth.¹

¹ The Martyrs' Memorial at Arad commemorates those executed. It consists of a colossal figure of Hungary with allegorical groups and medallions, by Huszar and Zala.

Oct. 14th. I visited Lord Ponsonby, who has made a very ill-timed protest on the subject of the Hungarian and Polish refugees in Turkey, and says that if Austria and Russia make war on the Porte, England and France would come to its assistance.

Oct. 15th. Madame Molly Zichy left with Carola, Emmanuel and Montenegro to rejoin Prince and Princess Metternich at Brussels, where they intend to pass the winter. I was present at the marriage of Julia Apraxin with Arthur Batthyany, which took place in the Scotch church, while the Greek ceremony was celebrated in the Greek chapel. This ceremony is less simple than ours. The newly-married pair left afterwards for Lanschütz.

Oct. 16th. On September 30th last a convention was signed at Vienna with Prussia for the creation of a new provisional Central Commission of a federated Germany. The central power, in the name of the Federal States which have recognised it, will sit at Frankfort until May 1st, by which time it is hoped that Germany will be reorganised.

Oct. 18th. Dined at Felix Schwarzenberg's with General Czorich, Horwarth, the minister Bach, and Baron Werner, and had a long conversation with Bach on the desirability of giving a better tone to our newspapers, whose spirit is a bad one, and on the idea of establishing an English paper in Vienna. I hear that the Emperor has given half a million to Radetzky. Prince Charles Schwarzenberg has been appointed civil and military governor of Milan.

Neumann was still awaiting news of his promised Brussels appointment, and among the entries of a social character appear here and there references to it, for instance: 'Saw Felix Schwarzenberg and spoke of the Brussels appointment which has been promised me for four months. The difficulty is the pensioning of Woyna.' It would appear that the said Woyna had run into debt and was unable to be removed until the payment of his liabilities, which Austria was not just now in a favourable position to liquidate. An entry further on refers to this. In the meanwhile Neumann notes on the 30th October that 'A new tax of five per cent. in revenues is announced, based on the English Income Tax.'

Oct. 31st. The English, who reproach us for the executions in Hungary, have themselves hanged eighteen people

implicated in the late insurrection at Cephalonica,¹ among them one of the chiefs, Vlacco, and a Greek priest named Nodaro, while two other priests have been publicly flogged.

The differences between Russia and the Porte on the subject of the Polish and Hungarian refugees in Turkey have been arranged. The French and English Ministers had offered their good offices in the matter, but Russia refused them, saying that there was no need for foreign mediation in such matters and now less than ever, as the differences had been arranged.

Nov. 2nd. The Queens of Prussia and Saxony, Princess John of Saxony, and the Empress mother, have arrived for the anniversary of the silver wedding of the Archduke Francis Charles and the Archduchess Sophia on the 4th instant.

Nov. 4th. There was a State dinner of eighty covers at Schönbrunn for the anniversary. Afterwards the whole Court appeared at the Burg Theatre where, however, it was received coldly. The Viennese public, even if it fails in loyalty to its sovereign, might have shown politeness to the Queens of Prussia and Saxony.

Nov. 5th. A new Ministry has been formed in France : General d'Hautpol for War ; Raguval for Foreign Affairs ; and Fould for Finance, etc. This change is attributable to a lack of unity between the late government and the President of the Republic.

Nov. 10th. I saw to-day Creptovics, who goes to St. Petersburg, and the two Rudolph Apponyis ; the Minister goes as Envoy to Turin, the other as Secretary to the Legation at Brussels. My departure for Brussels has been delayed owing to the financial position of Woyna, who would be seized by his creditors were he recalled.

Nov. 14th. Dined with Prince Felix Schwarzenberg, who suggests that I should go to Brussels *en voyageur* in order to find out the position of Woyna. I have accepted, as it will keep me in closer touch with the post I am to occupy.

Nov. 18th. The Emperor and Prince Schwarzenberg have left for Prague. The latter told me to be in readiness

¹ One of the Ionian Islands.

to leave on their return. The Marquis de Villa Franca came to say good-bye to us on his departure for Brussels.

Nov. 20th. Count Apponyi, who was to have gone to his post at Turin, has been delayed because a question has arisen as to whether or not the Lombard refugees are naturalised, which, if they were, would qualify them for entering the Piedmontese parliament. A Venetian named Paleocassa has become a member of the Sardinian Ministry. He used to be employed by us in the department of Public Works before the revolution.

Nov. 24th. During the last few days I have been reading the whole of the correspondence of M. Hübner,¹ our Minister at Paris. It is of the greatest interest, on account of its style as well as for the ability and great capacity of the writer. I saw to-day the Marchese di Brignoli, who has arrived as Sardinian Minister. He is a man as distinguished for his fine qualities as by his birth.

Dec. 10th. Dined at Schwarzenberg's with Wallmoden, Platten, General Mayerhoffer, and the Ministers Bach, Külmer, and Ward. Prince Felix told me that the Emperor had been informed of my departure for Brussels and approved it. I met General Welden this morning; he takes a very gloomy view of things, and anticipates another crisis directly the state of siege is raised.

Dec. 14th. Have heard from R. Apponyi at Brussels, who sends me a list of Woyna's debts, which amount to 58,000 francs. Baron Kübeck and General Schönhals have left for Frankfort, where the provisional Commission for the reorganisation of Germany is to sit and function. Dined again with Schwarzenberg, who thinks it would be well for me to set out for Brussels, as it would then be easier to arrange matters regarding Woyna.

Dec. 15th. Heard of the death from typhus of the Archduke Ferdinand Victor d'Este, who caught it at a hospital he went to visit. He was a charming man of whom we saw a good deal at Modena two years ago. His young and beautiful widow is inconsolable.

Dec. 19th. The Emperor to-day received me before my

¹ Baron Joseph Alexander von Hübner. He was Minister in Paris 1849-50 and Ambassador in Rome 1865-7 (1811-1892).

departure for Brussels, and was very gracious. As I left the presence chamber Count Wbrua, the acting aide-de-camp, told me that I was invited to dinner at the palace at 4 o'clock. There were sixteen guests, all soldiers except myself. The Emperor sat between his mother and father. I was placed next Countess Schönborn, the Archduchess Sophia's mistress of the robes. After dinner a circle was formed.

Dec. 23rd. Saw Prince Schwarzenberg, who told me that the report of my nomination as Minister at Brussels had been laid before the Emperor, and that I should receive my credentials before leaving, but that I had better not present them until the pecuniary affairs of Woyna had been settled.

Dec. 25th. There is a great question of an alliance between England, France and Prussia. The last would offer to France the Rhine Provinces belonging to Bavaria, and would take Hanover and the supremacy of Germany for herself. This is a project of Palmerston's for dominating Austria.

Dec. 31st. I have at last received my credentials, and Prince Schwarzenberg wishes me to leave at once.

The year ends better for me than it began, since I again find myself on the active list, thanks to a Providence whom I have never ceased to implore and who has never yet abandoned me.

1850

On January 6th Neumann left Vienna, and travelling by way of Oderburg and Ratisbon, Breslau, Berlin, Hanover and Cologne, reached Brussels at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the 15th. On his journey he met various friends, and saw more at his various stopping-places, and at Sagan, where he stayed, he was hospitably received by the Duchess 'in her truly royal abode,' an abode which he tells us 'was begun by the Duke of Friedland (Wallenstein), continued by Prince Lobkovics, and purchased and completed by the Duke of Courland, father of the present Duchess.' His hostess talked to him at length, apparently on what was happening in Berlin, of the approaching arrival there of M. Persigny, and of the reasons which were inducing that statesman to arrange an alliance between France and Prussia.

Jan. 15th. On arriving at Brussels I put up at the Grande Bretagne, not being able to get a room at the Bellevue. In the evening I went to see Prince Metternich, who is in excellent health.

Jan. 18th. Presented my credentials¹ to the King, who received me most kindly. I was sent for and taken back to my hotel by a court carriage, and one of the King's aides-de-camp accompanied me going and returning. I paid all my visits to the diplomatic body and to the Ministers of the country.

Jan. 23rd. Dined at the Palace, the dinner being indeed given in my honour. I was received by the Queen beforehand, and took her in to dinner. No one could have been more gracious than she was.

Jan. 25th. Paid a visit to the Infanta of Spain, daughter of Don Francisco, who had eloped from a convent in Paris with a Pole named Gourofski. They are living here.

Jan. 30th. To-night there was a Court ball. The diplomatic body is placed in a line on the right of the throne and remain seated throughout the whole proceedings, that is to say till one o'clock in the morning. My nomination as Envoy Extraordinary here appeared in the Vienna official *Gazette* for the 20th instant.

Feb. 9th. The Princess Metternich spoke to me about the arrival of the Duc d'Osuna, who has come from Paris to propose to her daughter Melanie. She said that the marriage would fulfil two conditions : high birth and riches ; the third requirement, as to whether he possesses the qualities necessary to assure the happiness of her daughter, will have to be found in the Duke's moral character, and that Time will prove.

There is talk here of nothing but the naval demonstration made by England against Greece, under the pretext of demanding indemnities for the English subjects who have been insulted, and the claiming of the islands of Sapienza and Servi as having originally formed part of the Ionian Islands.² Admiral Parker, after having dined with

¹ In a previous entry Neumann records having received the news that Woyna had died on the 1st January.

² Placed under British protection in 1815 and ceded to Greece in 1862.

the King in company with all his staff and the English Minister, Mr. Wise, went to see the Greek Minister for Foreign Affairs and announced to him that if the British demands were not acceded to in twenty-four hours every part of the Greek coast would be blockaded, which was actually carried into execution, notwithstanding the fact that both France and Russia had offered to mediate between the parties. The affair has created a great sensation in Paris, the French Government regarding it in a very serious light. M. Drouin de Lhuys was at once sent to London by the President, and in consequence of his representations French mediation was accepted. M. Piscatori, formerly French envoy at Athens, delivered a speech in which he showed the injustice of the English demands and their bad faith towards Greece for a number of years.

Feb. 15th. I had an audience of the King, when we had a long conversation on German affairs. He had received a letter from Prince Albert, who treats the idea of an alliance between England, France and Prussia as an absurdity.

With this entry Neumann's Diary comes to an abrupt termination. Whether he closed it here, or whether any portion, as is more likely, has been lost,¹ cannot be stated with certainty. But at least it is pleasant to be able to take our leave of him once more actively employed in his diplomatic career, especially as owing to the tragic events of 1848 it might have seemed that that career was ended. Baroness Neumann had not yet joined her husband when the Diary ceases, but on the preceding 12th of February he has this entry: 'To-day I received a letter from Augusta, who tells me that she is suffering much from her condition.' What this indicates is obvious, and explains why she had not accompanied him to Brussels. Unfortunately we do not know whether a child was born to them. Indeed, nothing further is known of Neumann himself, except the fact that he died in Brussels on January 14th, 1851, so that the Diary, truncated as it appears to be, at least takes us to within a year of his decease.

¹The last entry (February 15th) finishes a quire of paper similar to the others on which the diary is penned. It seems likely, therefore, that the last quire, which would carry the diary down to the end of 1850, has been lost.

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